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GAZETTEER

OF

SCOTLAND;

ARRANGED

Under the Various descriptions of

COUNTIES,
PARISHES,
ISLANDS,
CITIES,
TOWNS,
VILLAGES,
LAKES,
RIVERS,
MOUNTAINS,
VALLIES,
LOCAL SITUATION,

PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
CIVIL GOVERNMENT,
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS,
AND CHURCHES,
MANUFACTURE & COMMERCE,
NAVIGATION AND CANALS,
MINERAL SPRINGS,
SINGULAR CUSTOMS,
LITERARY CHARACTERS,
AMUSEMENTS, AND
POPULATION.

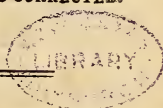
AND WHATEVER IS WORTHY THE
ATTENTION OF THE TRAVELLER,

WHETHER REFERRING TO

The Scenery of the Country, or the particular Places which have been
distinguished by the Valour or the Genius of Scotsmen.

A New Edition,
CAREFULLY REVISED AND CORRECTED.

THOMAS TURNBULL AND SONS,
EDINBURGH.





THE
GAZETTEER
OF
SCOTLAND.

A

A B B

A B B

ABBAY, or **ABBEY** of **St BATHANS**; a parish in Berwickshire, situated in the midst of the Lammermuir hills, about 6 miles in length, and three in breadth. The soil is light and dry, and, on the banks of the Whittader, fertile and well cultivated; but the hilly district is barren, and covered with heath. Here are the remains of an ancient abbey of Bernardines, founded in 1170, for which Ada, Countess of March swore fealty to Edward I. of England, in 1296. The Earl of Weyms has lately built an elegant villa, called the Retreat, about a mile from the Kirktown of Abbey. Population in 1811, 154.

ABBEY, a small village in the parish of Logie, about one mile N. E. of Stirling, on the banks of the Forth, adjoining the ruins of Cambuskenneth Abbey. It is chiefly inhabited by weavers and salmon fishers.

ABBEY-CRAIG, a rock of considerable height in the parish of Logie, and county of Stirling; on the top is to be seen the form of a battery, said to have been erected by Oliver Cromwell, when he laid siege to the Castle of Stirling without effect.

ABBEY-GREEN, a village in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Lesmahagoe; so named from being built along the remains of a monastery, dependent on that of Kelso, founded by King David I. in 1140, and dedicated to St Macule. All that remains of the monastery is a square tower, with battlements, now converted into a steeple to the church of Lesmahagoe. The village lies 12 miles S. of Hamilton, and 4 from Lanark. It contains about 430 inhabitants.

ABBEY-HILL, a small village in the parish of South Leith, suburbs of Edinburgh, on the E. of the city, through which the new entrance by the Regent's Bridge passes. Population, 550.

ABBEY PARISH of **PAISLEY**. See **PAISLEY**.

ABBOTRUE, once a parish in Roxburghshire, now suppressed, and divided between the parishes of Bedrule and Southdean.

ABBOTS-HALL; a village and parish in the S. coast of the county of Fife. The parish is small and irregular, being in its utmost extent not more than 2 miles each way. Its general appearance is very plea-

ant, rising gradually from the coast northward, into pretty high grounds. The soil is thin but exceedingly fertile, particularly in warm showery summers. Mr Ferguson of Raith, one of the chief proprietors of the parish, has lately made out some extensive plantations around his seat, and erected a fine observatory on the highest ground in the parish, which has a very commanding prospect. The district abounds with coal and lime-stone. In a quarry of the latter, at Innertiel, are found some beautiful specimens of petrified patellæ, entrochi, cornua ammonis, and other marine productions. The village of Abbots-hall has long been noted for the manufacture of checks. Population 3,000.

ABB'S (St) HEAD; a promontory well known to seamen, lying in the parish of Coldingham, and county of Berwick, about 16 miles N. W. of Berwick, and the same distance S. E. of Dunbar.

ABDIE, a parish in the county of Fife, of considerable extent, but greatly intersected by other parishes. It lies on the S. bank of the river Tay, amongst those high lands, which to the westward acquire the appellation of the Ochil hills. The surface is remarkably uneven, but the soil is in general fertile. It possesses three quarries of granite, of which considerable quantities are shipped for paving the streets of London. Two hills, viz. Clatchart Craig and Norman's Law, are remarkable for their height and precipitous fronts. Population 782.

ABERARGIE, a village in Perthshire, a mile W. from Abernethy.

ABERBROTHOCK, or **ARBROATH**, a sea-port town in the county of Angus or Forfar, situated at the mouth of the river Brothock, which flows into the German Ocean. It consists of two parishes, Aberbrothock and St. Vigean's, surrounded on the W. N. and E. sides by eminences, in the form of an amphitheatre. It lies 56 miles N. N. E. from Edinburgh. The Town, excepting the new streets, exhibits little regularity. The town-house, which is modern, contains several public offices, and a small Subscription Library. Besides the established churches, it contains an Episcopal chapel, and other places of worship for dissenters. Fifty-six vessels belong to the port, whose united burden is about 4000 tons. The harbour is small, but well sheltered, and is defended by a battery, mounting 6 guns. A great quantity of sail cloth is manufactured here for the use of the navy, besides other manufactures in flax and tanning. The principal exports are stones

for pavement, and grain; the imports, hemp, flax, linseed, tallow, and ashes. The Abbey, founded in 1178. by William I. is a venerable ruin, well worth the attention of the traveller. Aberbrothock is a very ancient royalty, it being the general opinion that it was erected into a royal burgh by William the Lion, in 1186, and confirmed in its privileges by a writ of novodamus from James VI. in 1589. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 15 councillors; and has 7 incorporated trades. The revenue is upwards of L.900 Sterling. It unites with Aberdeen, Montrose, Inverbervie, and Brechin, in sending a representative to parliament. The **PARISH** is of small extent, being an erection, about two centuries ago, of the town and royalty into a separate parish from St. Vigean's, in which it was formerly included. Around the town the soil is rich and fertile; but towards the N. W. there is a considerable extent of waste ground, the property of the community, which contains a chalybeate spring of considerable celebrity. Population, including that part of the town situated in the parish of St Vigean's, about 9000.

ABERCORN, a parish and village in Linlithgowshire. The parish is of a rectangular figure, about 4 miles long, and 3 broad, lying on the S. bank of the Forth, about 12 miles W. from Edinburgh. The whole is arable; about two-thirds are occupied by plantations and the policies around Hopetoun-house, the princely seat of the family of Hopetoun, which never fails to delight the stranger by its external grandeur, its fine paintings, its charming walks, and fine prospects. The ruins of the ancient residence of the Earls of Linlithgow, near Hopetoun-house, are worthy the traveller's notice. The village and church of Abercorn are pleasantly situated. The monastery of Abercorn was one of the most ancient in Scotland, and the Castle, now a complete ruin, was one of those stations or forts which the Romans occupied between Antoninus' wall and Cramond, below Blackness Castle, vide **BLACKNEES**. Abercorn gives the British title of Marquis, and the Scottish title of Earl, to a branch of the family of Hamilton. The minerals of the parish are limestone, freestone, coal, and iron stone; but the limestone only is wrought. Population 885.

ABERDALGY, a parish in Perthshire, conjoined with that of Duplin. The united parish is 2 and a half miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. The **Eme**

washes it on the S. side; and the soil is in general fertile.—About a mile from the river stands Duplin Castle, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoul. Population 515.

ABERDEENSHIRE.—This extensive county is bounded on the N. and E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by the counties of Kincardine, Forfar, and Perth; and on the W. by Banff, Moray, and Inverness-shires.—Its extreme length from E. to W. is 85 miles, and 40 miles in breadth from north to south. Its circuit is 280 miles, and its superficial area 1986 square miles, or about 1,270,744 English acres. It comprehends the districts of Marr, Garioch, Formartin, Strathgogie, and great part of Buchan. Wild as this region is, it exhibits some of the most interesting scenes to be met with in Scotland. The district of Marr, which may be considered as the centre of Scotland, is wild, rugged, and mountainous; some of the hills rising 4000 feet above the level of the sea. The boilers or bullers of Buchan, arrest the attention of all strangers by their rugged and stupendous precipices. The rivers of Aberdeenshire are, the Dee, the Don, the Uthan, the Bogle, the Urie, the Ugie, and the Cruden: the Deveron also, for many miles, forms its boundary with the county of Banff. These rivers are celebrated for the salmon with which they abound, the revenue of which is rated at L.36,000 annually.—The fisheries on the sea coast are also prosecuted with great success. Aberdeenshire contains many excellent granite quarries. From those in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, upwards of 12,000 tons are annually exported to London, which produces about L.8,400. It possesses a number of minerals and mineral waters; but those of Peterhead and Glendee are the most celebrated. Agriculture is making considerable advances in Aberdeenshire, and a greater number of cattle are probably reared here than in any other county of Scotland, about 12,000 being annually sent to the south and to England. The principal manufactures of the country are in woollen, cotton, and linen cloth; also hosiery, cordage, and yarn. The first gives employment to about 7000 persons; about 4000 are occupied in the manufacture of cotton; and 3000 families are maintained by that of flax. The quantity of linen made in 1808, amounted to 314,556 yards; about 50 years ago, the mere knitting of stockings brought L.120,000 annually into Aberdeenshire. Aberdeenshire contains three royal boroughs, viz. Aberdeen, Kintore, and Inverury; and several handsome towns, as Pe-

terhead, Frazerburgh, Huntly, Keith, and Old Meldrum. It is divided into 85 parishes, which in 1811 contained 138,150 inhabitants. The chief seats are, Huntly Lodge, the seat of the Marquis of Huntly; Slain's Castle, Earl of Errol; Keith Hall, Earl of Kintore; Aboyne Castle, Earl of Aboyne; Marr Lodge, Earl of Fife; Philorth House, Lord Saltoun; Putachie, Lord Forbes; Ellon Castle, Earl of Aberdeen. Besides these, Monymusk, Fintry House, Fyvie Castle, Invercauld, Pitfour, Logie, Elphinstone, Leith Hall, Free-field, Abergeldy, Skene House, and Cluny, are elegant residences. Aberdeenshire sends one member to Parliament. The valued rent of the whole county is, in Scottish money, L.241,931 8s. 11d. and the real land rent is estimated at L.200,000 Sterling. The weights and measures are, avoirdupois, or English, for English goods, and groceries, and salt butter, in the shops. Likewise for flesh, butter, cheese, tallow, hog's lard, and wool, in wholesale, reckoning 28 lb. to a stone. In some parts of the county, 26 lb. in others 22 lb. go for a stone of cheese and butter. Flesh, butter, cheese, tallow, hog's lard, and wool, in retail, are sold by the Scots Troy, or Dutch, 17 and a half ounces to the lb. Meal by the same, 8 stone per boll, and coals 36 stone to the boll. Butter and cheese by a lb. of 28 oz avoirdupois. Hay and feathers, by the tron stone of 21 lb. Dutch, and 21 Scots Troy oz. to the lb. In the town of Aberdeen, they use a pint stoup, which contains nearly a gill more than the Stirling jug or legal standard. Plaiding and other coarse home stuffs, are sold by an ell of 58 and 1-12th inches. Wheat, rye, pease, beans, meal, seeds, are measured by a firiot of 2,688,504 cubic inches, and contains 1 firiot 4 pints 3 mutchkins, Linlithgow, or standard measure. The boll is 22,353 per cent. better than standard. Oats, barley, and malt, by a firiot of 3,515,736 cubic inches, and contains 1 firiot 3 pints, standard measure, and the boll is 9,677 per cent. better than the standard. The weights and measures are now changed by Act of Parliament, and are the same over Scotland.

ABERDEEN (OLD), olim Aberdon; an ancient burgh in the county of the same name, and formerly an episcopal see. It is situated on an eminence on the river Don, about a mile N. of the city of New Aberdeen, and nearly the same distance from the sea. It is a place of great antiquity; but no authentic records are extant prior to 1154, in which year it was erected by David

I. into a free burgh of barony, holding directly of the crown. This charter has been renewed by successive sovereigns, and was lastly established by a charter from George I. by which the power of electing their own magistracy is vested in the burgesses. The magistrates are, a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and council, with the deacons of 6 incorporated trades. Here there are 3 small hospitals, one founded by Bishop Dunbar in 1551, for twelve poor men, a Trades' hospital for decayed freemen and their widows; and Mitchell's hospital for the support of 10 indigent females, opened in 1801. But the chief ornament of this place is the King's College, a stately fabric, situated on the E. side of the town. It was founded by Bishop Elphinstone in 1506, and dedicated to St. Mary; but, being taken under the immediate protection of the king, it was denominated King's College. But though this is the date of the erection of the present building of the College, it appears that Pope Alexander, by a bull, dated in 1594, instituted in Aberdeen an University for the different branches of Philosophy and Literature. The building contains a chapel, library, museum, common-hall and lecture rooms; with a long uniform range of modern houses, for the accommodation of the professors and students. Behind is the garden of the college. The library and museum are well furnished. There are a number of bursaries for poor students, the funds for the support of which amount to L.700. The session lasts five months, beginning in November. The officers are, a chancellor, a rector, a principal, a sub-principal, and a procurator, who has charge of the funds. The professors are, of Humanity, Greek, Oriental Languages, Civil Law, Divinity, Medicine, and 3 of Philosophy. The number of students in the winter of 1816-1817, was 187. Hector Boethius was the first principal of the College, and was sent for from Paris for that purpose, on a salary of forty marks Scots. The crown is superior of both colleges; having succeeded to the King's College upon the abolition of episcopacy, and to the latter on the attainder of the late Earl Marischal.---There was formerly a magnificent cathedral in this town, dedicated to St. Machar; but this, along with the Bishop's palace, fell a sacrifice to the indiscreet zeal of the reformers. Two antique spires, and an aisle, now used as the parish church, are its only remains.---The PARISH of Old Aberdeen, or Old Machar, is of considerable extent, being about 8 miles long from E. to W. and from 4 to 5 broad, comprehending the space (except that occu-

pied by the town of New Aberdeen,) which lies between the rivers Dee and Don. Over the Don there is a fine bridge of one Gothic arch, built by Bishop Cheyne in 1281. The arch is 97 feet span, and 34 1-2 feet high. A rich vein of magnanese has been lately opened near the banks of the Don, which promises to turn out to much advantage. Population of the town and parish 13,731.

ABERDEEN (NEW), the capital of Aberdeenshire, is situated on a rising ground near the æstuary of the river Dee into the German Ocean, 127 miles N. E. from Edinburgh, 14 N. E. of Stonehaven; 33 N. W. of Peterhead; 118 S. by E. of Inverness; and 36 S. E. of Huntly; 57 9 N. lat. and 1 45 W. long. It is a large and handsome city, having many spacious streets, lined on each side by elegant houses, generally four floors in height, built of granite from the neighbouring quarries. The market-place, in the centre of the city, is a large oblong square. On the N. side of it is the town-house, with a handsome spire; and adjoining to it the prison, a square tower, 120 feet high, also surmounted with a spire; so that the whole has a very lofty appearance. Close to this is an elegant mason-lodge; and opposite to the town-house, the Aberdeen Banking Company have erected an elegant office of polished granite, which gives to this part of the town an air of peculiar splendour. In the middle of Castle Street is the cross, the most complete, perhaps, of any of the kind in the kingdom. It is an octagon stone building, highly ornamented with neat bas-reliefs of the kings of Scotland, from James I. to James VI. with a Corinthian column in the centre, on the top of which is an unicorn. Two elegant streets, one forming an entrance from the N. the other from the S. the latter passes over an arch of cut granite, the span of which is 132 feet, its height 29 feet, and its width within the parapets 40; these two have been opened, besides several lesser ones, by virtue of an act of Parliament, by which the communication has been greatly improved. In the Upper Kirkgate is a church which formerly belonged to the Franciscans, founded by Bishop Elphinstone, and finished by one of his successors. The Marischal College and University was founded, and richly endowed, by George Earl Marischal of Scotland, by a charter, dated 2d April 1593. The original foundation was a principal, and two professors of philosophy; but, by some munificent donations, there have been since added another professorship of philosophy; one of di-

vinity, and others for mathematics, chemistry, medicine, and Oriental languages, and many bursaries for poor students. The buildings are situated in the Broad-street of New Aberdeen, and contain, besides lecture rooms for the different classes, the public school for the conferring of degrees, a common hall, ornamented with some fine paintings by Jamieson and others, the library, and a small museum of natural history and antiquities. The college also contains an observatory, well furnished with astronomical apparatus. The officers are, the chancellor, the rector, the dean of faculties, the regent, who is also professor of Greek, and the principal. The number of students at both colleges is generally about 300 or 400. Various attempts have been made to unite the two colleges of New and Old Aberdeen, but without effect. The Crown is superior of both colleges, having succeeded to the King's College upon the abolition of episcopacy, and to the Marischal College on the attainder of the late Earl Marischal; but has never interfered in the election of their chancellors or rectors. The Grammar School is a low but neat building, under a rector and 3 teachers, who have good appointments. There are a number of charitable institutions, of which the chief are, 1st, The Poor House, a large building, appropriated to the reception of aged poor, and destitute children, supported by its own funds, contributions from the town and kirk-sessions, and voluntary donations: 2d, Till lately, there was a Guild Brethren's Hospital; but it was found more agreeable for the lodgers to receive an annual pension, and it was accordingly sold, and the charity put on that footing: 3d, Lady Drum's Hospital, for old unmarried women, founded in 1663, by Lady Mary, daughter of the Earl of Buchan, and widow of Sir Alexander Irving of Drum: 4th, Gordon's Hospital, founded in 1733, and the governors incorporated by royal charter in 1672; it has a good revenue; and from 60 to 66 boys are maintained and educated. 5th, The Infirmary, a large plain building, established in 1742, and supported by subscriptions, collections, and donations; the number of patients annually relieved is about 900: 6th, The Lunatic Hospital, built by subscription, about half a-mile from town, in 1800: 7th, The Dispensary, also supported by voluntary contributions, and having from 200 to 300 patients annually. Besides these, every incorporated trade has a fund for decayed members; and there are many friendly societies. A Bridewell has been

lately erected at the expence of 10,000l. A little to the E. of the town are the barracks, erected in 1794, on the site of a fortification built by Oliver Cromwell. They are elegant and commodious, and capable of accommodating upwards of 600 men. The ancient religious establishments in the city were numerous; but only four have been handed down to us by history. 1st, A Convent of Mathurines, or the order of the Trinity, founded by King William the Lion: 2d, The Dominican, or Blackfriars monastery, founded by Alexander II. 3d, The Observantine Priory, founded by the citizens and other private persons: And 4th, the Carmelite, or White Friars monastery, founded in 1350, by Philip de Arbutnot. The trade is considerable, but it might be greatly extended by the prosecution of the White fisheries. The harbour, which is formed by the Dee, was long a detriment to its trade, and occasioned the loss of many lives and much property. It was much interrupted by a bar of sand, which shifted its situation so often, that a vessel could never depend on finding it as it was left. This inconvenience is now removed, by a new pier, on the N. side of the river, erected according to a plan by Mr Smeaton. It is 1200 feet long, and gradually increases in thickness and height as it approaches the sea, where the head or rounding is 60 feet diameter at the base, and the perpendicular elevation 38. The harbour has lately been still further improved, by carrying out the N. pier, forming a wet dock, and other improvements, which adds greatly to its security and capacity. These improvements have been executed at an expence of 120,000l. The whole is built of granite. Near the great pier are two batteries, mounting ten 12 pounders, erected in 1781-2, for the defence of the harbour. Aberdeen once enjoyed a great share of North American trade; its chief imports are now from the Baltic; a few merchants trade to the Levant and the West Indies. Its exports are stockings, thread, salmon, grain, and meal. From 1810 to 1811, there were entered inwards 63 vessels from foreign ports, containing 9,017 tons, and 1,100 coasters of 78,676 tons. During the same period, there were entered outwards 81 vessels for foreign ports, containing 13,424 tons, and 730 coasters of 44,798 tons. The manufacture of fine thread is carried on to a considerable extent; brown linen, osnaburghs, and canvas, are also manufactured. The salmon fishings of the Dee and the Don form a valuable branch of trade; the annual average

of exported salmon being 2000 barrels. Aberdeen also exported a considerable quantity of pickled pork, which has a high reputation for being well cured, and for keeping on long voyages. It is remarkable, that there is not a single-decked vessel fitted out from this port for the herring or white fisheries. Aberdeen has two private banking companies who issue their own notes; and an insurance company against fire has been lately established on a respectable plan, and with a large capital. Aberdeen is said to have been erected into a royal borough as early as 893; but the most ancient charter now extant is from King William the Lion, of which the date is wanting; but it must have been between 1165 and 1214, the period of his reign. This is not to be wondered at, as the city was wholly burnt down by Edward III, in 1356, the inhabitants massacred, and the records destroyed, in revenge for their having killed an English garrison who oppressed them. Many other charters have been given by successive monarchs. Its civil government is vested in a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, a town council, and 7 deacons of the incorporated trades. An act of parliament was also passed in 1795, empowering the inhabitants to elect 13 commissioners of police, and for raising an assessment, *pro re nata*, for paving, lighting, and cleaning the streets, supplying the city with water, &c. Aberdeen enjoys parliamentary representation, uniting with Aberbrothock, Brechin, Inverbervie, and Montrose, in sending a member to Parliament. Its fairs are on the 2d Tues. of June, 1st Tues. of May, last Thurs. of Aug. 1st Tues. of Oct. and 1st Tues. of Dec.

ABERDEEN, (NEW) or ST NICHOLAS, a parish in Aberdeenshire, of small extent, being confined to the limits of the town on every side, except the S. E. where it extends to the sea, including Footdee, a considerable village, having in it a neat chapel of ease. There is a fine bridge of 7 arches over the Dee, built in 1550 by Bishop Dunbar, and rebuilt in 1724. Amongst the many eminent characters born in this place, we shall only mention Jamieson, the celebrated painter, afterwards named the Scottish Vandyke. Several works of this artist may be seen in both the colleges of Aberdeen. Population of the city and parish, 38,540.

ABERDOUR, a Parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Buchan, extending along the Moray Firth, from E. to W. 6 1-2 miles, and from N. to S. its greatest extent is nearly 10.—Upon a rocky precipice, on

the beach of the coast, is the ruin of the ancient castle of Dundargue. The greater part of the parish is moss and moor, interspersed with small patches of cultivated land. It is watered by 3 rivulets, the Troup, the Auchmeddan, and the Aberdour, which empty themselves into the Frith: at their æstuaries 3 fishing villages have been built. The only plantations are around Aberdour-house. Population 1443.

ABERDOUR, a parish and town in Fife-shire, forming a square of about 3 1-2 miles, and lying along the north bank of the Firth of Forth. It is divided into 2 districts by a small ridge of hills running from E. to W.; of these the N. district is poorly cultivated and altogether unsheltered by enclosures; while the S. is fertile, and agriculture is well attended to. The small island of Inchcolm, is in this parish. The old castle of Aberdour, the property of the Earl of Morton, stands on the eastern border of the parish, on the banks of a rivulet, which winding beautifully in front, falls into the Firth of Forth. Towards the N. of the castle is the elegant mansion of Hillside. The town has a good harbour on the Forth, about 10 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. It is a place of considerable antiquity. In the 12th century it belonged to the family of the Uiponts; from which it went to the Mortimers by marriage, and afterwards to the Douglasses, one of whom, in 1457, was created Lord Aberdour and Earl of Morton. Population 1820.

ABERFELDIE, a small village in the parish of Dull, in Perthshire, situated on the Tay, about 6 1-2 miles N. E. from Kenmore. Near it is a very complete druidical temple. It lies on the great Highland road, 77 miles from Edinburgh.

ABERFOIL, or **ABERFOYLE**, a parish in Perthshire, 11 miles long, and 5 broad; forming the S. W. corner of the county, and the extreme precinct of the Highlands. It consists of a long valley, and the surrounding hills, forming together a great variety of landscape and mountain scenery. The bottom of the valley is occupied by the beautiful expanse of water formed by the river Teith, which has its rise on the borders of this parish. The chief of these lakes are Loch Catherine, Loch Ard, and Loch Con; all of which abound with trout and pike; and the chief mountains are Benivenow and Benchochen. Limestone, coarse marble, and some good slate are wrought in the parish. On the banks of the lakes the soil is early and fertile, but is little cultivated. The hills afford excellent sheep pasture, and many of

them are covered with oak woods of great value. Population 711.

ABERLADY, a parish and village in Haddingtonshire, bordering the Frith of Forth, about 15 miles E. from Edinburgh. It is watered by the small river Peffer, which at spring tides is navigable for vessels of 60 or 70 tons, as far as the village of Aberlady, which contains about 390 inhabitants. Along the sea coast there is a considerable extent of sandy links or downs; above this the soil is light and early. The middle district is unproductive; but towards the S. there is a fertile bank extending the whole length of the parish. Gosford, (one of the finest and most superb edifices in the kingdom) a seat of the Earl of Wemyss; and Ballincricff, a seat of Lord Elibank, are in this parish. Population 912.

ABERLEMNO, a parish in the county of Angus, lying on the banks of the South Esk, about 6 1-2 miles long, and 5 broad. The surface is various, some parts hilly and covered with heath; but the greater part flat and fertile. Here are two obelisks, one in the church-yard, and the other on the road from Brechin to Forfar, erected to commemorate the total defeat of the Danes. They are about 9 feet high, covered with rude hieroglyphics. Population 973.

ABERLOUR, a parish situated on the S. banks of the Spey, in the western part of the county of Banff. It is nearly of the form of a wedge, being 9 miles long, and 7 broad at the longest end. The soil is in general fertile. It is watered by the Fiddich and a few other rivulets, which abound in trout and eel. In the middle of the Parish stands the hill of Belrinnes, elevated 1100 feet above the level of the sea. Population 923.

ABERNETHY, an ancient town in Perthshire, formerly the capital of the Pictish kingdom. It is said to have been founded about the year 460. It was intended as a retreat for St. Bridget, and 9 other virgins, who were introduced by St. Patrick to Nectan I. the Pictish monarch. Shortly after it was erected into an episcopal see, and was the residence of the metropolitan, if not of all Scotland, at least of that part which was subject to the Pictish kings. But when Kenneth II. had entirely subdued the Picts, he translated hoth to St. Andrew's, in 854. The town is a burgh of barony, of which Lord Douglas is superior. Its government is vested in 2 bailies and 15 councillors. The church, so remarkable for its antiquity, and supposed to be the cathedral that was founded at the time the town was built, is now pulled down, and one of a more elegant fa-

shion erected in its stead. In the church yard is one of these towers (of which this and another at Brechin are the only ones in Scotland) which have puzzled antiquarians to find their use. This one consists of 61 courses of hewn stone, laid regularly. The height is 71 feet, and the circumference 48. ---The PARISH of Abernethy is of an irregular figure, extending about 4 miles each way. It is situated a little below the conflux of the Earn with the river Tay. Agriculture is yet in its infancy in this parish, and but a few enclosures are to be seen. A small island in the Tay, called Mugdrum's isle, belongs to this parish. Balvaird castle stands among the hills, the property of the Earl of Mansfield. Population 1635.

ABERNETHY and **KINCARDINE**, an united parish, nearly equally divided between the counties of Moray and Inverness. It is about 15 miles in length, and from 10 to 12 in breadth. The surface is partly level, and partly mountainous. The soil is as various. Along the bank of the Spey there is a large space of meadow ground liable to be overflowed by the river.---The Nethy is the only rivulet of any note. Loch Aven and Glenmore are the chief lakes. The Cairngorum mountain, celebrated for its well known topazes, stands in this parish. There are some very extensive forests of natural wood. An ancient structure, (of which even tradition can give no account) 90 feet long, 60 wide, and 30 in height, stands in the neighbourhood of the church. Castle Grant, the seat of Sir James Grant, is an elegant seat. Population 1709.

ABERNYTE, a parish in the county of Perth, among those hills that rise gradually from the Carse of Gowrie to the top of Dunsinnan. It is of an irregular oblong form, being 3 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The low grounds are light, dry, and fertile, but the more elevated are of a loose, poor, and gravelly soil. The tops of the hills are bare and rocky. There is a remarkable fall of water, nearly 60 feet perpendicular, at the head of a den which extends to the Carse of Gowrie. Part of the hill of Dunsinnan is in this parish. Population 262.

ABERTARFF.---Vide Boleskine and Aherhtarff.

ABINGTON, a village in the parish of Crawfordjohn, Lanarkshire, on the road from Glasgow to Carlisle.

ABOYNE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, composed of the districts of Aboyne and Glentannar. The cultivated part of the parish extends on both sides of the Dee, about 4 miles in length, and three in breadth;

but the mountains and forests of Glentnar extend nearly 10 miles farther. The soil is very sandy and thin, particularly on the banks of the Dee, where, in dry seasons, the crop is very scanty. Charlestown of Aboyne is a pleasantly situated little town, pretty much frequented by invalids for the benefit of the goat whey. It is a burgh of barony, of which the Earl of Aboyne is superior, and has a weekly market. Population 905.

ACHESON'S HAVEN, a small harbour and village near Prestonpans, in the county of East Lothian. It is often named Morison's Haven. It was known as a port long before Leith; the remains of an ancient fort at the head of the harbour, destroyed by Cromwell, are still to be seen.

ACHILTY (LOCH), a lake in the parish of Contin, in Ross-shire, of considerable extent. It is remarkable that, except in the time of very high rains, there is no visible running water issuing from it, though a great quantity runs into it. It probably discharges itself, by subterraneous passages, into the river Rassay, distant about a mile. There is an artificial island, with the ruins of a house upon it.

ACHNAR, a small island of the Hebrides, lying on the south side of Islay.

ACHRAKIN (LOCH), a small arm of the sea on the west coast of Ross-shire.

AD, a river in Argyleshire; has its source in the marshes, in the northern extremity of the parish of Glassary, and falls into the sea at Crinan.

ÆBUDE and **EMODE**.---Vide Western Isles and Hebrides.

AFFULA, a small island at the mouth of Loch Broom.

AFTON, a small river in Ayrshire, a tributary stream of the Nith. It gives its name to a barony or district in the parish of New Cumnock.

AGAISH, or **AIGASH**, a small island in Inverness-shire, formed by the waters of the Beaulie. It is of an oval figure, about a mile and a half in circuit, and covered with natural wood.

AIRDRIE, a small town in the parish of East Monkland, in the county of Lanark, situated between two rivulets, on a beautiful rising ground on the high road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, from which last it is distant 10 miles. It is regularly built, with fine wide streets, extending nearly a mile in length. It was, by act of Parliament in 1695, erected into a market town, with the privilege of holding a weekly and five annual markets. Population 1800.

AIRLY, a parish in the county of Angus,

extending about 6 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth. It lies partly in the vale of Strathmore, and partly in the Grampian hills, which bound the strath on the north. The surface, even of the lower part, is by no means level. Of the 5900 acres which the parish is supposed to contain, 4000 are arable; the rest being moor and moss, (in which there are inexhaustible beds of rock and shell marle) and a small part occupied by plantations. Airly-castle, the residence of the Earl of Airly, a fine modern house, erected on the ruins of an ancient castle of the same name, is situated on a promontory at the confluence of the rivers Isla and Mclgums. The population 928.

AIRTH, a parish in Stirlingshire, about 6 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The soil is a strong clay, abundantly fertile. It lies on the banks of the Forth, and has 3 harbours for small vessels. In Dunmore hill, a few years ago, an anchor was found, at least half a mile from the present course of the river. The whole parish, with the exception of the hills of Airth and Dunmore, is a plain. Population 2000.

AISLA, or **AILSA**, an insulated rock on the western coast of Scotland, betwixt the shores of Ayrshire and Kintyre. It is about two miles in circumference, and rises to a great height, in a conical form. Its top is covered with heath and grass; goats, rabbits, solan geese, and other sea fowl, are its only inhabitants. On its top is a small edifice in ruins, whose origin or use is not ascertained. It belongs to the Earl of Cassilis, who draws for it about £50 annually.

AITHISTING. Vide Sandsting.

ALBANY, or **ALBAIN**, the ancient name of the interior of Scotland, which formerly gave the title of Duke to a branch of the royal family of Scotland.

ALCLUID, or **ALCLUITH**, the ancient name of the castle of Dunbarton, (supposed to be the Balclutha of Ossian), the capital of the kingdom of Strath-Clyde.

ALE, a small rivulet, which takes its rise from Alemoor loch, on the borders of Selkirk and Roxburgh shires; and holding an easterly course, after joining with other rivulets, falls into the Tweed a little above Kelso. It abounds with trout. There is another small river in Berwickshire of the same name, that falls into the Eye a little above Eye-mouth.

ALEXANDRIA, a village on the west bank of the Leven, about 4 miles N. of Dunbarton. It contains 600 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the neighbouring printfields.

ALFORD, a parish in Aberdeenshire, on

the banks of the Don, 15 miles from Aberdeen, 8 miles in length and from 4 to 5 miles in breadth. It contains 8000 Scotch acres; of which 4000 are arable; 5000 hll, moor, and moss; and 1000 in plantations. The arable soil lies mostly on the banks of the Don, and is generally fertile. In no part of Scotland is agriculture in a more backward state than in this parish. There are two cairns of very great extent in this parish; and a man in armour, on horseback, was lately discovered in one of the mosses. Population 714.

ALFRAY, a distriet in Ross-shire, abounding with fir wood.

ALGRISTON-HEAD, a promontory on the W. coast of Ross-shire.

ALLACHY, a small river in Aberdeenshire, which joins the Tanar, near the junction of that river with the Dee.

ALLAN, a small river in Perthshire, which takes its rise at Gleneagles, in the parish of Blackford, and, passing by Dumblane, falls into the Forth, near Stirling.

ALLANTOWN, a small village in Berwickshire, in the parish of Edrom, at the junction of the rivers Whittadder and Blackadder.

ALLOA, a sea-port town and parish in the county of Clackmannan, on the north bank of the Forth, about 30 miles from Edinburgh. The town is pleasantly situated, has a safe and commodious harbour adjoining, to which is a dry dock capable of receiving large vessels. A great quantity of coal is raised in the neighbourhood, which affords employment to a great number of people, and produces about 35,000 tons yearly for export. Extensive distilleries are carried on in this quarter, from which above 1,000,000 gallons of spirits are sometimes shipped in a year. There are also some extensive breweries, whose ales are in much repute in most parts of Scotland. There is likewise a glass manufactory and an extensive iron foundry in the neighbourhood. Steam-boats run daily during the summer betwixt this and Newhaven, which makes Alloa much resorted to during these months. (Vide DEVON RIVER, DOLLAR.) There is a custom-house which comprehends, under the port of Alloa, the creeks on both sides of the Forth from Stirling to Kincardine inclusive. The established church is a very ancient building, partly in ruins. An elegant new church in the gothic style is just finished. There are 3 dissenting chapels, an excellent grammar school, assembly room, and well selected subscription library; water is brought into Alloa from the

river, filtered through a bed of sand of 70 feet surface. The town is governed by a baron bailie. Near the town stands the tower of Alloa, built about the 13th century. It is about 90 feet in height, and the walls are 11 feet thick. The tower and lands of Alloa were exchanged in 1565 by David II. with Lord Erskine, for the estate of Stragathney, in Perthshire. Here the descendants of the Earls of Marr, once a powerful family, resided, until the adjoining mansion was lately burnt, and along with it some relics of royal donations. Further north lies the estate of Tullibody, the seat of the family of Abercromby; also Shaw Park, a seat of the Earl of Mansfield. The PARISH is conjoined with that of Tullibody, and extends about 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. It is watered by the Devon, which is its northern boundary, and falls into the Forth a little above the town. Population 5696.

ALLOWAY, a small parish in Ayrshire, now of classic celebrity, by having given birth to Robert Burns. The "Auld Kirk" and the "Brig" at a small distance from it, the principal scene in his Tam O'Shanter, are situated on the Doon.

ALMOND, or AMON, a river in Perthshire, which rises in the top of the Narrow Glen in the Grampians. It runs through the parishes of Monzie and Foulis; and continuing its course between Logie Almond, Methven, and Redgortan, falls into the Tay above Perth. Its banks are rocky and picturesque. It possesses many waterfalls, on a number of which extensive machinery has been erected.

ALNESS, a parish in the county of Ross, situated on the coast of the Frith of Cromarty, about 12 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth. Near the sea the surface is flat, and the soil arable; the rest of the parish is mountainous, and more fit for pasture. There are two beautiful lakes in this parish, which discharge themselves by rivulets through two fertile vallies. Alness possesses a rich iron mine, and a fine vein of silver was lately discovered. The principal seats here are Novar and Fearnich. Population 1038.

ALSVIG, an island on the N. W. coast of the Isle of Sky, about 2 miles in circumference.

ALTIVAIG, a small island on the coast of the Isle of Sky, with a good harbour.

ALVA, a village and parish in Stirlingshire. It extends over a part of the Ochil hills, and the valley on the banks of the river Devon. The highest of the Ochil hills, Benelock, is partly in this parish. The soil

is various, and tolerably fertile. The sides of the hills are richly clothed with verdure, which affords excellent pasturage. A very valuable vein of silver ore was wrought some time ago; and silver to the value of £40,000 or £50,000 was computed to be raised. Considerable quantities of native maleable silver have been dug out. Population 890.

ALVAH, a parish in the county of Banff. Its length is about 6 miles, and its greatest breadth nearly the same. The river Deveron divides the parish into two parts, winding at the bottom of a beautiful valley. —The scenery, which is naturally picturesque, has been greatly embellished by the proprietor, the Earl of Fife. The soil on the sides of the river is fertile; but as we recede, the surface becomes hilly and barren. The hill of Alvah rises majestically to a considerable height, serving as a land-mark to mariners. —Population 991.

ALVES, a parish in Morayshire, containing nearly 2½ square miles. The surface is agreeably uneven, and the soil is fertile and well cultivated. The road from Elgin to Forres passes through it. It possesses several inexhaustible quarries of freestone. Population 922.

ALVIE, a parish in Badenoch, Invernesshire, about 16 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. The hills in this parish are very lofty; and the vallies afford excellent pasture. There is a small lake, which, with the other rivulets, contain trout; and the Spey contains salmon. The great military road to Fort George passes through this parish. An artificial cave, 60 feet long, 9 broad, and 7 high, covered with large flat stones, is within a few yards of the road. Population 961.

ALYTH, a village and parish in the county of Perth, on the N. side of the valley of Strathmore, and N. bank of the Isla. The part of the parish along the Isla is flat and fertile; but towards the N. it is more hilly. The rivulet Alyth, which rises in the upper part of the parish, runs through the town, and falls into the Isla a little below. Mount Blair, with a base of 5 miles circumference, rises in a conical form to the height of 1300 feet. Population 2563. The village, which was erected into a burgh of barony by James III. is pleasantly situated, and carries on a considerable trade in the linen manufacture.

AMALRIE, or **AMULRIE**, a small village in Perthshire, on the road from Stirling to Inverness, about 66 miles from Edinburgh.

AMON, or **AMOND**, a river which forms

the boundary between the shires of Mid Lothian and Linlithgow. It rises in the parish of Whitburn, and after a precipitous course, nearly N., falls into the Forth at Crumond.

ANCRUM, a parish and village situated nearly in the centre of the county of Roxburgh. It stretches 6 miles in length along the N. side of the river Teviot; but its breadth does not exceed 4 miles. The water of Ale runs through the parish. The soil is rich, consisting of clay and sand, and in some places of a loam. The site of Ancrum House is very picturesque. The Roman road from York to the Forth passes through this parish. There are also the remains of a Roman encampment. The barony of Langnewton is annexed to this parish. Population 1309. The village of Ancrum is situated on the right bank of the Ale, 3 miles N. of Jedburgh.

ANDERSTON, a populous village in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, and one of the suburbs of that city, containing, in 1792 4000 inhabitants.

ANDREWS (St.) a parish in Fifeshire, about 10 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; bounded by Leuchars on the N., on the N. E. by the German Ocean, on the S. E. by Kingsbarns, on the S. by Denino, and on the W. by Cameron and Kemback. Along the coast, the soil consists of a deep loam; it is fertile, and produces excellent crops, and it is in a high state of cultivation. In the higher parts of the parish, there is a good deal of thin bare soil, and some moor covered with heath. Agriculture is well understood, and husbandry carried on upon scientific principles. A considerable number of cattle are reared in the parish, but few sheep. Population in 1801, 4203—4311.

ANDREWS (St.) a royal burgh of great antiquity in the above parish, sometime the seat of regal government, long an archiepiscopal see, metropolitan of all Scotland, and still the seat of the oldest university. It lies in 56 19 N. lat. and 2 50 W. long. from Greenwich, 59 miles N. N. E. from Edinburgh, 9 E. of Cupar, 10 N. W. of Crail, 10 N. of Anstruther, and 10 1-2 S. E. of Woodhaven. St. Andrews is about a mile in circuit, pleasantly situated on a ridge of rocks projecting into the sea, at the bottom of the bay to which it gives its name. It has a fine southerly exposure, and the ridge on which it stands, terminating in an abrupt precipice, towards the E. N. and N. W. gives the town an appearance of great elevation and grandeur; and it is seen to great advantage in approaching it either from the

Crail or Cupar roads. St. Andrews consists of 3 principal streets and a few lanes; South-street extends from the cathedral on the E. to the W. port; is broad, straight, and spacious, and contains a number of elegant new houses; still, however, there are a number of ruinous old buildings in it. Market-street is in the centre; is narrow at the E. end: the town-house and jail stand in the middle of the street, a nuisance and disgrace. North-street, in which is St. Salvador's college, is broad and spacious, but the houses are mean, ruinous, and wretched. To the N. of this was Swallow-street, now called the Scores, said to be the chief residence of the Merchants: not a house is here now; but vestiges of doors and windows are visible in the walls which enclose the gardens and corn-fields. It is not easy to conjecture what might be the extent and population of this city anciently; but from the ruins which appear all around, and being the seat of an archbishop and his courts, the abbeys, priories, and religious houses which it contained, and the university, as well as having an extensive commerce--it will not be going too far to suppose the population then might be from 20 to 30,000. St. Andrews is a place where some of the most memorable events recorded in Scottish history were transacted. In 1298, Edward I., after defeating Wallace at Falkirk, summoned a Parliament to attend him at St. Andrews, where he compelled all its members to swear allegiance to him. In 1309, Robert Bruce convened a Parliament here, who recognised his title to the crown. In 1357, the town, being in possession of the English, underwent a siege by the Earls of Fife and March, who made themselves masters of it in 3 weeks. In 1401, David Duke of Rothesay, making his escape from the cruelty of the Duke of Albany his uncle, then governor of the kingdom at Falkland, fled here to take possession of the Castle for the safety of his person; but was overtaken on the road, made a prisoner, and confined in that very castle he was flying to as a place of security. Here he was confined for some days, until he was taken back to Falkland, where he was immured in a horrible dungeon, and starved to death. St. Andrews has often exhibited scenes of religious persecution, and of the sanguinary temper of its ecclesiastics. In 1407, John Resby, an Englishman, was burnt alive, for disseminating the doctrines of Wickliffe. About 24 years afterwards, Paul Craw, a Bohemian, suffered the same fate, for propagating the tenets of Jerome and Huss. In 1527, Mr Patrick Hamilton, ab-

bot of Ferne in Ross-shire, a young man of great accomplishments, and related to some powerful families, was burnt before the gate of St. Salvador's college. In 1545, the famous Mr Wishart was burnt before the castle on the 2d of March, with circumstances of peculiar barbarity. The front of the great tower was hung with rich tapestry, and cushions of velvet were laid in the windows for the cardinal and prelates to repose on, while they beheld this most inhuman spectacle. The execution of Wishart, and some others of inferior note, display the ferocious temper of the priesthood of those days; and that religion, which, they say, is so well qualified for softening the ferocity of our nature, seems only to have inflamed theirs to a pitch of cruelty almost beyond belief. The cardinal was so infuriate, that he forbade, by proclamation, the inhabitants of St. Andrews to pray for him under the severest ecclesiastical censures; and, in his haste to get Wishart burnt, the civil power was not consulted at the trial, and he was executed by Beaton's own authority. By his unbounded ambition, relentless cruelty, and insupportable arrogance, he raised up against himself powerful enemies, who determined on his destruction. A conspiracy was formed against his life, at the head of which were Norman and John Lessley, sons of the Earl of Rothes, who, with 14 persons more, assembled in the church-yard on Saturday the 29th of May, 1546, at three o'clock in the morning. Having gained admittance into the castle by small parties at a time, which was then repairing, they turned every one out, to the number of 150, and thus got possession of the place. They then proceeded to the Cardinal's room, who was still in bed, and knew nothing of the matter; but being awakened by their knocking at the door, he soon became sensible of his situation. Being refused admittance, they forced open the door; the cardinal sitting in his chair, said, "Fy! Fy! I am a priest, you will not kill me." They upbraided him in the most opprobrious terms for the actions of his past life, particularly for the death of Mr Wishart. When Mr Melville, one of the conspirators, addressed him, "That it was not out of hatred to his person, or desire of his wealth, but for his manifold crimes, and because of his hatred and opposition to the gospel of Christ, that they were instigated to take away his life;" he then stabbed him to the heart three times with a dagger. By this the townsmen were alarmed, and came running to the castle in great numbers, demanding to see "My Lord Cardinal;" when

the conspirators brought the body to that very window where he sat with so much unfeeling pride to witness the burning of Wishart, and exposed it to the view of the people with every mark of ignominy. The body was then well salted, and let down into that horrid dungeon in the sea tower, which he formerly used as a prison for heretics. Thus Beaton met a fate he very justly merited; and it is to be recollected, that in the case of Wishart he usurped the supreme power of the state, which was high-treason. The fate of this haughty prelate ought to be a lesson to all tyrants not to outrage the feelings of humanity. It is true, they can always procure discourses to be made in favour of passive obedience and non-resistance; but the history of every country, and of all times, gives us sufficient proof, that there are spirits who will never submit to injustice, and that tyranny has limits it cannot pass. The conspirators were shortly after joined by 120 of their friends, and held out the castle for more than a year; they at last capitulated on honourable terms, after a siege of 4 months. In 1558, St. Andrews witnessed another of these inhuman "auto da fes." Walter Mylne, an infirm old man, above 80 years of age, priest of Lunan, near Montrose, was burnt in the spring of this year for heresy. So strongly was the resentment of the populace expressed on this occasion, that he was the last victim of Popish cruelty in Scotland.—The ruins of antiquity are grand and magnificent, and give us a high idea of the splendour of the city in former times. The chapel and tower of St. Regulus is by far the most ancient structure in the place; the date of its erection is uncertain; but it is unquestionably more than 1000 years of age. The chapel is a small building adjoining the E. side of the tower, 31 1-2 feet long, and 25 broad; the walls are still entire, but it has no roof. The tower is of the same dimensions with the breadth of the chapel, 25 feet each side, and rises to the height of 108 feet; there is an inside stair by which it is ascended with ease. The cathedral was founded in 1159 by Bishop Arnold, and finished in 1318 by Bishop Lamberton, 160 years after its foundation. Its length from E. to W. was 370 feet within the walls, 65 broad, the transept 180 from N. to S. at the distance of 230 feet from the W. end. It had 6 high towers, one on each corner of the church, one on the S. gable of the transept, and one in the centre of the church. Three of these towers still remain, each 100 feet high, that in the centre must have been considerably more. This magni-

ficent structure was demolished by the deforming mob in 1559. John Knox preached a violent sermon against the monuments of idolatry, in the town church, on Sunday the 5th of June that year, wherein he observed that "pulling down the nests would make the kays flee aff." This discourse, so well suited to the capacities of a rude populace, whose minds had been prepared by the cruelties and vices of the priesthood, set them to work instantly, in the demolition of all the religious fabrics in the city. In justice, however, to the reformers, it ought to be observed, that the destruction of this cathedral was not the work of a day nor a month; the inhabitants of St. Andrews have been piously engaged in its overthrow for two centuries, not through hatred of idolatry, but for the love of the stones. Strangers viewing the magnificent ruins of this city are struck with abhorrence at the religious zeal which caused the demolition of such splendid fabrics. But we should also look at the horrible dungeon in the sea-tower of the castle, where heretics were confined, and remember the bonfires that were made of human beings, to glut the vengeance of a rampant priesthood, immersed in the most profligate debauchery. These considerations ought to moderate our censures of the reformers, and ought to be a lesson to those in power. The revenues of this see in 1561, were in money L.2901 7s. 2d. Scots; 50 ch. 9 bolls of wheat; 41 ch. 10 bolls of bear, and 67 ch. of oats, besides landed estates; so that the revenues of the archbishopric could not be worth less than L.10,000 of our present money. The Augustine priory was situated to the S. W. of the cathedral, and founded in 1120 by Bishop Robert, in the reign of Alexander I. The prior of this church wore, in all public meetings, and in solemn services on festival-days, the pontifical ornaments, viz. a mitre, gloves, ring, cross, crosier, and sandals; and in Parliament had precedence of all abbots and priors. The priory was very rich, and its revenues equal to, if not greater than the archbishopric. In 1561, the revenues of this house were as follows: Money L.2237 18s. 1d. wheat 38 ch. 1 boll; bear 152 ch. 7 bolls; meal 114 ch. 3 bolls; oats 151 ch. 10 bolls; beans and pease 3 ch. 7 bolls. All that remains of this large edifice is a vault or two, part of the gate, and the wall which surrounded the premises is still almost entire; it has 16 round and square towers, and extends 870 yards in length, 22 feet high, enclosing 18 acres of ground. The Domini-

cans had a convent in this city, without the W. port of the Northgate, founded by William Wishart, bishop of that see, in 1274; the convents of Cupar and St Monance were annexed to this place by James V. nothing at present remains of this house but a small part of the garden wall. No rental of it is preserved that we know of. The Observantines or Greyfriars had a convent in this city, founded by Bishop Kennedy, and finished by his successor Patrick Graham, about the year 1478, and dedicated to St. Francis. This convent stood in the South Street, where the Grammar school now stands. The only remains of these buildings is a small fragment with an arched roof, in the Gothic style, extremely elegant, supposed to have been the north cross aisle of the chapel. No account of the revenues are to be found. There was another religious house, called the Provostry of Kirkheugh, situated on the high ground above the harbour, said to be the most ancient religious establishment in St. Andrews, now wholly destroyed. It consisted of a provost and 9 prebendaries: the revenues in 1561 were, in money, L.176 14s. 8d. bear 3 ch. 9 bolls; meal 9 ch. 11 bolls. oats 1 ch. 6 bolls; kain fowls 5 doz. To the N. of the town stand the ruins of the castle, said to be built by Bishop Roger, about the year 1200; it was repaired and enlarged by Bishop Lamberton, about 1528. It sustained several sieges in the wars with England, and continued in a ruinous state for a long period, until it was repaired by Bishop Trail, about the end of the 14th century, who died here in 1401. He was buried in the cathedral church, with this singular inscription over him:

“*Hic fuit ecclesie directa eolumna, fenestra*

Lucida, thuribulum redolens, compagna sonora.”

“He was the church's upright pillar, lucid window, sweet smelling censer, and sounding bell!” It appears to have been a quadrangular building, surrounded by the sea on the E. and N., and defended on the land side by a fosse. The sea hath made great encroachments on it, and part of the E. wall was washed away by the sea in 1801. In the N. W. corner is the dungeon or keep of the castle; you enter through two vaults, in the innermost of which is a hole in the floor, about 7 feet diameter, which descends perpendicularly 7 or 8 feet, and then gradually widens to 17 at the bottom, which is 22 feet

deep, and wholly cut out of the solid rock. And into this infernal hole were heretics and other victims of Popish tyranny immured. When it was discovered, several cart loads of human bones were found in it. James III. was born in this castle. The university was founded by Bishop Wardlaw in 1411, and confirmed by Benedict XIII. in 1412. For 61 years after the foundation, lectures were read in a building which formerly went by the name of the Pedagogy, where St. Mary's College now stands; and notwithstanding the amazing number of students, the professors had no fixed salaries, and the scholars lived entirely at their own expense. In 1455, the celebrated Bishop Kennedy founded St. Salvador's College, in North-street. The buildings of this college form three sides of a square, with a handsome steeple and spire, 156 feet high over the gateway, in which is a clock. The chapel of this college serves as a parish-church to St. Leonards; it had a fine Gothic roof, which was removed about 70 years ago, and the beautiful tomb of the founder much injured by the ignorance of the architect who conducted the repairs. In this tomb were discovered, in 1683, six silver maces of very elegant workmanship; one was presented to each of the other Scottish universities, and 3 are still retained by this; one of which is of much superior workmanship, and a model of the tomb. In this college are to be seen 2 silver arrows, which were annually shot for about half a century ago, with a great number of medals appended to them, on which is engraven the name, &c. of the victor. St. Leonards, founded in 1512. by Prior Hepburn, stands at the E. end of South-street; the buildings have been sold and converted into other purposes since the union of this college with St. Salvadors in 1747; and the two thus united go by the name of the United College. In the United College there are a principal, and professors of Latin, Greek, logic and rhetoric, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, mathematics, civil history and medicine. It has 16 foundation bursaries, which entitle the possessor to board during the session; these are disposed of by competition; and 23 other bursaries in the gift of individuals, of different values. The session in this college continues rather more than 6 months. This college is patron of 8 parish-churches. St. Mary's, or Divinity College, is in South-street; something towards the erection of this college was done by the two Beaton's. Their successor, Archbishop Hamilton, was the first who introduced lectures there, about the year 1557.

It has a principal, and professors of divinity, church history, and oriental languages. It has 8 foundation bursaries belonging to it, and 8 others in the gift of individuals of different values. The session in this college lasts only 4 months; the number of students at both colleges, is about 160. Adjoining to St. Mary's, on the E. is the university library, a room about 76 feet long, and 28 broad, and the same height. It contains 20,000 volumes. Immediately below the library is the room where the parliament met that condemned to death Sir Robert Spotiswood, and 5 other royalists, after the battle of Philiphaugh in 1645. The town-church was built about 1112, but almost rebuilt in 1797: it is a large lump of a building with a steeple and clock, well fitted up within; but its external appearance has nothing attractive. In the S. aisle is the magnificent tomb of Archbishop Sharp, who was killed by some of the covenanters in Magus moor, on the 3d of May 1679. It is indeed a piece of exquisite workmanship, with a very flattering epitaph inscribed. But who need want a tomb and epitaph that can afford to pay for them? If our information be correct, the heirs of Sharp could not get the tomb erected until they mortified a sum to the poor of the parish, 2l. 10s. yearly, which is still paid. The town-house and prison stand in the middle of Market-street; the building is a disgrace to the town, and a nuisance on the Street. St. Andrews had anciently a very extensive foreign trade, and at a fair, which commenced in the beginning of April, and lasted 15 days, there have been between 2 and 300 vessels in the port. At present 9 vessels belong to it, from 40 to 250 tons, employed in the wood and coasting trade. The harbour is narrow and of difficult access; but a plan has been lately given in by Mr Rennie for enlarging and deepening it. The estimate is L.18,000. should the plan be adopted, the advantage arising from it would be great, both to the place and to the coasting trade in general, as frequent accidents happen to vessels in the bay for want of a proper harbour. A suit of baths was erected lately, to the west of the castle, which will draw company hither in the summer season; and a new square has been laid out in North-street, to the east of the united college.—The manufactures of this place are inconsiderable, some weaving of osnaburghs and linen, with a canvas manufactory on a very good principle, which employs about 40 looms. St. Andrews was erected into a royal burgh by David I. and its privileges confirmed by Malcolm II. in a very laconic char-

ter still preserved in the town-house. It is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and council. It has 7 incorporated trades, and joins with Cupar, Dundee, Perth, and Forfar, in sending a member to parliament. It has 5 annual fairs, 2d Thurs. April, 1st Tues. July, 1st August, 29th September, and 30th November, all O. S. There is also a united Secession meeting-house. Population in 1801, 3263.

ANGUS, or FORFARSHIRE. This county and that of Kincardine were formerly a part of the Pictish kingdom, and anciently known under the general name of Horestiu or Forestia. Angus-shire lies on the N. bank of the river Tay, and is bounded on the N. E. by the Northesk river, which separates it from Kincardineshire; by the German Ocean on the E. and S. E.; the Tay on the S.; Perthshire on the W.; and on the N. it is separated from Aberdeenshire by the Grampian hills for the space of 26 miles. Its utmost extent, from the eastern coast to the Grampians, is about 48 miles; and from Mount Petie, on the borders of Perthshire, to the mouth of the Northesk river, about 42. It contains 1016 square miles, or 512,064 acres. The county is divided in many places by hills of considerable elevation, forming vallies or glens between them. At the foot of the grampians lies the extensive valley of Strathmore, which extends from Dunbartonshire to Aberdeen, nearly the whole breadth of the kingdom. Besides Strathmore, there are other vallies of less note, which receive their names from the rivers which run through them; as Glenisla, Glenprossin, Glenesk, &c. The Melgum, Carrity, Moran, Lunan, Elliot, Dichty, &c. are rivers of inferior note. All the rivers of the county rise in the northern parts; and all (except Isla, which runs W. in the valley of Strathmore to fall into the Tay,) empty themselves into the German Ocean, towards the S. and E. The coast of this county is bold and rocky, presenting dreadful precipices to the sea. About 12 miles S. E. of Arbroath, is the Bell-rock or Cape, upon which so many vessels, previous to the recent erection of the light-house, were wrecked. The Red Head, a well known promontory, upwards of 200 feet perpendicular, terminates this rocky front. The principal harbours on this coast are those of Dundee, Aberbrothock, and Montrose. A considerable number of vessels belong to these ports, which are mostly employed in bringing flax and hemp from the Baltic, and in exporting sail-cloth and brown linens, the chief manufacture of the county. Angus-shire con-

tains 5 royal boroughs, viz. Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, and Forfar; with the small towns of Glamis and Kirmuir, which are all occupied in the linen manufacture. It is subdivided into 53 parishes, and sends a representative to parliament. The soil of the low country is various, but generally fertile. There are a number of black cattle reared in the county, and a few sheep are pastured on the mountains. The inhabitants on the coast are well supplied with coal; but peat, turf, and furze, form the principal fuel in the more inland parts. The county is interspersed with many fine seats of nobility and gentry; the principal of which are Brechin Castle, Panmure House, Glamis Castle, Ethie House, Kinnaird, and Airley Castle. Freestone abounds in most parts; and there are several limestone quarries. The valued rent of the county is stated in the books of the shire at L.171,636; and the real land rent is estimated at L.122,000. Population 107,264.

ANNAN, a royal burgh sea-port town, and parish in Dumfries-shire. The town is situated near the discharge of the river Annan into the Solway Frith; and is one of the most ancient in Scotland, having received its charter from Robert Bruce. It has been of late much improved by new streets and buildings. At its east end is a fine new church, and on the west are the town house and market places. There is a bridge of 5 arches over the Annan at this place; and not far from it are the ruins of a castle built by the family of Bruce. The mouth of the river forms an excellent harbour, having water sufficient to permit vessels of 300 tons to approach within half a mile of the town, where a commodious quay has been lately erected. The town is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, dean of guild, and 9 councillors. It joins with Dumfries, Lochmaben, Sanquhar, and Kirkcudbright, in sending a member to Parliament. The revenue of the burgh is about L.700 Sterling per annum; and the population about 2,500. The PARISH of Annan is about 8 miles in length, and from 1 to 3 in breadth, containing 17 1-2 square miles. The surface is mostly level, and the soil a rich clay. Though there are large tracks of barren heath-covered moor, the elevated parts of the parish are ornamented with planting. It abounds with lime, granite, and freestone.---There is an excellent salmon fishery on the Annan. Population of the town and parish 3341.

ANNAN, a river which rises in Peebles-shire, and flowing through Dumfries-shire,

discharges itself into the Solway Frith, after a course of nearly 50 miles. It abounds with salmon and excellent trout.

ANNANDALE, a stewartry or district of Dumfries-shire, anciently a part of the Roman province of Valentia. It became a lordship under the Bruces, who took their title from it. After several revolutions in the succession of its superiors, it is now in possession of the Hopetoun family. Lochmaben castle was the chief fort in this district, and formerly was deemed almost impregnable. Annandale is a fertile vale, lying on both sides of the Annan, about 25 miles long, and 14 broad. It is bounded on the N. by the shires of Lanark and Peebles; on the W. by Nithsdale; on the S. by the Solway Frith; and on the E. by Eskdale. From its having been a Roman province, it abounds with Roman stations and antiquities.

ANNAT, or **CAMBUS**, a small rivulet in the parish of Kilmadock, county of Perth. It joins the Teith at the church of Kilmadock.

ANNOCK, a small river in Ayrshire, which, after a course of about 12 miles, falls into the Irvine, near the town of that name.

ANSTRUTHER EASTER, a royal burgh in the county of Fife, 25 miles east from Kinghorn. It possesses the best harbour on the east coast of Fife. Though formerly a place of some importance, it is now little more than a paltry fishing village.---The parish is small, and the soil sandy and unproductive. Population 1000.

ANSTRUTHER WESTER, a royal burgh in Fifeshire, adjoining to that of Anstruther Easter. It was constituted a royal burgh in 1583, and still enjoys a parliamentary representation. The parish is small, and does not contain more than 600 acres. Population 405.

ANTONINUS' WALL, a barrier erected by the Romans to protect their conquests in the south of Scotland. It was constructed by Lollius Urbicus, the lieutenant of the Emperor Antoninus, about the year 138, to connect the chain of forts, formerly erected by Agricola, between the Friths of Forth and Clyde. It afterwards received the appellation of Graham's, or as some will have it, Grim's Dyke, of the origin of which name nothing is now known with certainty. Though now nearly demolished, its vestiges in several places can be distinctly traced.

ANWORTH, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Its extent is about 6 1-2 miles in length, and 3 1-2 in breadth. The river Fleet runs on the borders of the parish

for 7 miles, and the sea bounds it on the south for about 3 miles. The sea coast is rocky; but the Fleet is navigable to small vessels for three miles. The surface has in general a hilly appearance, one of the hills, Carmharrah, rising to the height of 1100 feet. There is a bridge over the Fleet at Gatehouse; and a small village has been erected on the Anworth side of the river. There are several relics of antiquity in the parish, of which the town of Rusco and the castle of Cardoness are the chief. Population 740.

AOREIDH, or ARAY, a river in Argyleshire. It rises among the mountains at the back of Inverary, and, after a course of 9 miles, falls into the sea at the head of Loch-Fine.

APPIN, an extensive highland district, on the mainland of Argyleshire, lately united to the parish of Lismore. The extent of Appin is not ascertained; but it cannot be estimated at less than 50 miles in length, and on an average 10 in breadth. Glencoe lies in this district; the water of Coe, and the rivulets Coinich, Durror, Ballychelish, Laroch, and Leven run through it. There are several fresh water lakes, and extensive arms of the sea, which bear the name of lochs, viz. Lochs Linne, Creran, Fil, and Leven. Black and white marble are found in different parts; and at Ballychelish is a quarry of fine blue slate. Castle Stalkir, a ruin of great beauty, stands upon a small island in Loch Linne; and on an island in Loch Leven are the ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. Mungo. Airds, the seat of Mr Campbell, is pleasantly situated on Loch Creran. Inverscadle House, the seat of Macdonald of Glencoe, is a fine building. In this district, more attention is paid to sheep farming than to agriculture. For the population, see Lismore and Appin.

APPLECROSS, a parish in Ross-shire, extending at least 25 miles along the coast. Its surface is mountainous and rocky, interspersed, however, with several fertile valleys, and some natural woods. Breeding of cattle is the principal employment of the farmer. The rivers, of which Firdon and Applecross are the chief, abound with trout and salmon; and the sea contains plenty of excellent fish.---There is a rich copper mine in the northern district of the parish. Population 2297.

APPLEGARTH, a parish on the banks of the Annan, in the county of Dumfries. Its length is about 6, and its greatest breadth nearly 5 miles. The great road from Carlisle to Glasgow and Edinburgh

passes through it. It contains 171.2 square miles. The lands are in general good, and well manured with lime. Population 858.

ARBROATH. Vide ABERBROTH-OCK.

ARBIRLOT, a small parish in Angus-shire, about 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth.---The little river Elliot runs through the parish, the sides of which are very romantic. The ancient castle of Kelly is much admired for its picturesque situation. The soil, with the exception of the sandy district along the sea coast, is a fine and fertile loam. Population 1014.

AREUTHNOT, a parish in Kincardineshire, of an irregular triangular form, nearly 5 miles in length. Its surface is unequal, having 2 vallies, with their corresponding ridges. In one of them runs the water of Bervie, whose banks are adorned with the elegant mansions of Arbuthnot and Allardyce. The parish contains 9435 acres. It possesses some excellent free stone quarries. Population 968.

ARCHAIG LOCH, a fresh water lake in the county of Inverness, 16 miles long, and 1 1.2 broad. It abounds with several kinds of trout. It discharges itself by the river Archaig into Loch Lochy, which is about a mile distant.

ARD (LOCH), a lake in the parish of Aberfoyle, Perthshire. It is the last of a chain of lakes, through which the river Forth passes, at a short distance from its source, and which contribute to form it into a river. At the lower extremity of Loch Ard it bursts forth with great magnificence over a rock near 30 feet high. Loch Ard is about 3 miles in length, and 1 in breadth.

ARDARGIE, a small village in Perthshire, in the parish of Forgandenny, situated amongst the Ochil Hills.

ARDCHATTAN and MUCKAIRN, a united parish in Argyleshire, about 24 miles in length, and on an average 20 in breadth. The surface is mountainous, and appropriated to the pasturing of sheep. The most considerable rivers are, the Aw, the Kinloss, and the Etie. Ben Cruachan, one of the highest hills in Scotland, is in this parish. Loch Etive, an arm of the sea, is a fine sheet of water, with ornamented banks. In this district stood the celebrated city of Bregonium, for many ages the capital of Scotland, and said to have been founded by Fergus II. Tradition reports that this city was destroyed by fire from heaven. There is still standing a part of the walls of an old priory, founded in the 13th century; and the druid

dical monuments are so numerous that it would be almost endless to enumerate them. Ardmucknage is the only mansion of any note in the district. Population 1415.

ARDCLACH, a parish situated on each side of the river Findhorn, in the extremity of the county of Nairne. It is a hilly, mountainous district, extending in length 12, and in breadth 7 miles. A few black cattle and sheep are reared in the parish. The Findhorn contains salmon and trout. Population 1275.

ARDERSIER, a parish in the county of Inverness. Its length is 2 1-2 miles, and its breadth the same. Its surface is flat, with a few eminences, and towards the sea it is bold and rocky. The soil is various, but generally fertile, Fort George, which is situated in this parish, affords a ready market for the produce of the farms. Population 1287.

ARDLE a river in Perthshire, in the parish of Kirkmichael, which after watering the valley of Strathardle, unites with the Shee or Black water in forming the Ericht.

ARDMEANACH, or **BLACK ISLE**, a district in Ross-shire and Cromarty, containing eight parishes, which form a peninsula. It has received that name from being mostly a black uncultivated moor. The ridge of hills called Mulbuay extends nearly the whole length of the district.

ARDNAMURCHAN, an extensive parish of Argyle and Inverness-shires, being formed by the annexation of five several parishes under this general name. Its extent may be reduced to the superficies of a square of 20 miles, comprehending about 273,280 acres, of which it is supposed 200,000 are land. Part of the parish is a peninsula, formed by two arms of the sea, called Loch Sunart and Loch Sheil; in the last of which is a little island, named St. Finan, where formerly a church was erected. The Ru, or extremity of the peninsula above mentioned, is the most westerly point of the mainland of Great Britain, and the most remarkable headland from Cape Wrath to the Mull of Kintyre, between which it is centrally situated. At Strontian, in this parish, a new mineral was discovered, the properties of which were analysed by Dr Hope, who distinguished it by the titles of Strontites. Lead mines are wrought at Strontian to the value of £4000 annually. Population 5151.

ARDOCH, a small village in the parish of Muthil, Perthshire, through which the great road from Stirling to the Highlands passes. Near it is the most complete Roman camp in Scotland. It is 1050 feet in length, and 900 in breadth, and could contain

26,000 men. There is a communication with a smaller encampment, at a short distance, in which several helmets, spears, &c. have been found. From this place the great Roman highway runs eastward nearly to Perth, where the Roman army passed over the Tay into Strathmore.

ARDOCH, a small river in Perthshire, which rises from Loch Maghaig, in the parish of Kilmadock, and runs into the Teath, at the castle of Doune.

ARDOSSAN, a parish in Ayrshire, extending along the western coast, in length about six miles, and about 4 in breadth. The surface is a mixture of hilly and flat country, in most places fit for the plough; though even the best lands of the parish are under pasture. The town of Saltcoats is partly in this parish, and the new town of Ardrossan. There are some remains of Danish encampments on a hill on the North side of this parish. The ruins of the castle of Ardrossan shew it to have been a place of considerable strength. Population in 1811, 2526.

ARDOSSAN, a village in the above parish, begun by the Earl of Eglinton about 10 years ago. It is situated on a promontory 1 mile N. of Saltcoats, and 28 S. W. of Greenock. A strong pier 900 feet long is already finished, and when the one on the N. is built, it will form by far the most secure and capacious harbour in the mouth of Clyde, where vessels of any draught of water can go in and out with all winds. When the canal is completed, it will afford communication with the interior of the country as far as Glasgow. A large and elegant hotel, and a suit of warm and cold baths, are already built, so that Ardrossan has become a place of genteel resort in the summer season. The town is built on a regular plan, and as stone and lime are to be had on the spot, it is rapidly advancing.

ARDOSSAN CANAL, (Vide CANAL).

ARDSTINCHAR, or **STINCHAR**, a river of considerable size, which takes its rise in the eastern part of Ayrshire; and continuing a rapid course for the space of 26 or 27 miles, falls into the Atlantic at Ballantrae.

ARGYBESHIRE, anciently called **ARGATHALIA**, is said to have been a part of the ancient Caledonian kingdom, while the Romans and Picts were in possession of the greater part of Scotland. It extends about 114 miles in length, and 53 in breadth, excluding the isles. It contains 2 royal boroughs, and 49 parishes. It is divided into 5 districts, viz. Kintyre, Knapdale,

Cowal, Lorn, and Argyre proper; bounded on the S. by the Irish sea and the Clyde; on the E. by Perth and Dunbartonshires; on the N. by Inverness-shire; and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean. Argyreshire was much infested, in ancient times, by predatory intruders, and was in consequence the scene of many engagements. Many monuments of the remotest antiquity still remain to demonstrate the warlike spirit of the former inhabitants. The surface of this country is, like the other parts of the Highlands, mountainous, bleak, and uncomfortable to the view; covered with heath, and in some places exhibiting rugged and bare rocks, piled on one another in dreadful disorder. The coast is rocky, but indented with navigable bays and lakes, affording safe harbour for shipping. The lakes abound with fish; the mountains afford pasture to numerous herds of black cattle and sheep; the heaths are stored with game; and copper, iron, and lead mines are found in many places. A number of islands are attached to this county, of which the chief are Tyrie, Coll, Mull, Isla, Jura, Staffa, and Icolmkill. Argyre gives the title of Duke and Earl to the chief of the family of Campbell; and sends one member to Parliament. - The valued rent of Argyre is L.149,595 10s. Scots, and the real rent L.112,752 sterling. --- In 1811, the population of the whole county, including the islands, amounted to 85,585.

ARISAIG, a promontory on the western coast of Inverness-shire, in the district of Glenelg.

ARMDALE, a village in the parish of Farr, in Sutherlandshire, seated on a bay of the same name, which is an excellent fishing station.

ARNGASK, a parish nearly circular, having a diameter of about 4 miles. Three counties join in this parish, viz. Perth, Kinross, and Fife, and the road from Perth to Queensferry passes through it. The soil is various; on some of the hills it is light and shallow; but many fields are rich and fertile, and capable of producing almost any crop. There is, however, more pasture than tillage in the parish. Population 657.

ARNOT, a small river in Perthshire, which runs through the valley of Glenfernat, and uniting with the Briarachan, forms the Ardlc.

ARNTILLY, a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Kinclaven, containing a population of about 300.

ARRAN, an island in the Frith of Clyde. between Ayrshire and Kintyre. It was by

the Romans called Glotta, or Glotta Æstuarium. Its form is in some degree oval, and extends from N. to S. nearly 24 miles, and from E. to W. about 14. From the time this Island was ceded to the Norwegians by Donald Bane, it has undergone several changes of proprietors, and is now in the possession of the Hamilton family. It afforded to Robert the Bruce an asylum during his distresses. The coast is indented with various harbours; in particular, at the S. E. quarter, is the commodious harbour of Lamlash, covered by an islet, where 500 vessels may ride at anchor. To the northward of Lamlash is Loch Ransa, another spacious harbour. The face of the country is rugged and mountainous. Goatfield, or Gaoilbhein, the highest hill, rising 2840 feet above the level of the sea, is nearly in the centre of the island. The Cock of Arran, towards the northern extremity, is a famous sea mark. The lakes in the island are about five in number; and from two of them issue fine rivers. It is divided into two parishes, and forms part of the shire of Bute. From Arran a number of black cattle are annually exported. --- The higher parts of the island are either bare rocks, or covered with heath. On the sides of the hills, and borders of the lakes, the soil is excellent; but the practice of a wretched system of agriculture renders them comparatively unproductive. The rivers contain salmon, the hills wild deer, and the coast abounds with herrings and other fish in abundance. Arran possesses coal, limestone, freestone, ironstone, and marble. The ruins of many fortresses, and a number of natural caves, are worth the attention of the antiquary and naturalist. Population 5704.

ARROQUHAR, a mountainous parish in Dunbartonshire, about 16 miles long, and 3 broad. It lies on the E. side of Lochlomond, the banks of which are covered with thriving plantations. The rearing of sheep occupies the chief attention of the inhabitants. Population 420.

ARTHUR SEAT, a hill (or more properly a ridge of hills,) in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh on the S. E. Its summit is conical, and its height is 810 feet. On the S. side it is in many places a perpendicular rock, exhibiting a range of basaltic columns, of a pentagonal or hexagonal form, from 50 to 60 feet in height, and of 5 feet diameter. On the W. are Salisbury Crags, which present to the city the appearance of a lofty terrace, forming an amphitheatre of solid stone, overtopped by a

continued precipice of broken rock. From the craggy top it gradually descends into a valley. The rock, in digging, affords ores, spars, zeolites, hematites, jaspers, and, it is said, agates, besides an inexhaustible supply of granite for paving the streets of the city. At the bottom of Arthur Seat is the lake of Duddingston; and on the N. the ruins of St. Anthony's chapel. From its top the view is grand and striking. The spectator may from thence look down on the metropolis as on a map; while the German Ocean, the course of the Forth, the Grampian mountains, and a large portion of the most populous and best cultivated part of the kingdom, form a landscape which cannot any where be surpassed. Arthur Seat, when viewed from the west, presents to the eye a very exact picture of a Lion couchant. It was once in agitation by the friends of the Dundas family and Mr Pitt's measures, to erect upon its summit a monument to the memory of the late Lord Melville.

ASHKIRK, a parish lying partly in Roxburgh and partly in Selkirkshires. It is about 7 miles long, and 3 broad. The surface is mostly hilly, but free of heath. The soil is light and fertile. It contains four small lakes, which, with the river Ale, abound in trout. Population 558.

ASSINT, an extensive parish in the county of Sutherland, 25 miles long, and about 15 broad. Its surface presents an assemblage of lofty mountains, huge barren rocks, precipices, extensive heaths, lakes, mosses, and rivers. Scarcely one acre in 100 is under tillage. Marble and ironstone are wrought and exported to a considerable extent. It contains no coal; and the common fuel of the inhabitants is peat moss. It abounds with temples and other remains of antiquity. This parish contains a lake of the same name, 6 miles long, and 1 1-4 broad. It lies on the W. N. W. coast of Sutherland, and has a number of islands annexed to it. The rearing of cattle and fishing is the principal employment of the inhabitants. The coast is rough, and presents dreadful precipices to the sea. Population in 1811, 2479.

ATHOL, the most northern district of Perthshire, extending in length about 45 miles, and in breadth 30; bounded on the N. by Badenoch; on the W. by Lochaber; on the E. by Marr and Gowrie; and on the S. by Stormont, Perth proper, and Breadalbane. The country is rough and mountainous, and contains a great part of the ancient Caledonian forest. The mountainous sur-

face is, however, interspersed with fertile vallies. There are no towns of any note in this district; but several populous villages are scattered over the country. Blair Castle, the seat of the Duke of Athol, is pleasantly situated on the Tilt, near its conflux with the Garry. About 4 miles from it is the pass of Killikrankie.

ATHELSTANEFORD, a village and parish in Haddingtonshire. The parish extends about 4 miles in length, and 2 1-2 in breadth. From the Garleton hills, which bound it on the S. the land, by a gentle declivity, extends to the shore of the Frith of Forth. Almost the whole parish is finely cultivated and enclosed. The village of Athelstaneford stands on the side of the Garleton hills, and commands a beautiful prospect of the Frith of Forth and adjacent places. Blair, the author of "The Grave," was a native of this parish; and here the celebrated author of the tragedy of "Douglas" held for a while his pastoral charge. Population 867.

AUCHENAIRN, a village in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Cadder, 4 miles from Glasgow.

AUCHENCRAW, a small village in the parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire, 4 miles N. W. from Ayton.

AUCHENLOCH, a village in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Cadder, about 4 miles from Auchinairn.

AUCHENREOCH, a village in the parish of Buittle, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

AUCHINBLAY, a village in the parish of Foudoun, Kincardineshire, containing about 500 inhabitants.

AUCHINDINNY, a village in the county of Mid-Lothian, about 7 1-2 miles S. from Edinburgh.

AUCHINDORE, or **AUCHINDOIR**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 7 miles long and 5 broad, exhibiting in general a mountainous appearance. About 2500 acres are under crop. It abounds with free-stone. The only river of note in the parish is the Bogie. There are a few antiquities here, such as tumuli, barrows, cairns, and the remains of an extensive fortification. Population 780.

AUCHINLECK, a parish in the county of Ayr, about 18 miles long, and, on an average, 2 broad. It has a bleak naked appearance; an extensive district named Glenmore, about 6 miles in length, is entirely covered with heath. Salmon and Pike are caught in the rivers Ayr and Lugar, which run through the parish. The few farms which were arable are now cou-

verted into sheep pasture. Coal and freestone abound every where. The parish also contains a lead mine, said to be rich in silver, but it has not yet been wrought. The ruins of the ancient castle of Auchinleck stand on the banks of the Lugar. Near the old castle is the new house of Auchinleck. Population 1582.

AUCHINLECK, a hill in Dumfriesshire, in the parish of Closeburn, 1500 feet high.

AUCHMITHY, a fishing village on the coast of Angus-shire, about 3 1-2 miles N. E. of Arbroath. It is situated on a high rocky bank, rising about 120 feet above the level of the sea. It contains about 200 inhabitants.

AUCHNACRAIG, a village in the island of Mull, at which there is a Post Office, and a regular ferry to Oban on the mainland.

AUCHTERARDER, a parish and village in Perthshire. The parish lies on the S. bank of the river Earne, and extends about 5 or 6 miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth. The hilly part produces good pasture; and the low ground is arable, with a good soil. The Ruthven, a small beautiful river, which contains fine trout, runs through the parish. It contains neither coal nor lime, but abounds with stone, and has a few slate quarries. The ruins of an old castle lie a little to the N. W. of the village.

The **VILLAGE** of Auchterarder, which once enjoyed the privilege of a royal burgh, extends nearly a mile in length. It employs about 400 looms, chiefly for the Glasgow manufacture. It lies 9 miles S. E. of Crieff. Population 2503.

AUCHTERDERRAN, a parish in the county of Fife, 4 miles long and 3 broad. The soil is moist and not very fertile. The greater part of the parish lies above coal. About a third is under tillage, and the rest is under pasture; but the inhabitants, applying themselves more assiduously to agriculture, are rapidly improving the condition and appearance of the district. It contains plenty of limestone. Basaltes, and other volcanic productions are often to be met with in this parish. Population 1138.

AUCHTERGAVEN, a parish in the county of Perth, on the turnpike road from Perth to Dunkeld, extending about 9 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. A great proportion of it is covered with muirs, hills, and mosses; but for 20 years past agriculture has been so rapidly improving, that the face of the district has undergone a

thorough change. A large cotton spinning mill was lately erected in the village of Stanley in this parish. Population 2557.

AUCHTERHOUSE, a parish in the county of Angus, on the S. side of the Sidlaw hills. It contains nearly 4000 acres. The soil, though thin and muirish, produces tolerable crops. It has plenty of peat moss, rock marl, and freestone. There are three small villages, Dronlaw, Kirkton, and Newton, the largest of which contains 112 inhabitants. Population 635.

AUCHTERLESS, a parish in the county of Aberdeen, about 7 miles long, and 5 broad. The soil is good, and in general productive. A small river, called the Ithan, passes through the parish. It contains neither coal, lime, nor marl. The profile of an extensive fortified camp, the inclosed area of which is computed at 120 acres, is well worthy the attention of the antiquary. Population 1257.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, a burgh and parish in the county of Fife, extending about 2 miles in length, and 1 and a half in breadth. The surface is various; towards the S. low and flat; and towards the N. and W. it is hilly, and covered with heath. The Town was constituted a royal burgh by James IV. and it still retains all the privileges of a royal burgh, except that of sending a member to Parliament. It is governed by 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 15 councillors. Brown linens and Sillesias are here manufactured to the value of £30,000 annually. Population of the town and parish 2403.

AUCHTERTOUL, a small inland parish in the county of Fife, extending about 2 miles in length, and 1 in breadth. The situation is elevated, commanding an extensive prospect. From a small lake called Camilla loch, the Teel, or the Toul, takes its rise. On the side of the loch are the ruins of Camilla Castle, or Hallyards. The parish contains a small village of the same name, 4 miles N. W. from Kirkcaldy. Population 2405.

AUCHUIRN, a place in Ross-shire, in the parish of Kintail, where there was formerly a considerable and populous town, which was completely destroyed in 1745 by a mountain torrent, called in Gaelic Seridan.

AUGUSTUS (FORT), situated at the extremity of Loch Ness, 144 miles distant from Edinburgh. It is a regular fortification with four bastions, and barracks capable of accommodating 400 soldiers, with lodgings for the officers. Though the fort is in good repair, it is so commanded by the

hills on every side, that it is by no means a place capable of resistance. It is a very neat looking place; and the surrounding plantations, and the river Tarff which runs by it, give it very much the appearance of an English country seat. It was taken by the rebels in 1746, who deserted it, after demolishing what they could.

AULD-DAVIE, a rivulet in Aberdeen-shire, tributary to the Ythan.

AULDEARN, a parish and village in the county of Nairn, extending 4 miles along the Moray Firth, being in length about 6 and a half miles, and in breadth about 5 and a half. In a deep moss have been found fir trees 60 feet in length. The village of Auldearn is a burgh of barony, under the superiority of Colonel Brodie, containing 200 inhabitants. It lies 20 miles E. from Inverness.—Population 1406.

AULD-TOWN, a village in Ayrshire, in the parish of Loudon.

AULTGRANDE, a river in Ross-shire, in the parish of Kiltarn, which rises from Loch Glass, about 6 miles from the sea, and after a winding course, falls into the Frith of Cromarty. For a considerable way it runs through a vast chasm called the Craig-grande, or Ugly-rock, which cannot be contemplated without emotions of admiration and wonder.

AULTMORE, a considerable rivulet in Banffshire, in the parishes of Keith and Grange, which falls into the Isla.

AULTRAN, a rivulet in Cromartyshire, near which a bloody battle was fought between the Scots and Danes.

AVEN, a river which issues from a lake of the same name, at the foot of the Cairngorm mountain, in the county of Banff, and after a course of 20 miles, falls into the Spey at Inveraven.

AVEN, or **AVON**, a river in Lanarkshire, which rises on the border of Galston and Sorn, from Loch Aven, and, after receiving many tributary streams in its course falls into the Clyde near Hamilton. Its banks in most places are covered with natural wood.

AVEN, a river in Stirlingshire, which rises in the parish of Cumbernauld, from Loch Fanny-side, and, after receiving considerable additions to its streams, falls into the Forth near Borrowstounness.

AVENDALE, or **STRATHAVEN**, a parish or barony in the county of Lanark, 12 miles in length, and 5 or 6 in breadth. The face of the country is open, rising gradually from both sides of the Aven, and terminating in hills. A number of smaller ri-

vers intersect the parish. Coal and freestone are scarce, but it has abundance of limestone.—The crops on the low grounds are generally good, but on the borders of the moor it is precarious. A Roman road can be distinctly traced for several miles on the S. of the Aven. Here are also three ancient chapels. The castle of Avendale exhibits an interesting ruin on a rocky eminence. Population 4355.

AVICH (LOCH), Vide Luina (Loch).

AVICH, a river which runs from Loch Avich into Loch Aw.

AVIEMORE, a small village in Inverness-shire, on the great Highland road, 125 miles from Edinburgh.

AVOCH, a parish in Ross-shire, about 4 miles in length, and 2 1-2 in breadth. It enjoys all the variations of soil and surface, and is reckoned in general fertile. It is watered by a few small rivulets, which contain a particular species of red trout. Rosehaugh-house, with its extensive plantations is much admired. The herring fishery is here successfully prosecuted, 6000 barrels being annually cured. The interior possesses some excellent freestone quarries, which furnished the stone with which Fort George is built. Population 1560.

AVONDOW, the name of the river Forth near its source, which it retains till it enters the parish of Port of Monteith.

AW (LOCH), a lake in Argyleshire, about 30 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad, reckoned the most picturesque of any in the Highlands, and possessing many pretty islands, tufted with trees, among which are seen the ruins of several old castles. At the north-eastern extremity of this lake rises the mountain of Ben-Cruachan, elevated 3590 feet above the lake; from the top of which descends the river which forms this beautiful expanse of water. The lake abounds with salmon, trout, and eel, and discharges itself into Loch Etive, a branch of the Atlantic Ocean, at Bonaw.

AYRSHIRE. This county is bounded on the N. by Renfrewshire; on the E. by the shires of Lanark and Dumfries; on the S. by Galloway; and on the W. by the Irish Channel and the Frith of Clyde. Its extent in length is about 65 miles, and about 36 in breadth. It is divided into 3 great bailiages, or stewartries, which bear the names of Kyle, Cunningham, and Carrick. These divisions are not altogether artificial; the river Ayr forming the separation between Carrick and Kyle (or Ayrshire proper), and the river Irvine is the limit between Kyle and Cunningham. These dis-

tracts are very different from each other in their appearance. Carrick, and the interior parts of Kyle are mountainous, and more adapted to pasture, while the coast of Kyle, and the greater part of Cunningham, exhibit a fine level country, interspersed with numerous villages and towns. The sea coast is mostly sandy, with sunk rocks, but possesses several good harbours.---The rock of Aisla belongs to this county. From the ridge, of which the mountains of Carrick are a part, rise almost all the rivers of the S. of Scotland. The Tweed, the Fsk, the Nith, the Annan, the Urr, &c. flow to the E. and S. while the Stinchar, the Girvan, the Doon, the Ayr, and the Lugar, pour their water into the Irish Channel. Besides these, the Irvine and other small rivulets water the more northerly parts of the county.---The agriculture of Ayrshire has been much improved of late years, and fine crops, are raised, particularly along the coast. The county, however, on the whole, is more adapted to pasture than tillage. Ayrshire has 2 royal burghs, viz. Ayr and Irvine; and several populous towns and villages, of which Kilmarnock, Beith, Saltcoats, Kilwinning, Largs, Girvan, and Ballantrae are the chief. Besides the inexhaustible seams of coal with which it abounds, it possesses several valuable minerals, as freestone, limestone, ironstone, and several rich ores of lead and copper. In the parish of Stair, antimony and molybdena have been found; and in several places of the county is found that species of whetstone known by the name of Ayrstone. There is plenty of marl in most of the lakes, the chief of which is Loch Doon, from which the river oft that name takes its rise. All the rivers of Ayrshire abound with salmon; and the coasts are admirably adapted for white fishing. The valued rent of Ayrshire is 149,595 Scots; the real rent for 1808 was L.314,673, 7s. Sterling. Population 104,001.

A Y R, a royal burgh of great antiquity, and the county town of Ayrshire. It lies 34 miles S. from Glasgow, and 75 S. W. from Edinburgh. It was erected into a royal burgh by William the Lion, about the year 1200; and the privileges granted by that charter are still enjoyed by the town. It is pleasantly situated on a point of land, between the influx of the rivers Doon and Ayr into the Atlantic Ocean. The principal street is broad and spacious. Its shape is somewhat of the form of a crescent, having the prison and town-hall in the centre, with a fine spire 135 feet high. The sea

shore is flat and shallow; and the entrance of the river Ayr, which forms the harbour, is subject to the inconvenience of a bar of sand, which is often thrown quite across the river, especially with a strong N. W. wind. There are erected two reflecting light-houses, to conduct vessels safely into the harbour. The principal trade carried on is the exportation of coal to Ireland, in which nearly 2000 tonnage of vessels are annually employed. It exports also pig-iron, coal tar, brown paint, lamp-black, soapers' salts, and water of Ayr stone. The town has an Academy in which all the necessary branches of education are taught. It has generally about 500 pupils. Ayr is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, 12 councillors, a dean of guild, and treasurer, and joins with Irvine, Rothesay, Inverary, and Campbeltown, in sending a member to Parliament. Ayr was, in ancient times, distinguished for military strength. Here the heroic exploits of Sir William Wallace began; and here Edward I. fixed one of his most powerful garrisons. Oliver Cromwell, too, judging it as a proper place to build a fortress, took possession of the old church, and converted it and the neighbouring ground into a regular citadel. On one of the mounts within the walls of this fortress stood the old castle of Ayr, mentioned in ancient histories; and the old church, the tower of which still remains, noted for the meeting of the Scottish Parliament, when Robert Bruce's title to the throne was unanimously confirmed. Here are two churches of the established religion, besides several places of worship for dissenters. A theatre, capable of drawing L.40, was recently erected. Ayr is a gay and fashionable place. It has well attended races, and is sometimes the seat of the Caledonian Hunt.

The PARISH of A Y R extends about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is flat and sandy; but interspersed with many beautiful seats and plantations. There are two small lakes, well stored with pike and trout. Tradition reports an engagement to have taken place, in the valley of Dalrymple, between two kings, Fergus and Coilus, in which engagement both these monarchs fell. Besides the celebrated Robert Burns, Johannes Scotus, and the Chevalier Ramsay, were natives of this parish. Its population including that of the town, is 6,291.

A Y R, (NEWTOWN of.) This small parish lies on the N. side of the river Ayr. Its extent is about 3 miles long, and 1 1-2 broad. Lying on the banks of the Ayr and

the sea coast, the surface is mostly flat, and soil sandy. The town is a burgh of considerable antiquity, and received its privileges from King Robert Bruce. It has baronial jurisdiction; and is governed by a magistracy elected by the freemen of the town, who are limited to 48, each of whom possesses a lot or freedom of about 4 acres of arable land. It has a pretty good harbour. Population of the town and parish 2,809.

A Y R, a river which rises in the parish of Muirkirk, in Ayrshire; and, after a course of about 50 miles, falls into the sea at Ayr, where its estuary forms a fine Harbour. It is for a considerable course only a small rivulet; but, joined by the tributary streams of Greenock and Garpel, it becomes a large body of water. It is also augmented by the Luggan and the Kill. Its steep and

romantic banks are occasionally adorned with beautiful seats, among which are particularly noticed Sorn Castle, Auchincruive, and Auchinleck. This river forms the boundary between the districts of Ayrshire denominated Kyle and Carrick.

AYTON, a parish and village in the county of Berwick, extending about 4 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The soil is in general fertile; and its vicinity to the village of Eyemouth and the town of Berwick affords a ready market for the produce of the farms. On the hills are the remains of 2 camps, in which urns, and broken pieces of armour have been found. Population in 1811, 1379. The village is situated on the N. bank of the Eye, 7 miles N. W. of Berwick. It contains about 600 people.

B

BADENOCH, the most easterly district of Inverness-shire. It extends 55 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is mountainous, barren, and but thinly inhabited. It is watered by the river Spey and a few rivulets. There are also several lakes, some of which are of considerable extent. The mountains abound with game; and in many places are covered with natural wood.

BALAGICH, a mountain in Renfrewshire, in the parish of Eaglesham, 1000 feet in height. This was also the ancient name of the hill on which the castle of Stirling is built.

BALBIRNIE, a village in the parish of Markinch, Fifeshire, containing 250 inhabitants.

BALBROGIE, a small village near Cupar of Angus, containing about 160 inhabitants.

BALCHRISTIE, an ancient village in Fifeshire, near Largo Bay, where, according to tradition, the first Christian Church in Scotland was founded. It was given to the Culdees by Malcom III.

BALDERNOCK, a parish in Stirlingshire. The surface and soil are various; part being flat and fertile, especially on

the banks of the river Kelvin, while the back part is hilly, and covered with beath. It abounds with lime, freestone, and coal. A small lake, covering about 70 acres, called Baldowie, abounds with pike and perch. In this parish are the ruins of the mansion of Baldernock, and several cairns and Druidical monuments, the most curious of which is a structure called the Auld Wife's Lift, near a mile N. from the church. Population in 1811, 806.

BALERNO, a village in Mid-Lothian, in the parish of Currie, situated on the Water of Leith, 7 miles S. W. from Edinburgh.

BALFRON, a parish in the county of Stirling, extending about 8 miles in length and nearly two in breadth. The surface of the ground is on a gentle declivity from the banks of the river Endrick. It abounds with lime and freestone, but it wants coal. It is only of late that agriculture has been prosecuted to advantage. The VILLAGE of Balfron contains about 1400 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in the cotton manufacture. Population of the parish and village 1986.

BALGONIE, a village in Fifeshire, in the parish of Markinch, containing about 250 inhabitants.

BALLANTRAE, an extensive parish in Ayrshire, being nearly 10 miles square. It lies on the sea coast; and the surface is much diversified, rising gently from the shore to the tops of that range of mountains which extend across the country to the Frith of Forth. The soil is generally poor and thin. The village of Ballantrae is situated at the mouth of the river Ardstinchar, 16 1-2 miles N. from Stranraer. Population 980.

BALLEDGARNO, a village in the Carse of Gowrie, in the Parish of Inchtute, about 9 miles W. from Dundee.

BALLINGRY, a parish of the extent of 3 miles in length, and 1 in breadth, in the county of Fife. The soil is tolerably good: but only about one-fourth part of the parish is under crop. The remainder is occupied in pasturage. It produces some marl, and lime and coal in abundance. Population 269.

BALLYCHELISH, a village in the parish of Appin, in Argyleshire, where there is a ferry over Loch Leven to the county of Inverness. It has an excellent slate quarry.

BALMACLELLAN, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Its general appearance is moor; and the surface is level, with a gentle rising towards the N. Only a fourth of the parish is arable. On the banks of the rivulets which intersect it, there are about 60 acres of natural wood. A great number of sheep are reared on the moors. Population 734. The village of Balmaclellan is situated 23 1-2 miles N. N. W. of Kirkcudbright.

BALMAGHIE, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, about 8 miles long, and from 3 to 6 broad. The greater part of it is composed of heath with barren rocks. It has, however, some good arable land, and fine meadows, with a number of plantations and some natural wood. There are several lakes, which contain pike, perch, and trout in abundance. A powerful chalybeate spring, called Lochenebreck well, is much resorted to; besides which there are several other mineral wells. The river Dee bounds the parish on the N. Population in 1811, 1110.

BALMERINO, a parish in the county of Fife, on the S. bank of the river Tay, extending on an average about 3 1-2 miles in length, and 2 1-2 in breadth. The surface slopes gently to the side of the river. The harbour of Balmerino is small and inconvenient; but a considerable quantity of grain is annually exported from it.—Agriculture is here systematically and success-

fully prosecuted, though the soil in general is thin and sandy. The ruins of the Abbey of Balmerino, built in the year 1229, are much admired. Population 921.

BALNAHUAIGH, a small island, belonging to Argyleshire. It lies near the N. side of the island of Jura.

BALQUHIDDER, a parish in Perthshire, extending about 15 miles in length, and 7 in breadth. The surface is hilly and mountainous, and scarcely any of it is under crop. Benvoirlich, and part of the ancient Caledonian forest, are in this parish. There are many fine streams and lakes; of which the principal are, Lochdoine, Lochvoil, part of Lochlubnaig, and part of Lochearne. The military road from Stirling to Fort William passes through the parish. Population 1353.

BALVAG, a river in Perthshire, in the parish of Balquhidder, which connects Lochdoine, Lochrail, and Lochlubnaig, and forms one of the most considerable branches of the Teith.

BANCHORY DAVINICK, a parish lying in Aberdeen and Kincardineshires. It is situated on both sides of the river Dee, near its discharge into the ocean. It extends about four miles along the sea coast, and from 6 to 7 along the banks of the Dee. ---The general appearance of the country is rugged: and the hills are mostly covered with heath. Population 1867.

BANCHORY TARNAN, a parish in Kincardineshire, on the banks of the Dee, 8 1-2 miles long and 1 1-2 broad, containing nearly 20,000 square acres. ---There are 2 or 3 small lakes in it; in one of which, Loch Leys, is an artificial island, with the ruins of a house upon it. Population in 1811, 1559.

BANFFSHIRE. This county is bounded on the N. by the ocean; on the W. by Moray and Inverness-shires; and on the S. and E. by Aberdeenshire. It extends in length about 36 miles, but its average breadth is little more than 16. It contains about 7000 acres in cultivation, 35,000 in ley and summer fallow, 40,000 in pasture, 15,000 in plantations and natural wood, and about 300,000 in hill, moor, and moss. It contains 2 royal burghs, and 24 parishes, and comprehends part of the districts of Buchan, Strathdoern, Strathaven, Boyne, and Balvenie. The surface of the country is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, well watered with rivers, and ornamented with many seats and extensive plantations. The S. part of the county is very moun-

tainous; but the northern district is level, and the soil fertile. The rivers are, the Deveron and the Spey, the Isla, Conglass, Avon, and Fiddich. There are several remarkable mountains in the county, of which Cairngorum is the chief. At Portsoy is a fine vein of serpentine, called Portsoy marble; and a species of granite, which, when polished, exhibits the resemblance of Hebrew characters. Along the whole coast are frequent tumuli and Danish monuments. The valued rent of the whole county is L.79,200 Scots, and the real land rent L.45,490 Sterling.---Population 36,668.

BANFF, or **BAMFF**, a royal burgh, sea-port town, and capital of the county of that name, is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the river Deveron. Tradition says it was founded by Malcolm Canmore, in 1165. It was erected into a royal burgh by Robert II. in 1372. It gives the title of baron to the Ogilvie family. The streets are well built; but the harbour (which is protected by a battery of 8 guns) is incommodious, owing to the shifting of the sand at the mouth of the river. The principal manufactures are thread, linen, and tanning. Ship-building is also carried on. A fine bridge of 7 arches crosses the Deveron. A town-house, extending 70 feet in front, was erected in 1798, and a new prison has been built on the most approved principle. Here are several good seminaries for education. In the neighbourhood is Duff House, the magnificent mansion of the Earl of Fife. Banff lies 165 miles north from Edinburgh,---The Parish of Banff is about 6 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The surface is beautifully diversified, and the soil in general good. The sea coast is bold and rocky. Population of the town and parish 3603.

BANKHEAD, a mountain in the parish of Kirkconnel, in Dumfries-shire.

BANNOCKBURN, a village in Stirling-shire, celebrated for the battle between Robert Bruce and Edward II. in which the latter, with every superiority in point of numbers, was completely defeated. It was fought on Monday, June 24, 1314. The manufactures are tanning, carpet, and tartan, which are carried on to a considerable extent.

BAR, a hill in Renfrewshire, in the parish of Kilbarchan.

BARGARRAN, a village in the parish of Erskine, in the county of Renfrew.

BARHEAD, a village in Renfrewshire, near Paisley, containing 439 inhabitants.

BARNs (EAST and WEST), two villages, near Dunbar, in Haddingtonshire.

BARNYARDS, a village in Fifeshire, in the parish of Kilcouquhar, containing about 200 inhabitants.

BARO, a parish in Haddingtonshire, united to that of Garvald. Vide **GARVALD** and **BARO**.

BARONY parish of Glasgow. Vide **GLASGOW**.

BARR, a large parish in Ayrshire, the extent of which is not well ascertained. It is situated on the banks of the river Stinchar. The soil is partly arable; but the principal attention of the farmer is paid to the rearing of cattle. Population 728.

BARR, a village in Argyleshire, in Kintyre, about 15 miles N. from Campbelltown.

BARRA, or **BARA**, one of the western Isles. It is a small rock, about 1-4th of a mile in circumference, being one of a cluster of small isles which appear joined at low water, and are named Long Island.

BARRA, or **BARRAY**, one of the western Isles, annexed to Inverness-shire. It is about 8 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, and contains about 1604 inhabitants.

BARRIE, a parish in the county of Forfar, extending 4 miles in length and 3 in breadth, along the North coast of the Frith of Tay. The soil is various; but it is in general fertile. Two light houses are erected on the side of the river, to guide the mariner through the sand banks, which are very numerous at the mouth of the Tay. At Carnuistie is distinctly traced a camp of great extent, where the Danes under Camus were totally defeated by the Scottish army under Malcolm III. Population 1046.

BARRY, a hill in Perthshire, in the parish of Alyth, 688 feet in height.

BARVAS, a parish in Ross-shire, in the island and district of Lewis, about 36 miles long, and, on an average, 15 broad; occupying the northern extremity of the island. The ground is pretty level, but the soil is moory and ill cultivated. The extent of sea coast is about 45 miles. Population 2165.

BARVIE, a small river in Perthshire, which falls into the Earn near Crieff.

BASS, an insulated rock, about a mile in circumference, situated in the mouth of the Frith of Forth, about 3 miles from North Berwick. It is steep and inaccessible on all sides except the S. W.; and even there it is difficult to climb up with

the assistance of a rope and ladder. The castle, which was once the state prison of Scotland, is now in ruins. There is a spring of excellent water on the top of the rock. This rock, St Kilda, and Aisla, are the only places in Scotland where the solan geese breed. It contains a small warren for rabbits, and affords pasture to a few sheep. A subterraneous passage, through which a boat may pass, runs in a northerly and southerly direction.

BATHGATE, a parish and village in the county of Linlithgow. The parish is about 7 miles long, and 2 broad. It is level towards the S. but on the N. E. it is hilly. ---The **VILLAGE** lies on the declivity of a hill, 18 miles W. from Edinburgh. The chief occupation of its inhabitants is weaving.---Population 2919.

BEATH, a small inland parish in the county of Fife, about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is rugged and uneven; but the soil is fertile, and the fields mostly enclosed. It is watered by two small rivulets. It abounds in coal and limestone. Population 668.

BEAULY, a village in the parish of Kilmorack, Inverness-shire, situated at the mouth of the river Beauly, 18 miles W. of Inverness.

BEAULY, a river in Inverness-shire, formed by the union of the small rivers Farrur, Canich, and Glass, near Erkleess castle; it then takes its course easterly, and after forming the falls of Kilmorack, and other beautiful cascades, falls into an arm of the sea, to which it gives its name. At one part the river divides, and forms the beautiful island of Aigash.

BEDRULE, a parish situated in the centre of the county of Roxburgh. It is about 4 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. It is almost oval, and consists nearly of equal divisions of arable, pasture, and moorland. The soil is fertile, and is much improved by the great quantity of marl which the parish contains. The road from London to Edinburgh passes through it. The rivers Tiviot and Rule form the boundaries on the N. and W. Population 235.

BEIN-ACHAOLAIS, one of the mountains of the island of Jura, in height 2476 feet.

BEIN-AN-LOCHAN, a high mountain in Argyleshire.

BEIN-AN-OIR, one of the Paps of Jura.

BEIN-ARDLANICH, a mountain in

Perthshire, in the district of Rannock, 3,500 feet high.

BEIN-BHARFHION, a lofty mountain, nearly in the middle of the isle of Arran.

BEIN-CHONZIE, a mountain in the parish of Monivaird, in Perthshire, rising 2922 feet above the level of the sea.

BEIN-DEIRG, a mountain in Athol, 3550 feet high.

BEINGLO, a mountain in Athol 3725 feet high.

BEIN-MORE, a lofty mountain in the island of Mull.

BEITH, a town and parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. The town is pretty regularly built, and was lately ornamented with an elegant new church, situated on an eminence on the S. side of the town, whose tower is seen at a great distance. The number of inhabitants amounts to nearly 1800.—The **PARISH** of Beith lies on the border of Ayrshire; and a small part of it is in the county of Renfrew. It extends about 5 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The surface rises gradually to the elevation of about 400 feet, where the town is built. It abounds in freestone, and coal is wrought in many places. Several rich veins of ironstone were lately discovered. This, and the neighbouring parish of Dunlop, have long been famous for a particular kind of cheese, which is called Dunlop cheese. Population 3755.

BELHAVEN, a village in Haddingtonshire, near Dunbar, and within the royalty of that town.

BELHELVIE, a parish on the sea coast of Aberdeenshire. Its appearance is very unfavourable, especially at a distance from the sea coast, where it exhibits nothing but heath and stones. Population 1323.

BELL'S MILLS, a village near Edinburgh, on the Water of Leith, where the road to Queensferry crosses that river.

BELMONT, one of the Sidlaw hills, in the parish of Meigle, 759 feet in height.

BELL ROCK, or **CAPE**, a dangerous ridge of sunk rocks, lying about 12 miles from Fife-Ness, between the openings of the friths of Tay and Forth. The ridge extends about a mile in length, and about half a mile in breadth, the tops of the rocks being only seen at low water.---On this rock, formerly so fatal to navigators, a permanent light-house has at length been established, on a plan similar to that of the Eddystone.

BELLIE, a parish situated partly in

Banff and partly in Moray-shires. It lies on the left bank of the river Spey, and is in extent about 6 miles in length, and nearly 4 in breadth. On a rising ground stands Gordon Castle, the seat of the Duke of Gordon, surrounded with elegant and extensive policies. The front of this castle is 568 feet in length; and perhaps no palace in Britain can vie with it in elegance. Population 1904.

BELKINNESS, a mountain in Banff-shire, 1850 feet high.

BENACHALY, a mountain in Perth-shire, 1800 feet high.

BENALDER, a large mountain on the borders of Inverness and Perth-shires, on which was a romantic building called the Cage, where the unfortunate prince, Charles Stuart, lay concealed several weeks, till the arrival of the French vessels which conveyed him from this country.

BENBECULA, one of the Hebrides, lying between the islands of N. and S. Uist, from the last of which it is separated by a narrow channel, nearly dry at low water. It extends about 9 miles each way. The soil is sandy and unproductive.

BENCAIRN, a mountain in Kirkcudbrightshire, parish of Rerrick, 1200 feet in height.

BENCHOCHAN, a mountain in the parish of Aberfoyle, Perthshire, 5000 feet in height.

BENCLOCH, or **BENCLEUCH**, the highest of the Ochil hills, is situated in the parish of Tillycultry, in Clackmannanshire, 2420 feet in height.

BENDOCY, a parish in Perthshire, in the valley of Strathmore, near the borders of the county of Angus, in length about 12 miles, and in breadth from 6 to 8. Population 748.

BENNEVIS, the highest mountain in Britain, is situated in the parish of Kilmaalie, Inverness-shire. It elevates its rugged front to the height of 4370 feet above the level of the sea. Its summit and broken sides are covered with eternal snow. The prospect from Bennevis is grand and magnificent. It comprehends the whole breadth of the island from the Atlantic to the German oceans. Its red granite is said to be the most beautiful in the world. There is a fine vein of lead ore, very rich in silver, found embedded in the granite.

BENHOLME, a parish in the county of Kincardine, forming a square of nearly 5 miles. The surface is considerably diversified, and the soil is fertile. John's-haven, a fishing village about 8 miles from

Montrose, is in this parish. The town of Benholme has been anciently a strong place of defence. Population 1546.

BENHOPE, a mountain in Sutherland-shire, upwards of a mile of elevation above the level of the sea.

BENIVAS, a mountain in Ross-shire, in the parish of Fodderty, nearly 4000 feet high.

BENIVENOW, a mountain in the parish of Aberfoyle, Perthshire, nearly 5000 feet in height.

BENLAVERS, a mountain near Kenmore, in Perthshire. It is situated on the banks of Loch Tay, and rises in a conical shape to the height of 4015 feet above the level of the sea.

BENLEDI, "the hill of God," a mountain in the parish of Callender, in Perthshire. It rises from a small base to the height of 3009 feet above the level of the sea. On the top are the remains of a druidical temple, and a small lake called Lochanan-corp.

BENLOMOND, a mountain in the parish of Buchannan, in Dunbartonshire, is situated on the borders of Loch Lomond, from the level of which it rises majestically to the height of 5240 feet, and 5262 feet above the level of the sea. Its height is surpassed by Bennevis, Benlawers, and some other mountains; but the difference is more than compensated by the magnificence of its insulated situation, with respect to the neighbouring hills. Its form is a truncated cone; and its sides, particularly towards the lake, are finely covered with natural wood. The ascent is easy on the S. W. side; but the N. side is exceedingly steep, having at one place a perpendicular precipice, nearly 500 fathoms deep. The view from the summit is most extensive. Benlomond produces a number of very rare plants. On the N. E. side is the source of the river Forth.

BENMORE, a mountain in the parish of Killin, in Perthshire. It is situated by the side of Loch Dochart, in the pass between Glendochart and Strathfillaur; 3903 feet in height.

BENNACHIE, a mountain in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Garrioch, about 2000 feet in height.

BENREISPOLI, a mountain in Argyleshire, in the parish of Ardnamurchan, 2661 feet high.

BENUAISH, a mountain of great height, in the parish of Killearn, in the county of Ross. Its top is constantly covered with snow.

BENVOIRLICH, a mountain in Balquhider parish, in Perthshire, elevated 3300 feet in height.

BERNERA, one of the Western Isles, is a beautiful and fertile island, about 5 miles in circumference. It was formerly a druidical sanctuary; and has still a wood of yew trees, with which the groves were planted when devoted to religious purposes. In the centre of the island is a fresh water lake, called Loch Bruist, diversified with small islets. The soil, though sandy, is rendered very productive by manuring it with sea weed.

BERNERA (GREAT), an island on the N. side of Lewis, in Loch Roag, about 12 miles long, and 4 broad.

BERNERA (LITTLE), another island near Lewis, in Loch Roag, about 12 miles long, and 1 broad.

BERNERA, a small fortress, or rather barracks, in Inverness-shire, in the parish of Glenelg. It is now occupied by a serjeant's guard for the suppression of smuggling. It lies 178 miles N. W. of Edinburgh.

BERVIE, or **INVERBERVIE**, a royal burgh and parish in the county of Kincardine. It is situated at the mouth of the small river Bervie, which forms a harbour for fishing boats. A fine bridge was lately thrown over the water of Bervie. Bervie was constituted a royal borough by a charter from King David, in the year 1342. The place on which he landed, when forced in here by stress of weather, is still called Craig David. James VI. renewed the charter in 1595. It is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 9 councillors. It sends a member to parliament in conjunction with Aberdeen, Montrose, Brechin, and Arbroath. It appears to have been formerly a considerable fishing station, but all the fishermen are now removed to the village of Gourdon, a more eligible situation, about 2 miles farther S. The revenue of the burgh does not exceed L.38 per annum. Its population is about 607.---The **PARISH** of Bervie is two miles in length, and 1 1-2 in breadth. Population 927.

BERVIE, a parish and village in Angus, united to that of Liff.

BERVIE BROW, or **CRAIG DAVID**, a bold promontory on the N. side of Bervie water; it is a conspicuous landmark for Mariners, and is seen at sea at the distance of 15 leagues.

BERVIE, a small river in Kincardine-

shire, which falls into the German ocean near the burgh of Bervie.

BERWICKSHIRE is of an irregular square form; bounded on the N. by East Lothian; on the S. by the river Tweed and the English border; and on the W. by the counties of Roxburgh, Peebles, and Mid Lothian. Its extent in length may be stated at 54 miles, and breadth 19. It contains 476 square miles. This county is nominally divided into three districts, Lauderdale, Lammermuir, and Merse or March. The first is that opening or valley in the Lammermuir hills, through which the river Leader runs. Lammermuir comprehends that ridge of hills which separate this county from East Lothian, extending from the head of Leader water to the sea below the town of Berwick. The Merse includes that fertile and populous plain, stretching from the hills along the banks of the Tweed. Berwickshire contains one royal burgh, viz. Lauder, and several other large towns and villages, as Dunse, Coldstream, Coldingham, Ayton, and Eyemouth. It is divided into 22 parochial districts. The chief rivers are, the Tweed, the Leader, the Eye, the Whittadder, and the Blackadder. The two roads to London pass through the county. In no part of Scotland has agriculture made more rapid progress than in Berwickshire, particularly in the Merse; nor does Scotland possess a more intelligent and industrious tenantry. They export above 80,000 bolls of victual from the ports of Berwick and Eyemouth; and the same quantity is yearly carried to the weekly markets of Edinburgh, Dalkeith, Haddington, and Dunbar. The celebrated mineral well, called Dunse Spa, is situated about a mile from the town of Dunse. The rivers contain trout and salmon, of which last, a great quantity is annually exported from Berwick to London. The county contains but few minerals. Coal has been found in small quantities near Eyemouth, copper in the neighbourhood of Lauder, and ironstone in the parish of Mordington. The principal residences in the county are Hirsell, Marchmont-House, and several other elegant seats. The valued rent of Berwickshire is L.178,365 Scots, and the real land rent may be estimated at upwards of L.200,000 Sterling. Population 30,779.

BERWICK, a royal burgh on the borders of England and Scotland, and a county of itself, standing on the N. or Scots side of the river Tweed. It was originally a

Scots town, and still is a liberty of itself distinct from England, having a small district attached to it, called Berwick Bounds, which runs about 3 miles N. on the sea shore, and about the same distance up the Tweed. It was formerly the chief town of Merse. It is pleasantly situated on a gentle declivity, close by the sea, and surrounded by high walls, regularly fortified, having a ditch on the N. E.; the river serving for a moat on the S. side. It is joined to England by a bridge 947 feet long, with 15 arches. The town is well built, and governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, and 4 bailies. It had a strong castle, which is now in ruins. Though this town is not acknowledged either to be in England or Scotland, its church is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. The English judges also hold assizes here; and it sends two members to Parliament. It has barracks sufficient to accommodate 2 regiments of foot. Its principal trade is the exportation of the salmon caught in the Tweed to the London market. The fishing commences on 10th January, and finishes 10th October. From the river mouth to Norham, a distance of 7 miles, the fishing is rented for £10,000, besides paying the tythe. Population 8187.

BERWICK (NORTH), a royal burgh, in the county of Haddington, of very ancient erection; but its old original charter being lost or destroyed, it obtained a new one from King James VI. It is governed by 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 9 councillors; and, along with Haddington, Dunbar, Lauder, and Jedburgh, sends a member to Parliament. It has an annual revenue of about £100. The PARISH extends along the sea coast about 5 miles, is about 2 1-2 miles in breadth, and is wholly arable, with the exception of a beautiful conical eminence, called N. Berwick Law, and about 80 acres of Downs. The fine ruins of the ancient castle of Tantallan, (formerly one of the strong holds of the Douglas family,) stands about two miles distant from N. Berwick, on a high rock, surrounded on three sides by the sea, and on the fourth by a deep fosse, with a draw bridge. Population 1727.

BIEL, a small river in the county of Haddington, which falls into the Frith of Forth near Dunbar.

BIELD, a small village in Peebles-shire, on the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries.

BIGGAR, a town and parish of Lanarkshire, extending in length about 6 miles, and 3 1-2 in breadth. The surface is partly hilly and partly level, with heathy moors

and fertile fields, interspersed. A large tumulus, and the vestiges of 3 Roman camps are in the parish.---The TOWN lies 27 miles S. W. from Edinburgh. It is small, and the houses in general mean. The church, however, is worthy of notice; it was built in 1545 by Malcolm Lord Fleming. The chief occupation of its inhabitants is weaving and carrying lead from Leadhills. Population 1376.

BIGGAY, one of the small isles of Shetland, lying between Yell and the mainland.

BIN OF CULLEN, a hill in Banffshire, about 1 mile S. W. from the town of Cullen, and 2 miles from the sea, 1050 feet in height. From its conical shape it forms a conspicuous landmark.

BINN-NA-BAIRD, and **BINN-NA-MUICK-DUIDH**, two mountains in Aberdeenshire. They furnish the same species of topaz which has got the name of Cairngorum stone.

BIRNAM, a hill in the parish of Little Dunkeld. It rises with a rude and striking magnificence to the height of 1580 feet above the level of the sea. Near the foot of the hill is a round mount, called Duncan's hill, where it is said that unfortunate monarch held his court of justice; higher up is the ruin of a strong square fortress, with circular turrets at each corner. Birnam was anciently a forest, and a part of the royal domain of Scotland. It is distant about 12 miles from Dunsinman, once the seat and fortress of Macbeth.

BIRNIE, a parish in the county of Elgin, 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. It is intersected by three rivulets, viz. Lennox, Borden, and Rushcrook, which fall into the Lossie. The arable land lies principally on the banks of these rivulets. Its soil, though in general sandy and poor, has been much improved, owing chiefly to the patronage of the late Earl of Findlater. Several natural caves, and a cairn, whose circumference at the bottom is 300 feet, are worth the attention of the antiquary. Population 557.

BIRSE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying on the S. bank of the Dee, and forming nearly a square of 10 miles. Population 1257.

BLACKBURN, a small river in the parish of Castletown, in Roxburghshire, celebrated for its romantic falls and cascades, but chiefly for a bridge of stone which nature had thrown over the river, and which, in the year 1810, yielded to the corrosion of the elements. It stretched across the

water, uniting the opposite hills. It was 55 feet long, 10 1-2 broad, and the thickness of the arch was 2 1-2 feet of solid stone. The height of the arch from the water was 31 feet, and had every appearance of several square stones being united.

BLACKBURN, a small village in the parish of Whithurn, about 3 miles W. of Livingstone, and 3 E. of Whitburn; the Glasgow road passes through it.

BLACKFORD, a parish in Perthshire, of a circular figure, having a diameter of nearly six miles. Its soil is in general marshy and wet. The northern part is moorland; a ridge of the Ochils is within its southern boundary. It contains a village of the same name, 3 1-2 miles W. from Auchterarder. In this parish are a few small lakes, from which the Ruthven and Allan take their rise. The remains of several ancient chapels are still extant; and the site of a Roman camp is easily discovered. Population 1666.

BLACKFORD, a village in the above parish, on the road from Stirling to Perth by Sheriffmuir, about 10 miles N. E. of Dumblane, and 4 W. of Auchterarder. It contains a few weavers, and has an annual fair.

BLACKFORD HILL, the hill most adjacent to Edinburgh on the S. distant about 2 miles. Not more than 40 years ago, the greater part of it was an unproductive and stubborn heath; but under the management of an enterprising lessee, the whole of it has for many years been subjected to tillage. A finely romantic, though narrow glen, through which the water of Braid runs, separates it on the S. from the ridge called Braid Hills.

BLACKHOUSE HEIGHTS, a ridge of hills in the county of Selkirk, the highest of which is 2373 feet.

BLACKNESS, a village on the Forth, 4 miles N. E. from Linlithgow, and 6 W. of Queensferry. At a small distance from it, upon a peninsula, stands the Castle of the same name, a very ancient fortification, and one of the four in Scotland, which, by the articles of the Union, are stipulated to be kept in repair.

BLACKSHIELDS, a small village, 15 miles from Edinburgh, on the great road to Coldstream.

BLACKSIDE-END, a hill in Ayrshire, in the parish of Sorn, 1560 feet in height.

BLACKWATER, or **BLACKADDER**, a river in Berwickshire, which takes its rise in the Lammermuir hills, and falls into the

Whittadder, near the village of Allantown.

BLADENOGH, a river in the county of Galloway. It rises in the hills which divide Galloway from Carrick; and after a winding of 24 miles, falls into the bay of Wigton.

BLAIR-ATHOL, an extensive parish in Perthshire, to which that of Strowan is annexed. Its extent in length is about 30, and its breadth about 18 miles. Its appearance, surface, and soil, are exceedingly various. There are many lakes and rivers in the parish. Of the rivers, the Tummel, the Garry, Erochty, Bruar, and Tilt, are the chief. The principal mountains are Bein-deird, Beinglo, Strath-groy, Ratamhill, &c. Loch Tummel contains a small fortified island. Athol House, with the extensive policies and natural curiosities that surround it, is much admired. Population 2515. The **VILLAGE** of Blair-Athol lies on the road from Edinburgh to Fort Augustus, 20 miles N. from Dunkeld.

BLAIRGOWRIE, a parish and village in the county of Perth. The **PARISH** is of an irregular form, and extends in length about 11 miles, and about 3 in breadth. It is divided into 2 districts by the Grampians, which form the northern boundary of the valley of Strathmore. Newton-house is a fine old mansion, and was the birth place of George Drummond, who was 6 times lord provost of Edinburgh. The **VILLAGE** of Blairgowrie was erected into a burgh of barony in 1634. Population 1965.

BLAIRINGONE, a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Fossaway and Tulliebole. It is a burgh of barony.

BLANE, a small river in the county of Stirling. It had its source in one of the Lennox hills; and, after running 3 or 4 miles S. W. is precipitated over several high falls. The most remarkable of these is the Spout of Ballagan, a cascade 70 feet high. After a course of 8 miles farther, it joins the Endrick, a short way before it falls into Lochlomond.

BLANTYRE, a parish in Lanarkshire, 6 miles in length, and on an average one in breadth. Its whole surface is a plain. The soil is in general fertile. It is watered by the Calder; and the Clyde forms the northern boundary. A very extensive cotton spinning machinery has of late increased the population one-half. Iron-stone, for the supply of the Clyde iron-works, is wrought to great advantage. The ruins of

the ancient priory of Blantyre are situated on the top of a rock, which rises perpendicularly from the Clyde. Blantyre gives the title of Baron to the family of Stewart.---The VILLAGE of Blantyre is situated 7 miles S. E. of Glasgow. Population 2092.

BODDOM, a village on the sea coast of Buchan, near Peterhead, chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

BODOTRIA, the ancient name of the Frith of Forth.

BOGIE, a river in Aberdeenshire. It rises in the parish of Auchindoir, and, after running through a beautiful valley or strath to which it gives its name, falls into the Deveron a little below the town of Huntly.

BOHARM, a parish, situated partly in Banff and partly in Moray shires. Its figure is so irregular, that no accurate idea can be given of its extent. The rivers Spey and Fiddich run at the bottom of an extensive valley, which is surrounded with high mountains, of which the hill of Benlagaan is the most remarkable. The house of Airmidilly is delightfully situated on the banks of the Spey. The ancient castle of Galvall is worthy the attention of travellers. Population 1190.

BOLESKINE and **ABERTARFF**, an united parish in the county of Inverness, about 24 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The soil is various. Its western part is level; the eastern, which affords pasturage to a great number of black cattle and sheep, is mountainous. There are a number of lakes in this parish; and it is intersected by several rivers.---Fort Augustus, and the Fall of Foyers, are situated in this parish. Near the latter is the seat of Fraser of Foyers. Population 1748.

BOLTON, a parish in Haddingtonshire, about 6 miles in length, and 1 1-4 broad. The surface is level, with the exception of a gentle rising about the middle of the parish. The soil is generally fertile. Population 265.

BONHILL, a parish in Dunbartonshire, forming a square of about 4 miles. It is watered by the Leven. The parish is all enclosed, and is well cultivated. It has 2 villages, Bonhill and Alexandria, whose inhabitants are chiefly employed in the Printfields. Population 2,460

BONKLE and **PRESTON**, a united parish in Berwickshire, forming a square of nearly 6 miles. The soil on the high lands, towards the Lammermuir hills, is thin, dry, and poor; but by the application of lime and marl, (the latter of which is found in great quantities on the banks of the Whit-

tadder,) it has lately been much improved. The rest of the parish, particularly on the banks of the Whittadder, is a fertile loam. Population 766.

BONNINGTON, a village in the parish of Ratho, county of Mid-Lothian.

BONNINGTON, a small village near Edinburgh, on the water of Leith, on the road from Edinburgh to Newhaven.

BOOSHALA, a small island S. of the island of Staffa, from which it is separated by a stormy channel, about 30 yards wide. It is of an irregular pyramidal form, entirely composed of basaltic columns, inclined in every direction, but principally pointing towards the top of the cone.

BORERAY, a small fertile island of the Hebrides, lying northward of N. Uist.

BORGUE, a parish in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, about 10 miles in length, and 7 in breadth; its superficial contents are not more than 40 square miles. In some places of the coast, it presents a perpendicular cliff to the sea, upwards of 300 feet high. In this parish are the ruins of the tower of Balmangan, and Plunton castle. Population 858.

BORROWSTOWNNESS, a barony and parish in the county of Linlithgow, extending about 4 miles in length, and 2 1-2 in breadth. It lies on the banks of the Forth. The surface is various; inclining gradually to the Frith on the N. and on the W. to the river Avon. Borrowstownness is a burgh of barony, governed by a baillie appointed by the Duke of Hamilton. It has two main streets running from W. to E. which at last terminate in one. A vitriol manufactory, a pottery, a soap work, and some ship building are carried on; and the trade of the town is considerably augmented by the exportation of the coal dug in the parish. Three Greenlandmen belong to the port, and it employs a few vessels in the Baltic trade. In the immediate vicinity of the town are extensive salt works. The harbour is the safest and most commodious in the Frith. Population 2790.

BORTHWICK, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, about 6 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. Its soil, though varied, is in general fertile; and agriculture is prosecuted to much advantage, to which the contiguity of Dalkeith as a ready market has greatly contributed. There are two small villages in the parish, viz. Ford and Middleton; at the last of which is a post-office. About a mile and a half from the church stand the ruins of Borthwick Castle, built in 1436 by Lord Borthwick. It is an ama-

zing mass of building, seemingly of great strength, and surrounded on every side with water, except the W. where the entrance was defended by two towers. The church-yard contains a Roman altar; and in the choir of the old church the effigies of Lord Borthwick and his lady are finely cut in stone.—Oliver Cromwell besieged this castle in 1650; and it was surrendered to him on his summons. Here also the Earl of Bothwell, and the unfortunate Mary, took refuge till after the battle of Carberry hill. This parish has produced many eminent men, among whom may be named the late Principal Robertson. Population 3745.

BORTHWICK, a river in Roxburghshire, which has its rise in the parish of Robertown, on the borders of the county of Dumfries, and falls into the Tiviot, about a mile above Hawick.

BOSWELL'S (ST), a parish in Roxburghshire, generally named Lessuden.

BOSWELL'S (ST) GREEN, a place in the above parish, 15 miles S. of Lauder, and 7 N. of Jedburgh, where one of the largest fairs in Scotland is held, on the 18th July.

BOTH-KENNAIR, a small parish in the county of Stirling, forming a square of about 1-1-2 milc. It is perfectly level through its whole extent, and every acre is inclosed and cultivated. The river Carron intersects it, over which there is a bridge. Population 821.

BOTHWELL, an ancient barony and parish on the banks of the Clyde, in the county of Lanark, 8 1-2 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. It is intersected by the Calder, whose banks are beautifully skirted with wood. The road from Edinburgh to Glasgow passes through the parish. Bothwell Castle, the seat of the family of Douglas, is an extensive and noble structure; and the ruins of the chapel and the old castle of Bothwell are much admired by all visitors. Woodhall, a seat of Colonel Campbell, is also an elegant house. The **VILLAGE** of Bothwell is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Clyde, 8 miles from Glasgow. Not far from it is Bothwell Bridge, near which place the Covenanters were defeated by the Duke of Monmouth. Population 3745.

BOTRIPHNIE, a parish in Banffshire, extending in length 4 1-2, and in breadth three miles. Population 577.

BOURTRIE, a parish in the county of Aberdeen, about 4 miles long and 2 broad. On the hill of Barra are vestiges of an extensive circular camp, which occupies nearly 3 acres, and is surrounded by 3 ditches.

Tradition reports, that here Thomas de Longueville, the brave associate of Sir William Wallace, was killed. Population 442.

BOWDEN, a parish in the county of Roxburgh, extending in length about 6 and in breadth 4 1-2 miles. The soil is fertile, and about three-fourths of the parish is under tillage. There are here the ruins of the castle of Holydean, once the residence of the Dukes of Roxburgh; and the family of Carre of Cavers have their residence in this parish. Population 856.

BOWER, a parish in the county of Caithness, about 7 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. There are several cairns and remains of Druidical circles in the parish. Population 1478.

BOWMONT, a small river in Roxburghshire, which rises on the English border, and falls into the Till, near the village of Morebattle.

BOWMORE, a village in the island of Islay, in the parish of Killarrow. It contains 700 inhabitants.

BOYNDIE, a small parish in Banffshire, extending in length 5 miles, and from a mile to a mile and a half in breadth. About one half is arable; the rest being hilly and fitter for pasture. The sea bounds the parish for 3 miles; and a fishing town called, Whitehills, which contains nearly 500 inhabitants, chiefly fishermen, is built on one of the creeks. Population 1122.

BOYNE, a district and small river of Banffshire.

BRACADALE, a parish of Invernessshire, on the west side of the isle of Sky, about 25 miles long, and from 7 to 11 broad. The shore for the most part is bold and rocky, and is intersected by several bays and harbours, of which the chief are, Lochs Bracadale, Harport, Eynort, and Britil. The islands are Haversay, Vulay, Soay, and Oransay, which last is a peninsula at low water. The surface of the parish is hilly, with some level fields near the sea; it is chiefly adapted for grazing. Population 1869.

BRADEN, (LOCH), a small lake in Ayrshire, with an island and ancient castle.

BRAIDWOOD, a populous village in the parish of Carluke, Lanarkshire, about 8 miles distant from the town of Lanark.

BRAEMARR, a mountainous district of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. Here the Earl of Marr raised the standard of rebellion in 1715.

BRAID HILLS, a continuation of that ridge of hills of which those of Pentland form a part. They are situated about 2 miles S.

of Edinburgh, and are noted for the minerals with which they abound. They are separated from Blackford hills by a small rivulet named Braid's Burn, near which Mr Gordon, the proprietor, has erected a retired villa. The most elevated point of Braid hills is about 700 feet above the level of the sea.

BRAIDALBANE, a district of Perthshire, bounded on the N. and E. by Lochaber and Athol; on the S. by Strathern and Monteith; and on the W. by Lochaber, Lorn, and Knapdale. Its extent in length is about 33 miles, and in breadth 31. It is a very mountainous country, lying amongst the Grampian hills. Its valleys are fertile; the springs, however, are remarkably late, but the summer advances with such rapidity, that the seed has been sown and reaped in the course of nine weeks. It has several extensive lakes. Kenmore, Killin, and Clifton, are the principal villages in the district. Braidalbane gives the title of Earl to a branch of the family of Campbell.

BRAINSFORD, or **BAINS福德**, a village in Stirlingshire, upon the great canal, near Falkirk. It is situated a mile N. from Falkirk, and contains 800 inhabitants.

BRAN, a small river, which falls into the Tay near Dunkeld. It passes through the pleasure grounds of the Duke of Athol, where it forms one of the finest cascades in the kingdom. Here the Duke has erected an elegant boudoir, named Ossian's Hall, from whence the cascade is seen to the best advantage. It falls into the Tay at Invar, opposite to Dunkeld.

BREACAN (Gulf of). See **CORYVREKAN**.

BRECHIN, a parish in the shire of Angus, nearly 7 1-2 miles each way, bounded on the N. by Strickathrow, on the E. by Dun, on the S. by Fernell, on the S. W. by Aberlemno, on the W. by Careston, and on the N. W. by Menmuir. The ground rises gradually from the banks of the South Esk, which runs through the middle of the parish. The soil is in general fertile, and agriculture is making rapid advances; while its vicinity to the town of Montrose gives the farmer a near port for the exportation of his surplus grain. The South Esk abounds with salmon and trout. In the northern part of the parish are the remains of a Danish camp. Brechin castle, the seat of the Hon. W. R. Maule, is built on a perpendicular rock, overhanging the South Esk, half a mile S. of the town. It sustained a siege of 20 days in 1303 by the English

army under Edward I.; and, notwithstanding he used every effort to compel the besieged to a surrender, the brave governor Sir Thomas Maule, still held out, until he was killed by a stone thrown from an engine, when the place was instantly given up. A descendant of this brave man was in 1616 created Lord Maule of Brechin, and Earl of Panmure. William Maitland, author of the histories of London and Edinburgh; Dr Gillies, the historian of Greece; Dr Tytler, the translator of Callimachus; and his brother James Tytler, who had so large a share in compiling the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and other works, were natives of this parish. Population of the town and parish in 1801, 5466-- 5559.

BRECHIN, a royal burgh and parish of the county of Angus, which was in former times an episcopal see, and the county town. The town is situated on the side of a hill, the foot of which is washed by the river Southesk. The royalty extends half a mile every way from the cross, but the suburbs extends a considerable way farther. Towards the S. and E. are the Tenements, as they are called; they are independent of the burgh, and held in feu of Carnegie of Southesk. At the end of the Tenements is a stone bridge over the Southesk, of two large arches. Brechin consists of a handsome street, with bye-lanes; and is supplied with water by means of leaden pipes. It was a rich bishopric, founded in the year 1159 by David I. and richly endowed. The cathedral is an ancient Gothic pile, supported by 42 pillars; the length is 116 feet, and the breadth 61; and is ornamented with a handsome square steeple, 120 feet high. Near the church is one of those round towers, of which there is only another in Scotland, at Abernethy. Antiquarians have been long divided with regard to the erectors of their towers, or their use; while some attribute their construction to the Picts; others suppose them to have been subservient to the purposes of religion; and others are of opinion, that they have been intended for the purposes of war.---The tower of Brechin is a circular column, with a staircase to the top, its height is 80 feet, and the octagonal spire which covers it 25 feet high, making in all 105 feet; its diameter at the bottom is 16 feet. Mr. Grose has noticed that the regular courses of stone amount exactly to 60; upon the whole, the proportion gives to the building a look of great elegance.---The soil of the parish is generally fertile. Brechin Castle, a seat of the Hon. W. R. Maule, is built on the

brink of a perpendicular rock, overhanging the Southesk, a little to the S. of the town. The vicinity to Montrose is of much advantage for the exportation of its extra produce. Population 5466.

BRESSAY, one of the Shetland isles, about 4 miles long and 2 broad. It is famous for excellent slates. Population 700.

BRESSAY SOUND, a capacious bay in Shetland, one of the finest harbours in Britain, the Rendezvous of the English and Dutch busses employed in the herring fishery; and is often resorted to by the whale ships, on the passage to Greenland and Davis' Straits.

BRESSAY, BURRA, and QUARFF, an united parish in Shetland, comprehending a part of the mainland, and the islands Bressay, Burra, House, Haverø, and Noss, with other small islets or holms. Population 1330.

BRIARACHIN, a river in Perthshire, which rises in the parish of Moulin, and running through Glenbriarachan, forms the Arde, by its junction with the Arnot.

BRIDE-KIRK, a village in the parish of Annan, 4 miles N. of that town, lying on the W. bank of the river of that name, on the road from Langholm to Dumfries. An woollen manufactory is established here, which seems to do well. It was only begun in 1800, and at present contains nearly 300 inhabitants.

BRIDGE-END, a small village in the parish of Crieff, and county of Perth, at the end of the Bridge over the Earn.

BRIDGE-END, a large village on the banks of the Nith, in the parish of Troquair. It is separated from the town of Dumfries by a narrow bridge of nine arches.

BRIDGETOWN, a small village in Fifeshire, adjoining Linktown of Kirkcaldy on the W., in the parish of Kinghorn.

BRIDGETOWN, a village in the barony parish of Glasgow, and a suburb of that city.

BROADLAW, a mountain in Peeblesshire, 2800 feet high.

BROADSEA, a small fishing village in Buchan, a little W. from the town of Fraserburgh, containing 160 inhabitants.

BROOM (LOCH), an extensive salt water lake or arm of the sea in Ross-shire, noted for excellent herrings. It contains many fine harbours, on one of which the newly erected village of Ullapool is situated.

BRORA, a small village on the sea coast of Sutherlandshire.

BRORA (LOCH), a beautiful lake in the

county of Sutherland, extending 4 miles in length, and near a mile broad. It abounds with salmon, and has an artificial island in the centre, 140-feet long and 70 broad.

BRORA, a river which rises from the lake of that name, and after forming several beautiful cascades, falls into the ocean a little below the village of Brora.

BROTHER ISLE, a small island of Shetland, on the south coast of Yell.

BROTHER (LOCH), a small lake in Renfrewshire, about 3 miles in circuit.

BROTHOCK, a small river in the county of Angus, which takes its rise in the parish of Inverkeilor, and, after being joined by several small rivulets, falls into the sea at the burgh of Aberbrothock, about 6 miles from its source.

BROUGH, a fishing village in Caithness, near Dunnet-head, where there is a safe harbour.

BROUGH-HEAD, a village in the parish of Duffus, county of Moray, containing 400 inhabitants.

BROUGHTON, a parish in the district of Tweedale, which consists of 2 ridges of hills, with a valley betwixt them, about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. There are the remains of ten castles or towers, which appear to have been of great strength. In one of these Macbeth is said to have lived, and it still retains his name. The small river of Biggar runs through the parish. It contains a small village of the same name, through which the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries passes. Population 231.

BROXBURN, a village in Linlithgowshire, in the parish of Uphall, seated on a rivulet of the same name.

BROXBURN, a rivulet of Haddingtonshire, which rises in the parish of Spott, and falls into the sea near Dunbar.

BRUAR, a small turbulent stream in Athol, celebrated for the romantic beauty of its cascades. The upper fall is supposed to be nearly 200 feet. It joins the Garry a short distance below Pitagowan.

BRUCEHAVEN, a small village in the parish of Dunfermline, Fifeshire, adjoining the village of Limekilns, where there is a brewery and a quay.

BRUIACH (LOCH), a lake in Invernessshire, about 2 miles long and 1 broad. It abounds with trout and char; and there is a small island with ruins in the middle of it.

BRUNSWARK, a hill in Dumfriesshire, famous for two rectangular encampments, still very entire. From this hill the great

military roads go off in all directions through the southern parts of the kingdom.

BUCCLEUCH, a village in Selkirkshire, from which the family of Scott takes the title of Duke.

BUCHAN, a district on the east coast, comprehending part of Banffshire, and part of the county of Aberdeen. It contains 21 parishes, 450 square miles, and 36,172 inhabitants. Its surface, though in some places fertile and well cultivated, is generally barren, of a bleak appearance. It formerly belonged to the Earls of Buchan; but upon the attainder of that family in 1320, Robert Bruce divided the lands among his friends.

BUCHANNESS, a cape or promontory in Aberdeenshire, near Peterhead.

BUCHANAN, a parish on the N. side of Lochlomond, in the county of Stirling, 18 miles in length and 6 in breadth. With the exception of the two fertile valleys of Glendow and Glendochart, its surface is mountainous. The Forth has its rise in the upper part of it. The river Endrick runs through the parish. Some of the islands in Lochlomond belong to this parish; on one of which, Inchcalloch, lately stood the parish church. There are besides 3 small lakes, which abound with trout and pike; and also some very extensive oak woods. On the side of Lochlomond stands the house of Buchanan, the seat of the Duke of Montrose. At Inversnaid is a small fort, on which a guard is mounted by a detachment from Dunbarton castle. Population 627.

BUCHANY, a small village of Perthshire, in the parish of Kilmaddock, containing 174 inhabitants.

BUCHLYVIE, a village in Stirlingshire, in the parish of Kippen. Population 510.

BUCK, a mountain in Aberdeenshire, 2377 feet above the level of the sea.

BUCKHAVEN, a fishing village in the county of Fife, in the parish of Wemyss, 4 miles E. of Kirkcaldy. Population 950.

BUCKIE, a considerable fishing village in the parish of Rathven, county of Banff, 4 miles E. of Speymouth, containing about 700 inhabitants.

BUDDO, an insulated rock on the coast of Fife, about 2 miles E. from St. Andrews.

BUIAY (Greater and Lesser), two small islands about 2 miles S. of Sky.

BUITTLE, a parish on the banks of the Solway Frith, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Its extent in length is about 8 miles, and its breadth 3 miles. Its surface is unequal, but the soil is fertile. The ri-

ver Urr, which bounds it on the E. is navigable for small vessels. The ruins of Buittle castle are very considerable. There is also a vitrified fort on the top of one of the hills. Population 932.

BULLERS of **BUCHAN**, a small fishing village in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Cruden; situated on the sea coast, near the stupendous rocks called by the same name. It has a circular basin of great depth, into which a boat may sail through a long vaulted arch 30 or 40 feet high.

BUN-AW, a village in Argyshire, at the junction of the river Aw with Loch Etive, 13 miles from Dalmally, and 16 from Oban.

BURGH-HEAD, a promontory of Wigtonshire, in the parish of Whithorn, supposed by many to be the most southern land in Scotland; being a few seconds farther S. than the point of the Mull of Galloway.

BURNTISLAND, a royal burgh and parish in the county of Fife. The town is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Frith of Forth, upon a peninsula, surrounded by hills towards the N. in the form of an amphitheatre. These lie about half a mile from the town, and shelter it from the northerly blasts. It was constituted a royal burgh by James VI. It is well supplied with excellent water, and possesses a harbour inferior to none in Scotland, and a dry dock having 17 1-2 feet water at spring tides. Burntisland has 7 incorporated trades. It is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 21 councillors. Herring curing and cooperage are the chief branches of its business. Along with Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, and Dysart, it sends a member to Parliament. There is regular ferry to Leith at full and half tide.---The parish of Burntisland forms a square of nearly 3 miles. The soil of the lowground is rich and fertile; but the rest of the parish is of an inferior quality. To the W. of the town the shore is rocky; and for a quarter of a mile E. as far as Pettycur, it is sandy. The hills in the neighbourhood of the town exhibits many appearances of volcanic fire. There are several basaltic columns, particularly on the N. sides of the hills, and the remains of an encampment, called Agricola's camp. On some of the others there are tumuli of great size. Population 2000.

BURRA, a small island of Shetland, about 3 miles in circumference, affording excellent pasturage.

BURRAY, one of the Orkney islands, a-

bout 4 miles long, and 1 broad. The inhabitants, whose chief employment is fishing, are nearly 400 in number.

BUTE, an island in the Frith of Clyde, separated from Cowal, a district of Argyshire, by a narrow channel. It extends in length about 18 miles, and from 4 to 5 in breadth. The northern parts of the island are rocky and barren, but the southern extremity is more fertile. This island, along with the islands Arran, Greater and Lesser Cambray, and Inchmarnock, form a county under the name of the shire of Bute. This shire and that of Caithness sends a member to Parliament alternately. It has one royal burgh. Rothesay, which is also the chief town of the shire. The island of Bute contains two parishes. The coast is rocky, but indented with several safe harbours, from which are annually fitted out a number of busses for the herring fishery. There are several remains of antiquity on the islands, in particular near Rothesay, the ruins of an ancient Castle, with a fort, barracks, and drawbridge, which was formerly the residence of the Scottish Kings,

and gave the title of Duke to the heir-apparent of the crown of Scotland. Bute gives the title of Marquis to a branch of the family of Stewart. The Marquis is Admiral of the county, by virtue of a commission from the king, and is no way dependent on the Lord' High Admiral of Scotland. Mount Stewart, a seat of the Marquis of Bute, and from whence he takes his second title, is an elegant house, situated about 200 yards from the E. shore, having a fine view of the Frith of Clyde. Around the house there is a forest of fine trees. Population 5824.

BUTTERSTONE LOCH, a small lake in the parish of Cluny, in Perthshire, adjoining to the loch of the Lows, on the road from Dunkeld to Blairgowrie.

BUTTON-NESS, or **BARRY SANDS**; a sandy promontory in Forfarshire, on the North side of the mouth of the river Tay.

BYRE-BURN, a rivulet in Dumfriesshire, in the parish of Canoby, which joins the Esk at a place called Byre Burn-foot, where the Duke of Buccleuch has a coal-liery.

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CAAF, a rivulet in Ayrshire, which takes its rise in the high moor grounds, several miles above the village of Dalry, and after a course of 10 or 12 miles, falls into the Garnock near its junction with the sea, a little above which it exhibits a fine cascade 40 feet in height.

CABRACH, a parish in Aberdeen and Banffshires, extending 5 miles in length, and about 3 in breadth. Its surface is mountainous, and more adapted for pasture than cultivation. The Deveron and the Fiddich streams water this parish. Population 756.

CADDER, or **CALDER**, a parish in the county of Lanark, extending 13 miles in length from E. to W., and between 3 and 4 miles in breadth. The great canal between the Forth and Clyde runs through it for 5 miles. The Bishop's loch, a small lake, one mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, is occupied as a reservoir for supplying the canal with water.

The roads from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and from Glasgow to Falkirk, by Cumbernauld, pass through the parish. The river Kelvin forms its northern boundary for nearly 12 miles. Antoninus' wall can be distinctly traced for 4 miles, and one of the watch towers on it is still very visible. At Robroystone, on the 15th September, 1503, Sir William Wallace was betrayed to Edward I. Population 2487.

CAERKETAN CRAIG, one of the Pentland Hills, 1450 feet above the level of the sea.

CAERLAVEROCK, a parish in the county of Dumfries, on a kind of peninsula formed by the river Nith, Lochar water, and the Solway Firth. It contains 1014 square miles.---The middle and western part is hilly, but towards the E. the surface is low and level. The Nith and Lochar abound with fish. Near the mouth of the Nith are to be traced the vestiges of a moated triangular castle, supposed to be the Garbunto-

rigum of Ptolemy. To the N. E. of these remains is the venerable ruin of the ancient castle of Caerlaverock, built about the year 1424, and long the residence of the family of Maxwell. Population 1170.

CAIRN, a village in Wigtonshire, in the parish of Kirkcolum; on the coast of Loch Ryan. It has a good harbour and a safe bay, it lies 6 1-2 miles S. from Stranraer.

CAIRN, a river which has its source in the higher parts of Dumfries-shire, and running S. E. forms the boundary between that shire and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It falls into the Nith about 3 miles above Dumfries.

CAIRNCHUICHNAIG, a mountain in Ross-shire, in Kincardine parish, upon which are found topaze similar to those of the Cairngorum.

CAIRNDOW, a village in Argyleshire, in the parish of Lochgoil-head. It is a stage on the military road, 94 miles from Edinburgh, 36 from Dunbarton, and 9 from Inverary.

CAIRN EILAR, (i. e. **HILL OF EAGLES**), a high mountain at the junction of 3 counties, Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverness, and where the districts of Marr, Badenoch, and Athole meet. It is 4000 feet above the level of the sea.

CAIRNEY-HILL, a village in the parish of Carnock, Fifeshire, 2 miles W. of Dunfermline, and 1 mile E. of Torryburn. It is situated on the road leading from Dunfermline to Alloa and Stirling, and contains about 400 inhabitants, who are principally employed in the manufacture of table linen.

CAIRNGELLIE, a mountain in Perthshire, 8 miles N. of Crieff.

CAIRNGORM, or **BLUE MOUNTAIN**, one of the highest of the Grampian hills, is situated betwixt the counties of Banff and Moray. Its height is 4050 feet above the level of the sea, and 1780 feet above Loch Avon, though this lake is only a mile from its base. It is of a conical shape. The sides and base are clothed with extensive fir woods, while its top is covered almost the whole year with snow. It is celebrated for these beautiful rock crystals of various tints, which are called Cairngorm stones. They are in general of a regular hexagonal form. Besides these stones, fine specimens of asbestos, covered with calcareous crystallizations, talc, zeolite, crystallized quartz, and spars are frequently found.

CAIRNHARRAH, a mountain in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, parish of Anworth, elevated 1100 feet in height.

CAIRN-O'MOUNT, one of the Grampian mountains in Kincardineshire, near the river Dee. Over this mountain there is an excellent road, opening a communication between the S. and N. parts of the country.

CAIRNMONEARN, one of the Grampians in Aberdeenshire, 1020 feet in height.

CAIRNNAPLE, a mountain in Linlithgowshire, 1498 feet in height.

CAIRNSMUIR, a mountain in Kirkcudbrightshire, supposed to be the highest in the S. of Scotland. Its height is 1737 feet above the level of the sea.

CAIRNY, a parish in the county of Aberdeen. It extends along the banks of the river Logie, in the neighbourhood of the thriving town of Huntly. The surface is hilly, but on the low grounds the soil is deep, and fertile. Population 1765.

CAIRNEY-HILL, a village in the parish of Carnock, Fifeshire, situated on the road leading from Dunfermline to Stirling, containing 400 inhabitants.

CAITHNESS, otherwise called the shire of Wick, is the most northerly county of Scotland. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the Pentland Frith, and the German Ocean; on the W. and S. W. by the county of Sutherland; and on the S. terminated in an extremity called the Ord. It extends 35 miles, from N. to S. and about 22 from E. to W. The coast is rocky, and remarkable for a number of bays and promontories. Of the latter, the chief are, Land-head, Holborn-head, and Dunnet-head, towards the Pentland Frith and Dungisbay-head; and the Ord running out into the German Ocean. There are also 2 smaller promontories, Clytheness and Noss-head, near which the sea is remarkable for the great impetuosity of the waves, even in the calmest weather. The principal bays are Scribister and Rice bays, and the bay of Thurso. The only island annexed to Caithness is Stroma, in the Pentland Frith; Caithness is well watered with small rivers, and contains a few woods of birch. It contains one royal burgh, Wick; the town of Thurso, a barony under the superiority of Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, and 10 parishes. It sends a member to Parliament alternately with the county of Bute. The ruins of Castle Sinclair and Germengo, of Auchnavern, Dirlet, and Lochmore, exhibit much of the grandeur of the noblest edifices; and the tumuli, duns, and cairns, shew it to have been often the scene of warlike exploits. Caithness is peopled by a hardy and industrious race, who apply themselves

chiefly to fishing and the rearing of black cattle and sheep; of the former they send out in some years 20,000. The valued rent is L.37, 256 Scots; and the real land rent is estimated at L.19,950 Sterling. Population 23, 729.

CALDER, a parish chiefly situated in the county of Nairn, but a small part lies in that of Inverness. Its figure is irregular. It contains 26,000 acres, of which 18,000 are moor and moss. The lands are liable to be overflowed by the rivulet of Calder and the water of Nairn. Besides these, the rapid river of Findhorn, abounding with salmon, runs through the upper part of the parish. Calder castle is in this parish. It has been a place of great strength; and the drawbridge is still to be seen; but there is no water in the moat. The tower is very ancient; its walls are of great thickness, arched at top with stone, and surrounded with battlements: the rest of the house is later, though far from modern. Population 1091.

CALDER, anciently the name of a district in the county of Edinburgh, is now divided into the parishes of West and Mid-Calder; East-Calder being joined to Kirknewton.

CALDER (MID), a parish in the county of Mid-Lothian, extending in length about 7 miles, and about 3 in breadth. The surface is generally level, and the soil tolerably fertile.---The **TOWN** of Mid-Calder is pleasantly situated near Calder wood, and contains about 650 inhabitants. A little to the W. of the town stands Calder House, the seat of Lord Torphichen. The picture of John Knox is hung up in the same hall where he dispensed the sacrament of the Lord's Supper for the first time in Scotland after the Reformation. The house of Greenbank, near the village, is celebrated as the birth-place of John Spottiswood, archbishop of St. Andrew's. Population 1408.

CALDER (WEST), a parish in Mid-Lothian, extending in length 10, and in breadth 5 1-2 miles. The southern part, which borders on Lanarkshire, consists of high and moorish ground, interspersed with mosses of considerable extent. In the southern extremity stands an old castle, said to have been fortified by Cromwell; and at Castle Craig are the remains of a Roman camp in a pretty entire state. Population 1435.

CALDER (WEST), a small village in the above parish, 4 miles S. W. of Mid-Calder, and 7 N. of Wilsontown, on the road from Edinburgh to Lanark.

CALDER, a small river in Renfrewshire, has its rise in the moorlands, on the borders of Ayrshire, and running an easterly course of some miles, intersects the parish of Lochwinnoch, and falls into the loch of that name, after giving motion to two large spinning-mills at the village.

CALDER (SOUTH), a small river in Lanarkshire, which rises in the parish of Shotts, and running a S. W. course, falls into the Clyde near Cambusnethan.

CALDER, (NORTH), another rivulet in Lanarkshire, which issues from Black Loch in the parish of E. Monkland, and falls into the Clyde, about 5 miles above Glasgow.

CALDER (LOCH), a lake in the county of Caithness, and parish of Halkirk, 2 miles long, and three quarters of a mile broad.

CALFA, a small island of the Hebrides, near Tirey.

CALLADER (LOCH), a small lake, about 2 or 3 miles in circumference, in the parish of Crathy, Aberdeenshire. It abounds with trout, and contains a few salmon and eel, it discharges its water by the river Eidh, a tributary stream of the Dee.

CALLANDER and **DENNISTOWN**, two villages in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, containing, in 1795, 608 inhabitants.

CALLENDER, a village and parish in the district of Monteith, county of Perth.---From the banks of the Teith, one of the most considerable branches of the Forth, the parish extends among the Grampian hills about 16 miles in length; its greatest breadth being about 10. The appearance of the country on the W. and N. is mountainous, and covered with heath. At the village of Callender is a beautiful valley, in which is situated another village called Kilmahog. Callender is remarkable for the wild and romantic scenery of its prospects, which no pen or pencil can give an adequate idea of. The Trossachs, Loch Catherine, and the other lakes which are formed by the waters of the Teith, are visited by those who are desirous of seeing nature in her grandest state. Above the Trossachs, Benledi, Benvenu, and other lofty mountains, raise their rocky heads. Strangers who visit this neighbourhood should have with them "Scott's Lady of the Lake," in which our Scottish bard so beautifully describes many of the romantic scenes in this parish. Vide Trossachs; Catherine, Loch. Near Loch Luhnaig the scenery is charming, and is ornamented by the woods and pleasure grounds of Kinnaid, the seat of the late Mr. Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller. On the rivulet of

Kelly is a cascade 50 feet high.—The Village of Callender is built on a regular plan, and lies on the banks of the Teith. A settlement for the soldiers discharged after the German war was established here by government in 1763.—Population, including the villages of Callender and Kilmahog, 2049.

• **CALLIGRAY**, one of the Western Isles, in the district of Harris. The inhabitants live principally by fishing.

• **CALNAR**, a rivulet in Lanarkshire, tributary to the Aven.

CALTON, a suburb of Glasgow. (See Glasgow.)

• **CALTON**, a suburb of Edinburgh. (See Edinburgh.)

• **CALVE**, a small island on the coast of Mull, near the village of Tobermory.

CALWAR and **CUREEN**, two mountains in Aberdeenshire, elevated 1200 feet above the level of the Don, which flows at their base.

CAMBRAY, **CUMBRAY**, or **CIMBRAES**, an island in the Frith of Clyde, distant from the coast of Ayrshire about 2 miles; from the island of Bute, (to which it is attached in the county division), about 3 miles; and separated from the Little Cambray, upon the S. by a channel of 3-4th of a mile broad. Its surface contains 2300 acres, the third part of which is arable. The soil is in general a gravelly loam, in some places it has a mixture of clay. The village of Mullport is situated on the S. W. The Earl of Glasgow is the principal proprietor. Population 505.

CAMBRAY, (**LITTLE** or **LESSER**.) an island, situated 3-4th of a mile from Greater Cambray, about a mile in length, and 1-2 in breadth. Upon the S. side are a few dwelling-houses, and an old Gothic castle. There are several caves in the island, two of which are very remarkable. The Earl of Eglinton is proprietor of the island.

• **CAMBUS**, a small village in the parish of Alloa, and county of Clackmannan, 2 miles W. of Alloa, and 1 S. of Tullibody. It is situated at the confluence of the Devon with the Forth, and has an extensive distillery.

CAMBUSLANG, a parish in the county of Lanark, on the South bank of the river Clyde, about 3 miles square. The surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, consisting of a ridge of about half a mile broad, formed by Dickmount and Surnlea hills. The Clyde is here about 250 feet broad, and generally overflows a part of the parish

3 or 4 times a year. The principal occupation of its inhabitants is the weaving and spinning of cotton. Coal has been wrought for upwards of 300 years. It contains also vast beds of excellent freestone, and a stratum of Marble, 6 to 12 inches thick.—Lattrick and Gilbertfield are in this parish. Population 2085.

CAMBUSMICHAEL, a parish in Perthshire, united to St. Martins. See St. Martins.

CAMBUSNETHAN, a parish and village on the banks of the Clyde, in the middle ward of the county of Lanark, 12 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The ground on the banks of the Clyde and Calder is rich and well cultivated. It contains abundance of coal, ironstone, and freestone.—The village of Cambusnethan is situated on the road leading from Glasgow to Lanark. Population 2691.

CAMELON, a village in Stirlingshire, on the line of the great canal near Falkirk. The road to Glasgow and Stirling passes through it. Population 568.

CAMERON, a parish and village in Fife-shire, 4 miles square. It has a bleak naked appearance, being almost a continued tract of heathy moor. The village lies about 4 miles S. W. from St. Andrew's. Population 1005.

CAMILLA (LOCH), a small lake in the parish of Auchtertool, Fifeshire. It takes its name from the old house of Camilla in its neighbourhood.

CAMLACHIE, a village in the barony and parish of Glasgow, 2 miles E. from the city, containing about 1000 inhabitants.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—It was erected into a royal burgh in 1701. It is situated in that district of Argyleshire called Kintyre, of which it is the presbytery seat. The harbour is about 2 miles long, and 1 broad, in the form of a crescent, and is surrounded by high hills on each side, with an entrance. Campbelltown is a large and flourishing town, and is daily increasing. It was the capital of the ancient Scottish or Dalreudinian kingdom. The parish of Campbelltown is in length about 11 miles, and its breadth varies from 6 to 10. It contains 42,750 acres. It is narrowed in the middle by the bay of Machir-banish on one side, and the loch of Kilkerran, or harbour of Campbelltown, on the other, running inland a considerable way. The space between these bays forms a fine plain of 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. From this plain both ends of the parish gradually

become hilly, rising to the height of 1200 feet. The soil is various, and in general well cultivated. Population 7807.

CAMPBELLTOWN, a village in Inverness-shire, in the neighbourhood of Fort George.

CAMPLE, a rivulet, tributary to the Nith, in the county of Dumfries.

CAMPSIE, a parish and village in the county of Stirling, 8 miles in length, and 7 in breadth. It consists of 2 ridges of hill, with a considerable valley running E. W. between them; the S. ridge being a continuation of the braes of Kilpatrick, on the N. being known by the name of Campsie Fells. The surface of the valley is uneven, except on the banks of the Kelvin and Glazert. The road from Kippen to Glasgow, and from Glasgow to Edinburgh, pass through the parish. The village of Campsie consists of an old and new town; the latter of which is increasing rapidly, since the printfields and other manufactures have been introduced. Population 3618.

CAMPSIE FELLS, or **HILLS**, runs in a bold ridge along the whole of the valley of Campsie. The face of the hills is broken with crags and glens. On the summit and back part is a deep moor ground, interspersed with moss. The hills have the appearance of volcanic igneous origin. In many places rude basaltic pillars are to be seen, particularly on the road which slopes down the hill above the village of Campsie. The highest ridge is 1500 feet.

CANAL (FORTH and CLYDE), a navigable canal, which connects the eastern and western seas by the rivers Forth and Clyde. Scotland is almost divided into two parts by these two rivers; the Forth falling into the eastern sea below Leith, and the Clyde falling into the Atlantic Ocean below Greenock. This circumstance early suggested the idea of forming a communication across the kingdom, by dividing the narrow neck of land between these rivers, and thereby saving the long and dangerous navigation round the Land's End, or the more dangerous passage of the Pentland Frith. So early as the reign of Charles II. this idea was indulged, and afterwards revived at different times, but met with many obstructions. At last, however, it received the sanction of Parliament; £150,000 was subscribed for as the estimated expense; and in 1768 the ground was broken, under the direction of Mr Smeaton. In 1775 it was rendered navigable as far as Stockingfield, the point from which the side branch to Glasgow goes off. The ca-

nal remained in this state till 1784, when the company, having received £50,000 from the forfeited estates, prosecuted the plan with vigour and attention; and in July 1790, the navigation was opened from sea to sea. The whole length of the canal is 35 miles, beginning at Carronmouth, and ending at Dalmure burn foot, on the Clyde, 6 miles below Glasgow, rising and falling 160 feet, by means of 59 locks. In its course it passes over rocks, precipices and quick-sands. In some places it passes through a deep moss; in others it is banked 20 feet high. It crosses many rivulets, as well as 2 considerable rivers, the Kelvine and Luggie, over which are large aqueduct bridges: that over the former is 420 feet long and 65 high. To supply the canal with water, there is one reservoir of 50 acres, 22 feet deep, and another of 70 acres, 24 feet deep. Vessels of 19 feet beam, drawing 8 feet of water, and not exceeding 75 feet in keel, can navigate it with great ease. Track boats with goods and passengers go regularly thrice a day between Glasgow and the Lock No. 16.

CANAL, (EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW UNION.) This canal is now opened, and is intended to complete the inland communication between the two cities from which it derives its name, and to afford to the Scottish metropolis an abundant and cheap supply of coals from the extensive collieries of Stirlingshire. The project of a canal for these purposes, was first brought forward in the year 1789; but all the lines then surveyed were so encumbered with locks, that it was for the time abandoned. In 1797, Mr John Rennie, civil engineer, surveyed the country, and pointed out a practicable line from Brunsfield Links to Hillhead, near Glasgow, on one level. Considerable interest was excited by this at various times; but the expense of so extensive a work, and the doubtful policy of carrying it the whole way to Glasgow, in place of the Forth and Clyde Canal, close to which it was proposed to run for 7 miles, added to the much insidious opposition, effectually lulled it for nearly 20 years. In 1813, Mr Hugh Baird, civil engineer, was employed by a committee of gentlemen to resurvey the country, with a view to ascertain the practicability of making a level canal from Edinburgh to join the Forth and Clyde navigation near to Falkirk, and on the level of lock No. 16, of that navigation. After much pains this proved to be lower than the country admitted of; but Mr. Baird found the desired

line of levels about 110 feet above the level of Lock 16. The committee of subscribers approved of that line as the best; and having published the engineer's report on the subject, a subscription was opened, and the whole sum of £240,000 was rapidly subscribed. In 1815, the necessary bill was introduced in parliament; but which, from a revival of the former interested opposition, was thrown out on the second reading by a majority. A subscription was afterwards opened for executing the other line surveyed by Mr Rennie; and after a year had elapsed, during which a fourth of the estimate had not been subscribed, a compromise was effected between the parties, and Mr. Baird's line was again brought forward, and the funds were speedily re-subscribed. Every means were again used by those who thought their interests likely to be injured, in order to defeat the measure; but after a contest in London, seldom equalled in the case of a private bill, the utility of the measure became so apparent, that the bill passed the second reading in the House of Commons, on the 12th May, 1817, by a majority of 139 to 65, and finally passed the House of Lords on the 19th of June following.

The line runs from the Lothian road at Edinburgh, by the villages of Slateford, Ratho, Broxburn, and Winchburgh, and passes close to Linlithgow and Falkirk, through one of the richest coal fields in Scotland, and joins the Forth and Clyde Canal at Lock 16, by a descent of 9 locks. The length is about 29 miles. There is a stupendous and elegant iron aqueduct erected at Slateford. A number of passage and luggage boats are daily plying; and a considerable profit is derived from the coal trade which is carried on by means of this canal to a great extent.

CANAL (ABERDEEN and INVERARY), extends along the side of the Don 18 1/4 miles. It is 32 feet wide, 3 feet 9 inches deep; it has 17 locks, 5 aqueduct bridges, 56 accommodation bridges, and 20 culverts for conveying streams under the canal.

CANAL (CRINAN), a navigable canal, connecting Loch Crinan, a small arm of the sea, on the W. coast of Argyleshire, with Loch Gilp, an arm of Loch Fyne. It is 6 miles in length, and 9 feet in depth.

CANAL (CALEDONIAN). This canal is now completed, intended to join that chain of lakes which stretch across the country from Inverness to Fort William. £20,000 was originally granted by govern-

ment for carrying it into execution, and several additional sums have since been given. The Caledonian Canal is 20 feet deep, 50 wide at the bottom, and 110 wide at top, calculated to navigate frigates of 32 guns. The locks are 170 feet long, and 40 broad.

CANAL (ARDROSSAN), this canal, which is intended to open a communication between Glasgow and Ardrrossan in Ayrshire, is finished from Glasgow to Johnston, a distance of 12 miles. It is 4 1/2 feet deep, and 30 wide at the surface.

CANISBY, the most northern parish in Great Britain. It is situated in the county of Caithness, and is somewhat of a triangular figure, each of the sides being nearly 8 miles in length. The surface is rather level than hilly. The E. coast is exceedingly bold and rocky. Dungibay-head, the N. E. promontory of the district, presenting one continued precipice to the sea. West from Dungibay-head the coast becomes level, having fields of the most fertile soil and luxuriant verdure approaching to the very beach. The island of Stromia, in the Pentland Frith, belongs to this parish. The principal seats in this parish are Freswick, Barrogil Castle, and Brahster Castle. John o' Groat's house, so often visited by travellers, is situated about a mile and half from Dungibay-head. Population 1,956.

CANNA, one of the 4 islands of the Hebrides which form the parish of Small Isles, and is annexed to the county of Argyle. It lies about 4 miles in length, and 1 in breadth. On the S. E. side of Canna lies Sand Island, separated by a channel, which is dry at low water. Between this island and Canna lies the harbour of that name. A great many basaltic pillars are to be seen in Canna; and one of its hills is remarkable for its effects on the mariner's compass. Population 300.

CANNICH, a stream in Inverness-shire, which, united with other streams near Erless castle, forms the river Beaul.

CANNOR (LOCH), a small lake in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Glenmuick, about 3 miles in circumference, and containing several small islands; on the largest of which, about an acre in extent, there formerly stood a small fortress, built, and occasionally occupied as a hunting-seat, by Malcolm Canmore.

CANOBY, a parish in Dumfries-shire, 9 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. The central part is intersected by the Esk; and the great road from Edinburgh to London

passes in the same direction. Besides the Esk, the parish is watered by the Liddel, which divides it from England, and the Tarras, remarkable for its romantic scenery. A Roman camp and military road are distinctly to be traced; and the ruins of a priory are still visible, about half a mile from the church. Population 2,904.

CANONMILLS, a village near Edinburgh, on the water of Leith, where there are extensive flour mills, and a distillery.

CANONGATE, a suburb of Edinburgh, occupying the eastern district of that city, and comprehending the chapel and Holyrood-house, and the adjacent parks. It is a burgh of barony, under the superiority of Edinburgh, and is governed by a baron-bailie, and two resident bailies, appointed by the town-council of that city. While Edinburgh was the seat of royalty, the Canongate was the place of residence of most of the noble families who attended the court; and there are several old houses which retain the names of the noble owners; but it is now chiefly inhabited by trades people, and those of the lower order.

CANSEA, a small fishing village, on the Moray Frith, in the parish of Dairny.

CAOLISPORT (LOCH), an arm of the sea on the W. coast of Knapdale.

CAPELAW, one of the Pentland hills, elevated 1550 feet.

CAPUTH, a parish in Perthshire called Stormont. It comprehends part of the vale of Strathmore, nearly 13 miles in length, varying in breadth from 1 to 6. The Tay, the Isla, and Lunnan water this parish. The last of these in its course forms a succession of small lakes, and at last falls into the Isla. There are 5 or 6 small villages in the parish, in one of which a stamp-office is established, where there are usually stamped 100,000 yards of linen. There are also several Druidical circles and cairns. Population 2,333.

CARA, a small island of Argyleshire. It lies 3 1-2 miles W. from the peninsula of Kintyre, and about 2 miles S. from the Island of Gigha, to which it is attached. It is about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. The shore is high and rocky, except at the N. E. end, where there is a landing-place.

CARALDSTON, or **CARESTON**, a small parish in the county of Angus, extending about 3 miles in length, and 1 in breadth. The surface is beautiful, and the soil is fertile and well cultivated. The banks of the rivers Southesk and Norin are

beautifully ornamented with plantations. Population 271.

CARDEN, a hill in the county of Peebles, about 1,400 feet above the level of the Tweed.

CARDROSS, a parish in the county of Dunbarton, about 7 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth. It is washed on the eastern border by the Leven, and on the S. by the Clyde. On the shore, the soil is gravelly, and the lands adjacent to the Leven are of the nature of carse. It produces a great deal of natural wood, besides plantations. The printfields of Dalquhurn and Cordale, in this parish, are the most extensive in Scotland. The village of Rentown is rapidly increasing; and another village has lately been built on the estate of Graham of Garthmore. This parish contains a village of the same name, 3 miles and a half W. from Dunbarton. In the old mansion-house of Dalquhurn, near the village of Rentown, was born Dr Tobias Smollet. Adjacent to the place of his nativity, Mr Smollet of Bonhill, his cousin, has erected a lofty column to his memory. Population 2859.

CARGILL, a parish in the county of Perth, in the valley of Strathmore, about 6 miles in length, and from 4 to 5 in breadth. The surface is finely diversified with wood and water, and variegated by gentle ascents and declivities. Near the W. end of the parish, the Tay forms what is called the Linn of Campsey, by falling over a rugged basaltic dike, which crosses the river at this place. The Isla runs into the Tay about a mile above the village of Cargill. Near the confluence of the Tay and Isla are discovered distinct traces of a Roman encampment; and on a romantic rock, which rises perpendicularly over the Linn of Campsey, are the ruins of an ancient religious house. Stobhall, a seat of the family of Perth, is an old fabric, fancifully situated on a narrow peninsula, on the banks of the Tay. There are 3 villages in this district. Population 1521.

CARITY, a small river, which takes its rise in the parish of Lintrathen, county of Angus, and, after a course of 5 miles, falls into Southesk.

CARLETON HILL, situated in the parish of Colmonell, in Ayrshire, 1554 feet in height.

CARLIN SKERRY, an insulated rock in Orkney, about 2 and a half miles S. of Pomona island, well known to seamen by the name of the "Barrel of Butter."

CARLINWARK, a village in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. See *Castle-Douglas*.

CARLINWARK (LOCH) a lake in the parish of Kelton, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, along the W. side of which runs the military road. It formerly covered 116 acres of land, but has been drained, so that only 80 acres are now under water. It has been a great source of improvement in the neighbourhood, containing an inexhaustible fund of shell mairl; it also abounds with pike, perch, and eel.

CARLUKE, a parish and village in the county of Lanark. The parish is about 7 miles in length, from the Clyde to its boundary on the E., and fully 4 1-2 miles in breadth. In the parish of Carluke, apples and pears are produced in more abundance than perhaps any other district in Scotland. The orchards extend in length 5 miles, and are supposed to comprehend nearly 80 acres. Coal, freestone, ironstone, and lime, are every where abundant.—The **VILLAGE** of Carluke is about 5 miles from Lanark, on the road leading to Glasgow. It is a pretty large village, increasing rapidly in size and population. Mauldsie, the elegant seat of the Earl of Hyndford, is situated near the village. The Roman road, called Watling's street, passes through the village of Bradwood, which is situated in the N. W. corner of the parish. Population 5121.

CARMICHAEL, a parish in the county of Lanark, on the banks of the Clyde, about 5 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth. The surface is diversified with several hills of considerable height, covered for the most part with short heath. The soil towards the Clyde is gravelly; but in the higher parts is a wet clay. The Earl of Hyndford, the chief proprietor, has inclosed and planted a great part of the parish. It has coal and limestone of excellent quality. Population 952.

CARMUNNOCK, a parish in Lanarkshire. It extends about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. Of 2500 acres which it contains, 1000 are laid out in pasturage, the rest is generally inclosed. The greater part is elevated, and commands a most extensive prospect. The river Cart runs along its western boundary; and the great road from Glasgow to England, by Muirkirk and Dumfries, passes through the eastern part of it. In the estate of Castlemilk are the remains of a military road, near which have been found various pieces of

Roman armour and antiquities. Population 670.

CARMYLEFIELD, a village in the parish of Old Monkland, in the county of Lanark. It is washed by the Clyde, and has a fine exposure to the S.

CARMYLE, a parish in the county of Forfar, extending about 4 miles in length, and about 3 in breadth. It is a hilly tract of country; but the hills are in general capable of cultivation. It possesses inexhaustible quarries of grey slate and pavement stone, which have been wrought for centuries. The small river Elliot, which takes its rise in Dilty moss, runs through the whole length of the parish. Population in 1801, 892.

CARNBEE, a parish in the county of Fife. It is nearly of a square form, extending 4 miles each way. A ridge of hills runs E. and W. through the middle of the parish; one of which, Kellie Law, is elevated to the height of 810 feet above the level of the sea. The southern part of the parish is a rich and fertile soil, but towards the N. it is more adapted for pasture. The castle of Kellie, the seat of the Earl of Kellie, is fitted up in a most elegant manner. Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie, also possesses a fine seat. Population 1098.

CARNIEBURGH, (Greater and Lesser,) two of the Treshnish isles, lying W. of the island of Mull.

CARNOCK, a parish and village in the western extremity of the county of Fife, is nearly a square of 3 miles. The surface is level towards the E.; but has a gentle declivity towards the S. The rivulets of Carnock and Pitdennies have their banks covered with extensive plantations. It possesses 5 excellent coal mines, with abundance of ironstone and freestone.—The **VILLAGE** of Carnock is pleasantly situated on the banks of the rivulet of Carnock. It contains nearly 200 inhabitants. There is another village in the parish called Cairneyhill, which lies along the road from Dunfermline to Culross. Population 884.

CARNWATH, an extensive parish in the county of Lanark, forming nearly a regular oblong square, 12 miles long, and 8 broad. Its soil is various; the hollows or meadows on the Clyde have a deep clay; on the Medwins the soil is sandy; there is a very considerable extent of moorland. Two Merchants of the name of Wilson have lately erected an extensive iron foundery, and have built a village, called Wilson-town, for the accommodation of the work-

men and their families. The Clyde, Medwain, and Dippool, are the principal rivers in the parish. There is likewise a small lake, about a quarter of a mile from the village of Carnwath. In this parish are the ruins of the ancient castle of Couthally, a seat of the noble family of Somerville. The VILLAGE of Carnwath lies 25 miles S. W. from Edinburgh, and the high road from that city to Lanark passes through it. Population 3789.

CARRICK, the southern district of Ayrshire. It is bounded on the N. by Kyle, or Ayr proper; on the E. by Dumfries-shire, and the stewardry of Kirkcudbright; on the S. by Wigton; and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its surface is hilly; and the mountains, particularly on the N. W. are merely a continuation of that great ridge, which extends from the confines of England, through the shires of Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, and Dumfries, and meets the Western Ocean between the districts of Carrick and Kyle. The chief rivers in Carrick are the Girvan and Stinchar, at the mouths of which are situated the villages of Stinchar and Ballantrae. There are several lakes; and a great part of the country is still covered with natural wood. Its extent in length is about 32 miles, and its breadth about 20. Carrick fell into the hands of King Robert Bruce, by marriage with the heiress of Duncan, the last of the ancient Earls of Carrick; and the title is still retained by the royal family, the Prince of Wales, as Prince of Scotland, being born Earl of Carrick.

CARRIDEN, or CARRIN, a parish in the county of Linlithgow, on the S. side of the Frith of Forth, extending about 2 miles in length, and 1 in breadth. There are 4 villages in the parish, Grangepans, Carriiden, Brignies, and Blackness, the last of which have tolerable harbours. The soil is light, early, and very productive, and the whole parish is arable and inclosed. The Roman wall called Graham's dyke terminates in this parish. Blackness castle being generally understood to be its extreme point. Population 1495.

CARRINGTON or PRIMROSE. Vide PRIMROSE.

CARRON, a small but remarkable river in Stirlingshire. It rises in the parish of Fintry, nearly in the centre of the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde. The stream is not large, and the length of its course not above 14 miles. It formed the boundary of the Roman conquests in Britain; for the wall of Antoninus runs parallel to

it for several miles. The Carron, after it leaves its source, waters the Carron bog in its progress; leaving which it forms a cataract called the Auchinlilly linn spout. From this it continues its course eastward, winding through the carse of Falkirk; passes near the hills of Dunipace, and the site of the ancient Roman structure called Arthur's Oven; and falls into the Frith of Forth a few miles below Falkirk. About half a mile from it lies the field where a battle was fought by the English and the Scots under Sir William Wallace, in the beginning of the 14th century.---The great canal enters from the Forth at this river, which is navigable for several miles near its mouth.

CARRON, a village in Stirlingshire, on the banks of the river Carron, about 3 miles from its entry into the Forth, and 2 miles N. of the town of Falkirk, celebrated for the most extensive iron foundry in Europe. These works employ about 1600 workmen, and, on an average, the furnaces consume weekly 800 tons of coals, 400 tons of ironstone and ore, and 100 tons of limestone. It has 5 smelting furnaces, 3 cupolas, 15 air furnaces, with a steam engine of a 90 horse power, besides other machinery driven by water. All kinds of cast-iron goods are manufactured here; and in time of peace great quantities of cannon are exported to the different European states. These extensive works are carried on by a chartered company with a capital of L.150,000, divided into shares.

CARRONSHORE, a village lying partly in the parish of Larbart, and partly in the parish of Bothkennar, 2 miles below Carron-works. Here the Carron company have wharfs, and a dry dock for repairing their vessels: it is properly the company's port.

CARRON, a rivulet in Dumfries-shire. It rises at the foot of the Lowther hills, and falls into the Nith at Carron foot.

CARRON, a small river in Ross-shire, which falls into an arm of the sea called Loch Carron.

CARRON, a small rivulet in Kincardineshire, which falls into the sea at the town of Stonehaven.

CARSE of FALKIRK. That tract of low land, lying along the Firth of Forth, from Bo-ness westward as far as Airth. It comprehends a great part of the parishes of Polmont, Falkirk, and Bothkennar, being mostly a fine rich clay soil, producing the most abundant crops.

CARSE of GOWRIE, a district of Perthshire, extending 15 miles in length, and

from 2 to 4 in breadth. It is situated between the N. bank of the river Tay, and the foot of the Sidlaw hills. This tract of land, which is a rich plain, seems to have been at one period covered with water. Some elevated spots in the carse are named Inches, equivalent to islands; and of these the soil is totally different from the lower grounds. The parish of St. Madois too, which is now in the Carse of Gowrie, is said to have been, in some ancient records, on the southern side of the river. The Tay has been supposed to have formed a circuit round the carse, washing the foot of the Sidlaw hills, and entering its present channel at Invergowrie. The Carse of Gowrie possesses several good harbours, the chief of which is at Errol, nearly in the centre of the district.

CARSE OF STIRLING, that tract of low ground, extending from the moss of Kincardine to the mouth of the Devon, on both sides of the Forth.

CARSE-FERN, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The surface is all hilly, except a small plain on which the church is situated, and a few spots on the sides of the rivulets. Population 459.

CARSTAIRS, a parish and village in the county of Lanark. The length of the parish is 6 miles, and its breadth 3. It is divided into two districts, by a ridge of ground so uniform, that it appears as if it were artificially formed. The soil is in general good, but agriculture here is not prosecuted as it ought to be.---The **VILLAGE** of Carstairs lies nearly equidistant from Edinburgh and Glasgow, being 27 miles W. of the former, and 26 E. of the latter. Near the village is the house of Carstairs. On a rising ground near the Clyde are the remains of a Roman camp. Population 875.

CART, a small river in Renfrewshire, which takes its rise in Castle Semple loch, and, after a circuitous course of about 14 miles, falls into the Clyde near Renfrew. It is joined by the Gryfe at Walkinshaw, and by the White Cart at Inchinnan bridge. The White Cart rises in the parish of Eaglesham, and takes a course of 20 miles before its junction with this river, which is distinguished by the name of Black Cart.

CARTSDIKE, or **CRAWFURDS DYKE**, a village in Renfrewshire, adjoining to the town of Greenock; from which, however, it has a distinct magistracy and civil government, having been erected into a free burgh of barony in 1635, by a charter from King Charles II. It has a good harbour and bay.

CASSLY, a small river which issues from the hills in the N. W. extremity of Crieche, in the county of Sutherland. It takes a course nearly S. and falls into the Frith or Kyle of Tain, about 12 miles from its source.

CASTLE-DOUGLAS, or **CARLINWARK**, a village in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, at the N. corner of Carlinwark Loch. It was lately erected into a free and independent burgh of barony under the superiority of William Douglas, Esq. of Castle-Douglas. It contains about 750 inhabitants, and carries on a considerable manufacture of cotton. The road from Edinburgh to Kirkcudbright passes through it.

CASTLE SEMPLE LOCH, a beautiful piece of water in the parish of Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire. It covers about 400 acres, and contains plenty of pike and perch. It abounds also with swans, geese, and other aquatic fowls. The beauty is much increased by the fine plantations which surround it, and by a small island, on which is an old castle called the Peel, which appears to have been a place of considerable strength. The river Calder flows into this lake, and the Black Cart is the outlet from it.

CASTLETOWN, an extensive parish in the county of Roxburgh, being upwards of 18 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. It occupies that direction which was anciently called Liddisdale, from the river Liddel, which runs through it, and contains 52,160 acres. The general appearance of the country is mountainous and bleak, except on the banks of the rivers, which are covered with natural wood; and extensive plantations, which have a fine appearance. Some of the hills are elevated 2000 feet above the level of the sea. In the midst of these hills is an extensive morass, from which the rivers Tyne and Liddel take their rise. Besides these, this parish is watered by the Hermitage, Tweeden, Kershope, the Tinnis, and Blackburn. There are many ruins of castles and fortified places in this district; in particular, a circular camp, of 100 yards diameter, on the top of Carby hill. Dr. Armstrong, the author of the elegant classic poem on "Health," was a native of this parish.---The **VILLAGE** of Castletown, built since 1793, according to a regular plan, already contains 900 inhabitants. It lies 20 miles S. from Hawick. Population 1887.

CASTLETOWN of **BRAEMAR**, a small village in Aberdeenshire. It lies on the

banks of the river Dee, on the great road to Fort George, by the Spittal of Glenshee, from which last place it is 15 miles distant.

CATERTHUN, a hill in the parish of Menmuir, Angus-shire, about 3 or 4 miles N. of Brechin. It is remarkable for a fortification on its summit, consisting of an immense quantity of loose stones, ranged around the summit in an oval or elliptic form. Within the area is a fine spring of water; and near the E. side are the remains of a rectangular building, of which the dike and ditch are easily to be traced.

CATHCART, a parish situated about 2 miles S. W. from Glasgow, partly in the county of Lanark, and partly in that of Renfrew. It extends in length about 6 miles, and in breadth about 2 and a half. The surface is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, presenting to the eye those alternate risings and falls which are supposed to constitute picturesque beauty. Through these hills the river Cart winds in an irregular and romantic course. The field of Langside, remarkable for being the scene of the last effort of the unfortunate Mary to regain her crown and authority, is in this parish. There are also the remains of a Roman military station, and the ruins of the castle of Cathcart. Population 1504.

CATHEL (LOCH), a small lake in the parish of Halkirk, in the county of Caithness, 3 miles long, and upwards of 2 in breadth. It empties itself by a small stream into the river of Thurso, which falls into the Pentland Frith, at the town of the same name.

CATHERINE, or **KETTERIN (LOCH)**, a beautiful lake in the parish of Monteith, Perthshire, about 10 miles in length, and 1 and a half in breadth, exhibiting the most romantic scenery that imagination can suppose. It is formed by the river Teath, in its passage among those rugged masses which are called the Trossachs, some of which appear on its level surface in the form of bold and rugged islands and promontories. Towards the Trossachs the view is very grand; the rocky islands are seen rising boldly from the smooth expanse; and, at a short distance, the mountains of Benvenu and Benledi are seen rearing their lofty summits far above the surrounding hills. At the end of this lake, and at proper distances on its banks, Mrs. Drummond of Perth has erected some huts of wicker-work, for the convenience of strangers who visit this rude and picturesque scene. See *Trossachs* and *Callender*.

CATLAW, one of the Grampian mountains, situated in the county of Angus, 2,263 feet above the level of the sea.

CATRINE, a village in Ayrshire. It is beautifully situated on the N. side of the river Ayr, in the western extremity of the parish of Sorn. It is of a regular oblong form, in the middle of which is a square of 300 feet, with streets, leading from it to the E. S. and W. and these are intersected with other cross streets at right angles. This village is newly erected, and owes its establishment to the flourishing state of the cotton manufacture in this county. From the time of its erection in 1787 it has increased considerably, and now contains nearly 1500 inhabitants. Catrine is distant 14 miles from Ayr.

CAVA, a small island of Orkney, 2 miles S. of Pomona, and belonging to the parish of Orphir. It is about a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad.

CAVERS, a parish in the county of Roxburgh, upwards of 20 miles long from E. to W. and from 7 to 2 broad. The rivers Rule and Teviot are the boundaries on the N. E. and S. E. joining their streams at the extremity of the parish. There is a small village called Denholm, on the estate of the Duke of Buccleugh. Cavers the seat of George Douglas, Esq. is an elegant mansion. Population 1,382.

CAVERTOWN, a small village in Teviotdale, about 6 miles from Kelso.

CELLARDYKES, a village in Fifeshire, on the coast of the Frith of Forth, between the burghs of Kilrenny and Crail.

CERES, a parish and village in Fifeshire. --The **PARISH** is in length about 8 miles and in breadth from 1 to 4 miles. The surface is hilly, and all the hills are in general cultivated. The Eden and Ceres, with 2 or 3 small rivulets, water the parish. Population 2,407. The **VILLAGE** of Ceres is situated 2 1-2 miles from Cupar.

CESSFORD, a small village in Teviotdale. Near it is the ancient castle of Cessford, which gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Roxburgh.

CHANNELKIRK, a parish in Berwickshire, nearly of a circular form, having a diameter of 5 1-2 miles. It is situated among the Lammermuir hills, where they border with the counties of East and Mid-Lothian. On the banks of the rivulets which, united, form the river Lauder, or Leader, are about 2,000 acres in tillage. The hills are mostly bleak, and covered with heath. Population 707.

CHANONRY, a small town in the coun-

ty of Ross, situated about a mile from the burgh of Rosemarkie, to which it was united by a charter granted by King James II. anno 1,444, under the name of Fort-ross. Vide Rosemarkie. It was called Chanonry from being the canonry of Ross, and the residence of the bishop. It is now a presbytery seat. Chanonry contains about 450 inhabitants.

CHAPEL of GARIOCH, a parish and presbytery seat, in the district of Garioch, in Aberdeenshire, in length about 8 miles, and 7 in breadth. The appearance is hilly, and the soil various, but in general capable of cultivation. The river Don, which forms the southern boundary, and the Urie, abound with trout. Near the old castle of Balquhain, is a druidical temple, and one of the finest echoes in Scotland. Beside the church is a large upright stone, called the Maiden Stone, 10 feet high, 4 broad and 1 thick. Near this village the battle of Harlaw was fought, in 1,411. Population 1207.

CHARLESTOWN, a village in the parish of Dunfermline, in the county of Fife, pleasantly situated on the N. coast of the Frith of Forth, built by the Earl of Elgin, for the accommodation of the workmen at the extensive lime-works on his estate. It has a tolerable harbour, where, during the summer, from 40 to 50 vessels are usually loading lime shells. It contains nearly 500 inhabitants.

CHARLESTOWN of ABOYNE, a pleasant little town in the parish of Aboyne, 50 miles W. from Aberdeen. It is a burgh of barony, of which the Earl of Aboyne is superior.

CHARLOTTE (FORT), a small fortification near the town of Lerwick, in Shetland, said to have been built in the time of Oliver Cromwell. It was repaired in 1781, under the direction of Captain Frazer, chief engineer for Scotland. It is now garrisoned by a company of soldiers, and commands the entrance to Bressay Sound.

CHIRNSIDE, a parish and village, situated in that division of Berwickshire, called Merse or March.---The **VILLAGE** lies 9 miles N. W. from Berwick, consisting of two streets, running over the summit of Chirnside hill, nearly half a mile in length; but the houses are generally mean. As a burgh of barony it has the privilege of holding an annual fair. It is the seat of a presbytery, and contains upwards of 500 inhabitants.---The **PARISH** of Chirnside is of an oblong figure, the length of which is about 4, and the breadth 3 miles. The surface is flat,

with the exception of Chirnside hill; and the soil is a loam, abundantly fertile. Population 1,239.

CIMBRAES. Vide CAMERAY.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, a small county, bounded on the W. N. and E. by Perthshire, and on the S. and S. E. by the Frith of Forth and Stirlingshire. Its greatest extent is about 9 miles, and its breadth does not exceed 8. It is a plain and fertile country towards the Forth, producing abundance of corn, as well as pasture; and the coast possesses many valuable and safe harbours for ships, and creeks for the reception of boats employed in the fisheries. From the shore the surface rises into the Ochil hills, the highest of which, Bencleuch, lies in the parish of Tillicoultry. Clackmannanshire has 2 considerable villages, Alloa, and Clackmannan the county town, and 2 parishes. This county joins with that of Kinross, in sending a member to Parliament. The valued rent is about L.26,482 Scots, and the real land rent is about L.14,200 Sterling. Population 12,100.

CLACKMANNAN, the county town is beautifully situated on an eminence, gently rising out of a plain, from E. to W. to the height of 190 feet above the level of the Forth. On each side of the town the ground has a gradual descent, but towards the W. it is bold and rocky, where the old tower of Clackmannan is placed; said to have been built by Robert Bruce. In it is preserved his great sword and casque, also a large two handed sword, said to have belonged to Sir John de Graham, one of the faithful champions of the great Wallace. The scenery bebold from this tower is uncommonly beautiful, and is viewed with delight by every traveller. The town of Clackmannan itself, however, by no means corresponds with the beauty of its situation. The sheriff sometimes holds his court in this town; and here the election of a member of Parliament takes place. Clackmannan contains about 640 inhabitants.---The **PARISH** of Clackmannan is of an irregular figure, extending about 6 miles in length, and nearly 5 in breadth. The whole is arable, none of the eminences being so steep as to prevent the culture of the land. It is watered by the rivers Forth and Devon, the last of which is noted for its falls and cascades. There are in this parish two extensive distilleries, at Kilbagie and Kennetpans; at the last of which is a tolerable harbour. In this parish the Devon Iron company have erected extensive furnaces and machinery; near which the thriving village of New.

tonshaw was lately built.----Population 3605.

CLATT, a village and parish in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire. It is situated very high, and is surrounded with lofty hills. A small rivulet, Gadie, takes its rise here, and afterwards becomes a branch of the Urie.---The **VILLAGE** of Clatt is erected into a burgh of barony, with power to hold a weekly and annual market. The superiority belongs to the family of Gordon of Knockspock.---Population 494.

CLAYHOLE, a village in Wigtonshire, in the parish of Leswalt, but lying so near the town of Stranraer as to be considered as a part of that town. It contains about 500 inhabitants.

CLEISH, a parish of Kinross-shire, situated along the N. side of these hills which bound that county on the S. extending in length about 6 miles, and in breadth more than 1. There are several fine lakes amongst the hills, which abound with pike, perch, eels, and a few trout; the rivulets which proceed from them have numerous small cascades. It abounds in excellent freestone; coal is also found here. Population 604.

CLEMENT'S WELLS, a village in Haddingtonshire, in the parish of Tranent, 2 miles S. from Musselburgh, where there is an extensive distillery.

CLIFTON, a village in Breadalbane, near Tyndrum, where is a lead mine.

CLOSEBURN, a parish in the district of Nithsdale, county of Dumfries, between 9 and 10 miles in length, and the same in breadth. The river Nith forms the W. boundary. The principal hills are Queensberry, Carrick, and Auchinleck. Besides the Nith, the small rivulet Crichup, noted for the romantic fall, called Crichup Linn, runs through the parish. The castle of Closeburn is an ancient building, surrounded by a fosse, which communicated with a lake a quarter of a mile in length. Near this castle is a mineral well, strongly impregnated with sulphur. Coal is not to be had nearer than 14 miles; but the extensive lime-works of Closeburn have proved most beneficial to the country. Population 1762.

CLOVA. Vide **CORTACHY**.

CLUDEN, a river in Dumfries-shire, which takes its rise near the base of the Criffel mountains, and after a course of about 11 miles, falls into the river Nith, nearly opposite to the college of Lincluden. It abounds with excellent trout.

CLUNAIDH, a small river in Aberdeen

shire, which runs into the Dee, in the parish of Crathy.

CLUNIE, a parish in Perthshire, 9 miles in length, from the top of the lower tier of the Grampians towards the valley of Strathmore, and 4 miles in breadth. The surface is mountainous, the lower parts being about 150, while the highest are not less than 1800 feet above the level of the sea. About 1-4th part is arable; the rest being mountain, moor, and moss. Benachally is the highest mountain; at the foot of which, on the N. side, is a lake of the same name, about a mile long, and half a mile broad, abounding with trout and pike. About 4 miles S. and 700 feet lower than this lake, is the Loch of Clunie, about 2 1-2 miles in circumference, having a beautiful little island, on which is an old castle, the occasional residence of the Earl of Airly. Forneth, and Gourdie, are in this parish. In the castle of Clunie, in the island above mentioned, is said to have been born the Admirable Crichton. Population 1060.

CLUNY, a parish in Aberdeenshire, situated between the rivers Dee and Don. Its length is 10 miles, and its breadth 2. It lies very low, and is intersected by many rivulets, which descend from the neighbouring hills. Agriculture is much attended to, and the crops are productive. The only fuel is peat and turf, which is now nearly exhausted. Knitting of Stockings, in which all the women, old men, and boys are employed, is the only branch of manufacture. There are in this parish 3 druidical temples, and several cairns of great size. Population 823.

CLYDE, a large river in Lanarkshire. It takes its rise from Clydeslaw, in the parish of Crawford, one of those hills which separate Lanarkshire from the district of Annandale, near to the sources of the Annan and the Tweed; and, dividing the county of Lanark through its whole length, nearly 55 miles, falls into the Frith of Clyde, opposite to the district of Argyleshire called Carval, and the island of Bute. Next to the Tay, it is the largest river in Scotland, and is navigable for vessels drawing 8 feet water, as far as Glasgow. At Dunmure burnfoot, 6 miles below the city, it is joined by the great canal from the Forth. The romantic falls of the Clyde, principally interest the stranger. The uppermost one is somewhat above 2 1-2 miles from Lanark, and, from the estate on which it is situated, is called the Bonniton fall or linn. From Bonniton House, a very neat and elegant modern house, you arrive at

the linn by a most romantic walk along the Clyde, leaving Corra linn on your right hand. At some little distance from the fall, the walk, leading to a rock that jets out and overhangs the river, brings you all at once within sight of this beautiful sheet of water. But no stranger rests satisfied with this view; he still presses onward along the walk, till, from the rock immediately above the linn, he sees the whole body of the river precipitate itself into the chasma below. The rock over which it falls is upwards of 12 feet of perpendicular height, from which the Clyde makes one precipitate tumble or leap into a hollow den; whence some of it again recoils in froth and smocking mist. Both sides are environed by rocks, from whose crevices, choughs, daws, and other wild birds, are incessantly springing. About half a mile below this, is Corra linn, so called from an old castle and estate upon the opposite bank. The old castle, with Corra House, and the rocky and woody banks of the Clyde, form of themselves a beautiful and grand prospect; but nothing can equal the striking and stupendous appearance of the fall itself, which, when viewed from any of the different seats placed here and there along the walk, must fill every unaccustomed beholder with astonishment. The tremendous rocks around; the old castle upon the opposite bank; a corn mill on the rock below; the furious and impatient stream foaming over the rock; the horrid chasm and abyss underneath your feet; heightened by the hollow murmur of the water, and the screams of wild birds, form a spectacle both tremendous and pleasing. A summer house or pavilion is situated over a high rocky bank that overlooks the linn, built by Sir James Carmichael of Bonniton in 1708. From its uppermost room it affords a very striking prospect of the fall; for all at once, on turning your eyes towards a mirror on the opposite side of the room from the fall, you see the whole tremendous cataract pouring as it were upon your head. The Corra linn is 84 feet in height. The river does not rush over in one uniform sheet like the Bonniton linn, but in 3 different, though almost imperceptible, precipitate leaps. A little below New Lanark is another beautiful and romantic fall, called Dundaff linn. This fall is about 3 or 4 feet high; and trouts have been observed to spring up and gain the top of it with ease. The next fall of consequence is the Stonebyres linn, situated about 2 miles below Corra linn. It is so named from the

neighbouring estate of Stonebyres. This cataract, which is about 80 feet in height, is the limit of the salmon fishing, as none can possibly get above it, although their endeavours, in the spawning season, are incessant and amusing. It is equally romantic with the others; and, like the Corra linn, has three distinct, but almost imperceptible falls. Wild rugged rocks are equally visible here, and they are equally fringed with wood. The trees, however, are by no means so tall and stately, being composed of coppice wood. Salmon; parr (samlets;) horse muscles, or the pearl oyster, though numerous below, are never seen above this fall. After passing Lanark, the Clyde proceeds by Hamilton to Glasgow, receiving in its course many tributary streams, of which the Avon, the South and North Calder, are the chief. At Glasgow it becomes navigable, receiving the river Leven at Dunbarton, and the Cart near Renfrew. Opposite New Port-Glasgow the stream is about 2 miles broad. After passing Greenock, it falls into the arm of the sea to which it gives its name, opposite the island of Bute.

CLYTHESDALE, or **STRATHCLYDE**, one of the 3 wards into which Lanarkshire is divided, having the river Clyde running through and dividing it into 2 nearly equal parts. It gives the title of Marquis to the eldest son of the Duke of Hamilton.

CLYDESLAW, a high hill in the parish of Crawford, in Lanarkshire, from which the river Clyde takes its rise.

CLYNE, a parish in the county of Sutherland, extending in length about 24, and in breadth from 4 to 8 miles. It is situated on the east coast, from which the shore rises gradually to the mountains. Loch Brora, in this district, is a beautiful piece of water, which discharges itself into the sea by a rivulet of the same name, at the mouth of which is a tolerable harbour. Population 1639.

CLYTHENESS, a promontory of Caithness.

COALSNAUGHTON, a village in Clackmannanshire, in the parish of Tillycultray, containing upwards of 200 inhabitants.

COALTOWNS (EAST and WEST), two adjacent villages in Fifeshire, in the parish of Wemyss, containing about 400 inhabitants; lie 4 miles N. E. of Kirkcaldy.

COCKBURN LAW, a mountain in the parish of Dunse, Berwickshire. It rises from a base of at least 6 miles in circumference to a conical top. The elevation is about 900 feet. On the north side are the

ruins of a very old building, called Woden's or Edwin's hall. It is remarkable in this structure that the stones are not cemented by any kind of mortar. They are chiefly whinstone, and made to lock into one another with grooves and projections, executed with vast labour. It is supposed to have been a building similar to Coles castle, and Dun Dornadilla in the county of Sutherland, and afterwards used as a military station.

COCKBURNSPATH, a parish on the sea coast in the county of Berwick. It consists of two parts; one high and mountainous, the other comparatively low and even. The upper division makes part of the Lammermuir hills, which approach within 3 miles of the shore towards the W.; the lower division on the sea coast is light and sandy, interspersed with deep fields of rich clay. The shore is high, presenting a set of cliffs about 100 feet above the level of the sea. Behind the cliffs the ground rises gently towards the hills, having many deep dens or ravines, whose sides are sometimes sloping and covered with verdure, but the general appearance is rocky, with overhanging woods. Over one of these ravines is thrown the Peaths or Pease Bridge. This bridge is 123 feet from the surface of the water to the parapet, 500 feet in length, and 15 feet wide, and is looked upon as a masterpiece of architecture.---About Dungle, the seat of Sir James Hall, there are a great deal of fine wood and valuable trees. Pemmishiel wood contains nearly 100 acres of fine natural oak. This parish has been frequently the scene of war; this appears from the camps still visible on the rising grounds, and the marks of military entrenchments in the glens. About 60 years ago an attempt was made to clear a basin and form a harbour at the mouth of the small rivulet called the Cove; after the work was considerably advanced, it was destroyed by a storm, and has never been renewed. A road was at that time cut through the rock, by which carts pass under ground for the space of 60 or 70 yards. The greatest advantage has attended the use of the sea ware as a manure. It is found to make the harvest earlier, and the barley raised by that manure brings at least 1s. per boll more than the current price. The beds of coal, which were formerly wrought, seem to be completely exhausted. Population 904.---The **VILLAGE** of the same name lies on the road from Dunbar to Berwick.

COCKENZIE, a village in Haddingtonshire, in the parish of Tranent, 1 mile E.

of Prestonpans, near the harbour of Port-Seton, containing with that village, 430 inhabitants.

COCKPEN, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, about 2 miles long and 1 1-2 broad. The soil is a strong clay, which is very fertile, and in general well cultivated. Coal is to be found in every part, and has been wrought to great advantage. The river South Esk divides the parish. At its southern extremity its banks are bold, and covered with natural wood, and over it is thrown an elegant bridge. Dalhousie castle is a building of great antiquity, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river. The grounds are well laid out and ornamented. The mansion of Cockpen, lately purchased by the Earl of Dalhousie, is admired for its delightful situation, and the romantic beauty of the surrounding scenery. Population 1681.

COE, or **CONA**, a celebrated river in Argyleshire, which runs through the vale of Glencoe.---See **GLENCOE**.

COICH, a small river in Aberdeenshire, which runs into the Dee in the parish of Crathy.

COILTIE, a rivulet of Inverness-shire, in the parish of Urquhart, which falls into Loch Ness.

COINICH, a small river in Argyleshire, which runs into the sea at the head of Loch Linnhe.

COLDINGHAM, a parish in Berwickshire. It is of an irregular square figure, of 7 or 8 miles. The general appearance is flat; but there is a considerable portion of rising grounds, of easy ascent and gentle declivity, which are, with a few exceptions, accessible to the plough, and are of a rich fertile soil, except about 600 acres of moor, of which the soil is altogether barren and unfit for culture. St. Abb's Head is in this parish. The coast is in general dangerous and rocky. There is a considerable extent of natural and planted wood, especially on the banks of the river Eye, which waters the parish. About a mile W. of St. Abb's Head, is a beautiful piece of water, called Coldingham Loch, which is about a mile in circumference, and of considerable depth. There are besides the town of Coldingham, three or four small villages in the parish, the inhabitants of which are chiefly farmers or weavers. The remains of a church are still visible on the heights of St. Abb's Head, and Fast Castle, surrounded on all sides by the sea. Population 2424.---The Town of Coldingham lies 18 miles S. E. of Dunbar. It stands in a retired dry

valley, having a small rivulet of excellent water running upon each side of it, and is about a mile distant from the sea. It is a burgh of barony. It appears to have been of considerable antiquity; for its monastery was one of the most ancient, and flourishing on the east of Scotland. The back wall and east gable of the parish church, with a vault or two, and some detached ruins, are all that remain of this edifice, which appears to have been extensive. It contains about 720 inhabitants.

COLDSTREAM, a parish in Berwickshire. It extends along the Tweed 7 or 8 miles, and is about 4 in breadth. The general appearance of the country is flat; the eminences not deserving the name of hills. The soil is mostly rich and fertile; on the banks of the Tweed light; inclining to clay backwards. A broad strip of barren land, called the Moorland, divides the parish, running through it from E. to W. There are no natural woods, but some thriving plantations have been laid out. Shell and rock marl are found in many parts. Hirsel, the seat of the Earl of Home; and Kersfield, of Mr Morrison, are great ornaments to the neighbourhood. Lord Home has erected two fine obelisks in memory of his son, Lord Dunglas, who was killed in the American war. Several tumuli in the parish are said to contain the bones of those who fell in the border wars. Population 2384.--The Town of Coldstream is situated on the N. side of the river Tweed, 10-12 miles S. from Dunse. It was anciently the seat of a priory or abbacy of the Cistercian order, founded by Cospatrick, Earl of March, and Derder his lady. It is pleasantly situated. The number of inhabitants is about 1162. Here General Monk fixed his head quarters before he marched into England to restore Charles II. and here he raised that regiment which is still called the Coldstream regiment of Guards. The roads from Edinburgh to London, from Berwick to Kelso, and from Dunse to England, pass through the town. The excellence of the wool, from the neighbouring district, points the manufacture as being adapted to the place. No extensive trade, however, is carried on. A neat bridge of five arches over the Tweed, unites the two kingdoms at this town.

COLINSBURGH, a village in Fifeshire, in the parish of Kilconquhar, 10 miles S. of Cupar; the road to Anstruther and Crail passes through it. It contains about 476 inhabitants.

COLL, one of the western isles, annexed

in the division of counties to Argyleshire, and making part of the parish of Tiry. It is about 14 miles in length, and 2 1/2 in breadth, on an average, containing 30 square miles, or 15,000 acres. Two thirds of this extent are hills, rocks, blowing sands, lakes, and morasses; the other third is pasture, meadow, or corn land. Its surface is much diversified with eminences, and covered with a thin stratum of earth, which in many places is wanting, discovering the bare stone. The uncultivated parts, which are nearly seven-eighths of the whole, are covered with heath. Coll abounds with lakes, of which several contain trout and eel. Rabbits are very numerous; and hares, which were lately introduced, are becoming so. The castle of Coll is strong, and square built, with turrets, &c. situated on a rock. It is still in tolerable repair. There are a great many black cattle fed on the island, 200 head of which are annually exported. The two ends of the island belong to the Duke of Argyll, and the middle is the property of Mr. McLean of Coll. The inhabitants employ themselves chiefly in fishing. Population 1162.

COLLACE, a parish in the valley of Strathmore, county of Perth, forming a square of nearly 2 miles. The northern division is tolerably uniform, and rises gently towards the hills, having a light black loamy soil, intermixed with clay, and mossy tracts of small extent; the district towards the S. takes in the N. side of the Sidlaw hills, the sides of which are in some places inclosed and improved; but towards the top, with the exception of Dunsinnan, are covered with heath. Dunsinnan house is in the N. W. corner of the parish, about 7 miles from Perth. The most noted piece of antiquity is the castle of Macbeth, on the top of Dunsinnan hill. Population 863.

COLLESSIE, a parish in the county of Fife, 8 miles in length and 6 in breadth. The S. part of the parish is remarkably flat, but the N. is rather hilly. The arable land is very fertile. A large lake, which was drained some time ago, is now covered with natural hay, and affords pasture to 120 head of cattle. Not far from the church are the remains of two castles or fortifications. Population 964.

COLLINGTON, a parish in the county of Mid-Lothian, which approaches within 2 miles of the metropolis. It extends 4 miles E. and W. and 5 in a S. and N. direction, and takes in part of the Pentland ridge. The arable lands slope gently from

the skirts of the hills to the level of the river, and are all inclosed and highly cultivated. The river of Collington, or rather the Water of Leith, abounds with much romantic scenery, and in a course of 10 miles drives no fewer than 71 mills. On the lands of Comiston there are the vestiges of a very large and ancient encampment. Not far from this are two large cairns and an upright stone, of a flat shape, 7 feet high above the surface of the ground, and above 4 feet below it, called the Kelstone, a British word which imports the "stone of the battle." It has also passed immemorially by the name of Camus stone, which would seem to intimate its connection with some Danish commander. Population 1605. Collington Village is 4 miles S. W. from Edinburgh.

COLLISTOWN and OLD CASTLE, two adjacent fishing villages in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Slains, containing about 330 inhabitants.

COLMONELL, a parish in the district of Carrick, Ayrshire. It is 14 miles in length, and on an average 6 in breadth. From the sea, which bounds it on the W. for 4 miles inland, the surface is hilly; the rest of the parish, though elevated, is pretty level. The soil is thin and light; that on the banks of the Stinchar, and some of its tributary streams, is loamy and fertile; and, through their whole course, is a conspicuous landmark to vessels when they enter the Frith of Clyde. A great part of the parish is inclosed, and agriculture is now greatly attended to. There are a great number of ancient forts and cairns, concerning which tradition itself does not even hazard a conjecture. Population 4304.

COLLONSAY, one of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyleshire. As it is separated from Oronsay only by a narrow sound, which is dry at low water, we may consider these two as the same island. They lie nearly 9 miles N. by W. from the northern extremity of Islay; and from the S. end of Oronsay to the N. end of Collonsay, 12 miles long, and from 1 to 3 broad. The surface is unequal, having a considerable number of rugged hills covered with heath; but none of the eminences deserve the name of mountains. It contains about 9000 acres, of which 6000 are arable. The soil is light, and along the shores it inclines to sand, producing early and tolerable crops. Of late, great attention has been paid to the improvement of these islands; roads have been made, the land

drained and cultivated, and a quay built; in short no expense has been spared by the enlightened proprietor to ameliorate the condition of the soil, and of the inhabitants. The breed of cattle is so excellent, that 200 guineas have been offered for a bull, and refused. The system of converting arable land into pasture has prevailed; and a great part of the two islands is covered with black cattle. The remains of several Romish chapels are to be seen in Colonsay. The priory of a monastery, which was founded by St. Columba, the walls of which are still standing, was in Oronsay; and, next to Icolmkill, it is esteemed the finest relic of religious antiquity in the Hebrides. There is a great quantity of fine coral on the banks around these islands; and a considerable quantity of kelp is annually made from the sea-weed thrown upon the coast. Mr. Macneil is the principal proprietor. The number of inhabitants amounted in 1801 to 805.

COLONSAY (LITTLE), a small island of the Hebrides, situated betwixt the isles of Staffa and Gometra. It in many places exhibits specimens of basaltic pillars, similar to those of Staffa.

COLVEND and SOUTHWICK, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, extends along the banks of the Solway frith, about 8 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The surface is rough and irregular, much broken and interrupted by rocks, heaps of stones, and impenetrable copes of thorns, furze, and briars. For two miles along the coast the country becomes rather smooth, and in many places arable; but farther up, particularly towards the N. E. extremity, the surface is occupied by the chain of the Criffel or Grawfel mountains. From the appearance of the ground, it is evident that pasturage is more proper here than tillage. The sea coast is remarkably bold and rocky, forming high and tremendous precipices, from the bottom of which the tide ebbs, leaving an extensive flat sand, from whence the beholder may view the dreadful scenery. The small river of Southwick forms a convenient harbour, where it falls into the Solway frith. All the mosses contain large trunks of oak and other trees; the mountains are composed entirely of granite, interspersed with veins of quartz and spars. The polypus, or animal flower, is found here. Many of the springs in the Criffel mountains contain, in solution, a quantity of calcareous matter, which gives them a petrifying quality. Population 1298.

COMRIE, a parish in the county of Perth,

about 13 miles long and 19 broad. It consists of the strath or flat ground at the head of Strathearne, and of 4 glens, with rivulets at the bottom, which pour their waters into the Earne. The soil in the low grounds is in general light and gravelly; but in some parts, especially in the glens, it is deeper and swampy. On the sides of the strath, to the E. of Lochearne, and even along the loch itself, is a continued ridge of hills, some of them elevated to a great height. Lochearne, and several smaller lakes which abound with trout, are in this parish. The hilly part is covered with flocks of sheep, of which there are annually reared about 16,000. Few districts afford more variety of wild Highland scenery than Comrie. There is a good slate quarry near the forest of Glenairtney, and an excellent limestone quarry at the W. end of Lochearne, which has been of immense service in the improvement of the lands. There are the remains of three Druidical temples, and the distinct profile of a Roman camp in the plain of Dalgincross, in the neighbourhood of Comrie. This parish has for several years felt shocks of earthquakes. Population 2689.---The VILLAGE of Comrie is delightfully situated on the left bank of the Earne, at the junction of the Lednock, 6 miles and a half West of Crieff. It is a thriving place, has a distillery, and carries on a small trade in spinning of yarn.

CON, or CHON (LOCH,) the uppermost of the chain of lakes formed by the Forth in passing through the parish of Aberfoyle, in the county of Perth. It is about 2 miles and a half in length, and possesses the same romantic scenery for which Loch Catherine and Loch Ard are distinguished.

CONAN, a river in Ross-shire, which falls into the firth of Cromarty. It abounds with salmon, and formerly pearls of great value were found near its mouth.

CONTIN, a parish in Ross-shire. The surface is very mountainous, but there is a considerable quantity of good corn lands in the vallies. A great number of hills are covered with forests of natural wood. There are many lakes and rivers, which abound with salmon and other fish. Black cattle, horses and sheep, are reared on the hills, which also afford plenty of game to the sportsman. Shell and rock marl, and limestone of good quality, abound. The Rasy is the principal river in the parish. On the farm of Kinnellan, is a very remarkable echo. Population 1544.

COPINSHAY. See CUPINSHAY.

COPPAY, a small island of the Hebrides,

2 miles S. W. from the island of Lewis.

COQUET, a river which takes its rise in the county of Roxburgh, in those mountains which separate England from Scotland, and, after receiving a vast number of streams from the sides of the mountains, it enters England, and falls into the ocean betwixt Alnwick and Coquet isle.

CORNHILL, a small village in the parish of Ordiquhill, Banffshire, near which there is annually held a well frequented cattle market.

CORKEEN, a hill in the parish of Forbes, Aberdeenshire, the height of which is nearly 2000 feet. It contains excellent limestone.

CORRIE. See HUTTON and CORRIE.

CORRIE, a small river in Dumfriesshire, which has its source in a glen of the same name, and, after a rapid course of about 6 miles, falls into the Milk at Balstack.

CORRYARRACK, an immense mountain in the parish of Laggan, in Invernesshire, over which the great Highland road passes between Garvimore and Fort-Augustus. The road is formed along the western bank of the Tarff, along which the road winds through stately trees in the deep groves of Inverisha, which are terminated as the valley rises into the mountain, by lofty naked cliffs of picturesque and varied form: a number of torrents streaming from the higher parts of the mountain, are poured with impetuosity over the precipice, and dashing down from shelve to shelve, broken with all the wild varieties of the rock, and foaming in their fall, exhibit some of the most romantic cascades that can be imagined.

CORSTORPHINE, a parish in the county of Mid Lothian, 4 miles at its greatest length, and on an average 2 1-2 miles in breadth. The surface is in general level, rising to a few eminences, and these inconsiderable. Over a great part of its extent it spreads into a smooth plain.---The grounds of highest elevation are those which are called Corstorphine hills, forming a diversity highly conducive to the beauty of the country. On the S. and W. sides they rise from the plain, by an easy and gradual ascent, to the height of 470 feet: on the N. and E. they are more rocky and precipitate. The appearance on the S. side is remarkable for its beauty; decorated with the beautiful seats of Belmont and Beechwood, and having the whole lands cultivated and inclosed, it forms a pleasant rural landscape. The soil is generally a rich loam, diversified with clay and sand. Agriculture, in its dif-

ferent departments, is conducted upon the most improved principles of husbandry; and the farmer takes advantage of his local situation to procure dung from Edinburgh. Corstorphine is watered at one corner by the Water of Leith, and by a small rivulet called Gogar burn. There is but little wood in the district. Except sandstone, whinstone, and a species of stone composed of schistus and sandstone, intermixed with micaceous fragments, no mineral of any note has been discovered. Population 1159.

CORSTORPHINE, a village in the above parish, 4 miles W. of Edinburgh, on the great road to Glasgow and Falkirk: it lies low, and is said to have a damp atmosphere; but disorders are more prevalent than in the neighbourhood. The church of Corstorphine is an ancient Gothic building in the form of a cross, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It was founded by Sir John Forrester of Corstorphine, in 1429, for a provost, 5 prebendaries, and 2 singing boys. The churches which belonged to this college were, Corstorphine, Dalnahooy, and Hatton; the teinds of Ratbo, half of the tiends of Addiston, and half of the tiends of Upper Gogar, belonged to this church. The population has very much decreased within the last century: one cause of bringing people to the place on a transient visit has some years ago been removed. The hepatic mineral spring, which was much resorted to, has fallen into total disrepute, for a number of years, owing, it is said, to a drain passing near the place, by which its virtues were impaired. Before that period, Corstorphine was a place of fashionable resort from Edinburgh, and had its balls and other amusements of watering places.

CORTACHY and **CLOVA**. These united parishes occupy a very extensive portion of the county of Angus. The soil is in general poor, with a wet and cold bottom. A part however, of the haugh ground on the banks of the Esk, the only river in the district, is a light early soil, interspersed with frequent patches of moss. The parishes include a part of the Grampian mountains, and from this circumstance are calculated principally for pasture. Some of the hills are of great height, and many places are beautifully romantic and picturesque. In the small part of the parishes which is capable of cultivation, the farmers follow a regular system of agriculture. Marl, which is procured in great plenty at the distance of 3 miles, is the only manure. There are two small lakes in the district, which abound with trout and pike. The

common fuel is peat, turf, or heath, which are abundant in every part. Cortachy castle, the property of Lord Airly, and Clova House, are the only seats. Whinstone is found in great quantity; but no freestone or any valuable mineral has yet been discovered. Population 1000.

CORY-BRECKAN, a dangerous gulf or whirlpool between the islands of Jura and Scarba, on the coast of Argyleshire. It is nearly as much dreaded by sailors on those coasts as the Gulf Charybdis was by the seamen of old. The sound is about a mile broad where narrowest, and the whirlpool is on the Scarba side. Soon after the flood has entered the sound, the sea at this place appears in great disorder. It boils, foams, and passes away in successive whirls. The commotion increases till near the fourth hour.

COULL, a parish in Aberdeenshire, situated at the head of a strath, or valley, which is called Cromar. Its shape is nearly triangular, the longest side of which is about 5 miles, and the other two about 3 and a half, Coull, and the rest of the strath of Comar, is flat, but much sheltered by high hills on each side. The soil is excellent, being composed of clay and sand. The parish takes in also part of the hills, which are bleak and barren, affording pasture to a few sheep. A considerable bog, in rainy seasons, is completely converted into a lake, and covered with aquatic fowls. About a mile and a half West from the minister's house, is a small Druidical circle, on some of the stones of which is the appearance of hieroglyphics and figures of men. It is called Tannavrie, or "hill of worship." Several pieces of old Scottish silver coin have been dug up amongst the ruins of the castle of Coull, an ancient edifice of vast dimensions. The great disadvantage of this parish is the distance from a sea-port, Aberdeen, the nearest, being distant upwards of 30 miles. Population 721.

COULTER (LOCH), a small lake in the parish of St. Ninians, Stirlingshire, about 2 miles in circumference, which discharges its water into Eannockburn.

COURLIN ISLES, two small islands, lying between the isle of Sky and the mainland of Scotland, 4 miles from the isle of Scalpa.

COVINGTON, a parish in the county of Lanark, extending in length about 3 miles, and in breadth rather more than 2, bounded on the E. by Libberton, on the S. by Symington and Wiston, on the W. by Carmichael, and on the N. by Pettynain. The

surface is partly meadow ground on the banks of the Clyde, and partly mountainous. Tinto, the highest point, is elevated to the height of 1720 feet above the level of the Clyde. The hilly part of the parish is covered with heath, but the rest of the soil is fertile and well cultivated. There is a small village, called Thankerton, beautifully situated on the banks of Clyde, over which river there is a bridge at this place. Within this small district numerous relics of antiquity are to be met with, particularly four circular camps, and a large cairn on the summit of the hill of Tinto, where a fire was constantly kept up, whence its name, which signifies "the hill of fire." There is also a fine ruin of a fortification, built by Lindsay of Covington, in the year 1442. Population 438.

COWAL, a district of Argyleshire, is a peninsula stretching N. E. and S. W. between the Frith of Clyde and Loch Fyne. The N. E. part of the district, which borders with Perthshire, presents a rugged and broken surface: The mountains become gradually lower, and the surface less rugged, as you advance to the S. W. and towards the extremity, comparatively speaking, the land is low and level. The hills afford excellent pasture for sheep and black cattle; they are gradually growing green since the introduction of sheep. The soil has so great a tendency to produce heath, that land laid out in fallow will become covered with it in six or seven years. This district is intersected by three arms of the sea, Loch Ridden, Loch Streven, and Loch Eck, and is watered by the rivers Cur and Eachaig. The coast possesses many creeks and harbours, which afford shelter to the busses employed in the herring fishery. Here are the ruins of the royal castles of Dunoon and Carrick. Campbells of Strachur, Campbells of South-hall, and Lamont of Lamont, have elegant houses and extensive estates in this district.

COWCADDENS, a village in the immediate vicinity of Glasgow and Port Dundas.

COWIE, a small river in the county of Kincardine, which falls into the ocean at Stonehaven.

COYL, a small rivulet in Ayrshire, which falls into the Lugar near the village of Ochiltree.

COYLTON, a parish in the district of Kyle, in Ayrshire. It extends about 2 miles in breadth, and 7 in length. The surface is flat, and the soil is a rich fertile

clay, particularly productive on the banks of the rivers Ayr and Doon. There are several new plantations and natural woods. In the parish are three lakes, which abound with trout. Coal, freestone, lime, and marl, are found in every part of the parish. Population 1159.

CRAIG, a parish situated in the county of Angus, at the discharge of the South Esk into the ocean, which separates it from Montrose on the N. It extends along the sea coast about 4 miles, presenting a rocky Craig or precipice to the sea. Its length is about 6, and its breadth about 2 1-2 miles. The soil is good, producing excellent crops. There are two fishing villages in the parish, viz. Usan and Ferryden. There was formerly a very productive salmon fishing on the South Esk, but of late it has greatly fallen off. Enclosures are now general. There were formerly several castles in the parish, which are now demolished: but, if there are few monuments of ancient grandeur, we have several beautiful modern seats. Dunninald and Usan are fine mansions, with ornamented pleasure grounds; and the elegant castle of Rossie, lately built, is a noble specimen of modern architecture. Mr. Ross, the proprietor, has lately at his own expense built a neat church, with a handsome square tower, to terminate the vista from his castle. Near Rossie is a mineral spring, strongly impregnated with iron, of considerable service in relaxed habits. The parish has also extensive limestone quarries. Population 1465.

CRAIG ANN, a mountain in Breadalbane, 16 miles N. W. from Perth.

CRAIG-BENYON, a mountain in Perthshire, in Monteith, 3 miles N. E. of Callender.

CRAIG-ENDIVE, a small island in the sound of Jura, 4 miles from that island.

CRAIG-GAG-POINT, a promontory on the E. coast of Sutherlandshire, in the parish of Loth, 8 miles S. W. from the Ord of Caithness, and 18 miles N. N. E. of Dornoch.

CRAIGIE, a parish in the district of Kyle, in the county of Ayr. The surface is hilly, and from the top of some of the hills the prospect is very extensive. The greater part is arable, well enclosed, and very productive. The hills are covered with verdure, and afford pasture to a great number of cattle. The extent of the parish is 7 miles in length, and 1 1-4 mile in breadth. Many parts of it contain coal. One seam

is composed of what is here called Cannel coal. There are also two or three great limeworks. Population 767.

CRAIGIE-BARNS, a hill in Perthshire, near Dunkeld, 1000 feet in height. On the top the prospect is extremely rich and diversified. To the S. is the vale of the Tay as far as the Ochils, with the hill of Birnam in the fore ground; to the eastward is the valley of Stormont, with a beautiful chain of lochs, six in number. To the W. and N. is seen the Tay flowing in majestic grandeur through a narrow vale, with the high mountains of Athole, Sechal-lion, and Beinglo, on the N.

CRAIG-LEITH, a small island in the Frith of Forth, about a mile N. of North Berwick, to which it belongs. It supports a few rabbits.

CRAIG-LOCKHART, a hill about 2 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. It is beautifully wooded, and forms a romantic and most charming situation for the country residence of the proprietor. Towards the N. W. the rock exhibits lofty basaltic columns, and on the S. E. side another set of basaltic pillars appear more distinct than the former, but of small diameter; the columns are inclined towards the E. forming an obtuse angle.---The summit is 540 feet high.

CRAIG-LOGAN, a promontory of Wigtonshire, on the N. W. extremity of Loch Ryan, 10 miles N. N. W. of Stranraer.

CRAIG-LUSH (LOCH), a lake in the district of Stormont, in Perthshire, from which the river Lunan takes its rise.

CRAIG-NISH, a parish situated on the western coast of Argyshire, 7 miles long, and 2 broad, containing 7000 acres.---The surface is low and flat; the soil inclines to clay, and is tolerably fertile; but the climate, on account of its vicinity to the Atlantic, is so moist and variable, as often to blast the farmer's hopes. There are many fortified eminences in the parish, supposed to be Danish. In the vale, many rude monuments record, in the most artless manner, the battles of ancient times. A cluster of these rude obelisks is to be seen close to the house of Craignish. There are also the remains of cairns and other tumuli. Coal is much wanted; but since the opening of the Crinan canal, this evil has been less severely felt. Population 826.

CRAIG-OWL, one of the Sidlaw hills, in the parish of Tealing, Angus-shire, elevated 1600 feet.

CRAIG-PHATRIC, a steep and rugged hill in the neighbourhood of Inverness.

The elevation of the highest part is 1150 feet above the river Ness, which flows at its foot. It is noted for the remains of one of those fortifications, which from the vitrified appearance of the stones, and the marks of fusion which they exhibit, have received the name of vitrified forts.---That on the summit of Craig-Phatric is by far the most complete and extensive one in Britain. It is in the form of a parallelogram, the length of which is about 80 yards, and the breadth 30 within the wall. The stones are all firmly connected together by a kind of vitrified matter, resembling lava, or the scorice or slag of an iron foundry, and the stones themselves in many places seem to have been softened and vitrified. On the outside there is the appearance of a second rampart, but not so regular as the first. Within the area is a hollow, with a small spring of water. The opinions concerning these ruins are very different; some maintain that the vitrification is the effect of a volcano; others, the work of art. But Mr. Fraser Tytler, in the second volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, endeavours to establish that the vitrification is the result of accident, the ruins of ancient forts destroyed by fire.

CRAIG-ROSSIE, one of the Ochil hills, in the parish of Auchterarder.

CRAIL, a parish in Fifeshire, which occupies the S. E. corner of that county, extending in length about 6 miles, but of very unequal breadth. Its general appearance is flat and naked; the exposure to the sea winds being very unfavourable to the growth of trees. The soil is various, being found of all kinds, from the richest black loam to the poorest thin wet clay. From the attention paid to husbandry, they have generally plentiful crops.---In former times, coal used to be wrought in most parts of the parish. Limestone is also found in a few quarries.---There is plenty of freestone, but the quality is not good. A short way E. of Balcomie house, is a small cave in a freestone rock on the sea shore, where Constantine II. was beheaded by the Danes, after his defeat at Crail, in the year 872. Airdrie and Wormiston are two fine modern houses. The remains of a priory, and the ruins of an old castle, where David I. resided, are the only relics of antiquity.---The Town of the same name is a royal burgh of great antiquity, 4 miles E. of Kinghorn. It was anciently called Caryle or Cairraile, and is mentioned by old historians as a town of considerable note, as early as the middle of the 9th century. The church.

is an ancient fabric, still entire, erected in 1517. The celebrated James Sharp, archbishop of St. Andrew's, was once minister of this church, and his hand-writing is still shewn in the Session records. A little to the east of the harbour, on the top of the cliff, are the ruins of the castle where David I. resided. The town consists of two streets, and two or three lanes; the northmost street is broad and spacious, and contains some good houses, but the whole place bears evident marks of antiquity, and having seen better days. The harbour is small and incommodious, and besides is not safe. Crail was formerly a great rendezvous for the herring-fishery, but scarcely any have been caught there of late years, although the white fishing has been tolerably successful. A coal pit was lately opened in the neighbourhood of the town, from which coal of an excellent quality is procured. Crail received its charter from King Robert Bruce, which was successively confirmed, with several new grants, by Robert II. Mary, James VI. and Charles I. It is governed by 3 bailies, a treasurer, and from 11 to 15 councillors. It has seven incorporated trades, and joins with Kilrenny, E. and W. Anstruther, and Pittenweem, in returning a member to Parliament. Population 1600.

CRAILING, a parish in the district of Teviotdale, of Roxburgh. Its form is nearly circular, having a diameter of about 4 miles. Its surface represents a valley, with the river Teviot running in the centre.—The soil, though various, is excellent, and very fertile. Towards the S. there are considerable plantations of wood. Besides the Teviot, the small river Oxnam waters the parish. Agriculture is more attended to here than perhaps in any part in Scotland. Marl, lime, and gypsum, are used for manure. The turnpike road from Hawick to Kelso passes through the village of Crailing, which is 7 miles W. from Kelso, and 15 E. from Hawick. Mount Teviot Lodge, a seat of the Marquis of Lothian, is finely situated on the borders of a romantic glen, the sides of which are covered with natural wood. At the foot of the glen is Crailing house. A Roman road, or causeway, runs through the parish; near which are several fortifications, which are also said to be Roman. Population 695.

CRAKENISH-POINT, a promontory on the W. coast of the Isle of Skye.

CRAMOND, a parish situated on the S. side of the Frith of Forth, partly in the county of Linlithgow, but the greater part

in Mid-Lothian. It is watered by the Amon, which is the boundary of the shires. The sides of this river are beautifully ornamented, from about Craigiehall to where it falls into the Forth. The whole extent of the parish is from six to seven miles in length, while the breadth varies from one to two. The road from Edinburgh to Queensferry passes through towards the N. and E. crossing the Amon at Cramond bridge, 5 1-2 miles W. of Edinburgh. The surface is flat, interspersed with gentle eminences. Its vicinity to Edinburgh, affords a very ready market for the produce, and furnishes plenty of excellent manure for the farms. The Southern and western part of the parish is more hilly and broken; Corstorphine-hill is partly in this parish. To it also are annexed the two small islands of Cramond and Inchmickery. The oyster beds on the coast, and about these two islands, are almost destroyed from over fishing; and the Amon, which formerly abounded with salmon and trout, is now nearly deserted. The principal manufacture carried on is the forging of iron and working of steel. Freestone abounds in many places, as also whinstone and granite. Ironstone is found along the coasts and there are many seams of coal; but, though pits have been frequently sunk, they have shortly been given up, on account of the badness of the coal. In Corstorphine-hill there is a species of stone, seemingly composed of schistus and quartz, which is so hard that, when heated and pulverized, it has been found to answer most of the purposes of emery. There is a mineral spring on the lands of Marchfield, called the Spaw, containing a sufficient quantity of sulphate of Magnesia to render it highly purgative. The Parish of Cramond has given birth to several men who have become eminent by their talents or their virtues. Of these may be mentioned, John, second Lord Balmerinoch, noted for his spirited opposition to Charles I., Sir Thomas Hope of Grantoun, a celebrated lawyer at the Scottish bar; Sir George Mackenzie, first earl of Cromarty; and Dr Cleg-horn, professor of anatomy in the university of Dublin. To these may be added John Law of Lauriston, one of the most remarkable characters this or any other country has ever produced. Population 1655.—The **VILLAGE** of Cramond lies 5 1-2 miles W. of Edinburgh, and 1 N. of Cramond bridge. It is situated on the river Amon, where it discharges itself into the Frith of Forth. It contains upwards of 340 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in

the ironworks carried on in the neighbourhood. The Amon is navigable for small vessels nearly a quarter of a mile from the Forth, forming a safe and commodious harbour. To this harbour belong 8 or 10 sloops, employed by the Cramond Iron-work Company.

CRANSHAWs, a small parish situated in the midst of the Lammermuir hills, in the county of Berwick. The surface consists mostly of high hills covered with heath, and is therefore better adapted for pasture than tillage. Every farm, however, possesses a considerable portion of arable land, which is generally cultivated and sown with turnip, for the support of the sheep during the severity of winter.---Lime has been of the greatest service in meliorating the soil.---The rivers Whittadder and Dye water this parish. The general appearance is naked and bleak, having few trees of any kind. Cranshaws castle is a strong ancient building, of small extent, but still very entire. Population 186.

CRANSTON, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, extending about five miles in length, and three in breadth. The surface is unequal, but the gentle swellings of the hills, adorned with fine seats and extensive plantations, are extremely beautiful. The soil is excellent, and the whole parish is arable. The staple commodity is corn, of which a considerable quantity is exported. Freestone, limestone, and pit-coal abound here. There are three neat villages in it, viz. Cranston, Cousland, and Preston. Near Cousland are some ruins, said to be of a nunnery. The river Tyne, as yet a rivulet, runs through it. The elegant structures of Oxenford castle and Preston hall, the picturesque banks of the rivulet, and the luxuriant crops which adorn the fields, present to the eye as rich a landscape as the most fertile spot of England could furnish. Population 960.

CRATHY and **BRAEMARR**. These extensive united parishes are situated in that district of Aberdeenshire called Marr, in the middle of the Grampian mountains, and are supposed to be more elevated above the level of the sea, and farther removed in every direction of the coast, than any other parochial district in Scotland. Taking in the mountainous and waste district, the whole will cover an extent of 40 miles in length and 20 in breadth. In the low grounds the soil is various, but when properly cultivated, and in a favourable season, it produces good crops. By far the greater part is covered with high moun-

tains. Nearly the whole of Crathy and Braemarr has been originally covered with wood, and was called the forest of Marr. This forest, with those of the Duke of Athol in Perthshire, and the Duke of Gordon in Badenoch and Glenaven, constituted the principal part of the great Caledonian forest. In the deepest mosses there are found large logs and roots of trees, which afford incontrovertible proof that they have formerly been full of timber. In Braemarr, a great part of the wood still remains. These woods are well stocked with deer. Besides the natural wood, there are extensive plantations of fir and larch; of the former of which, one proprietor alone has planted upwards of 14 millions of trees. The river Dee takes its rise in the forest of Braemarr, and runs through the whole extent of the district. The principal lakes are Loch Callader and Loch Brotochan, which contain trout, salmon, and eels. The great military road from Blairgowrie to Fort George, passes through the whole extent; the village of Castletown of Braemarr is situated on that line of road. Near this village are the ruins of an old castle, said to have been the seat of King Malcolm Canmore. At a short distance is the castle of Braemarr. It was once occupied as a garrison by King William, and was burnt in the contest which took place between the royal forces and the Earl of Marr. Near the line of the military road is a large cairn, called Cairn-na-cuimhne, or "Cairn of Remembrance." The mountains produce emeralds, topazes, amethysts, similar to the precious stones of Cairngorun. Granite of a fine polish also abounds, and there are inexhaustible quarries of limestone, and of fine slate. Population 1965.

CRAWFORD, a parish in Lanarkshire, in length about 18 miles, and 15 in breadth. The hill of Lauders, of which the elevation is 3150 feet, is chiefly in this parish. The greater part of the district consists of hills and moors, some of which are fit for pasture, but many are bleak, and scarcely exhibit marks of vegetation. In the valleys the soil is generally light and spongy; but in some places there is clay. The situation and climate, however, even of the best grounds, are unfavourable for agriculture. Mineralogists would find great field for research in the grounds here, Leadhills, containing the most extensive mines in the kingdom, is in this parish. The Earl of Hopetoun has in his possession a mass of lead ore weighing 5 tons, and a piece of native gold found here of 2 ounces. The Daer, the

Clyde, the Elvan, and Glengonar, intersect this parish. Population 1773.---The VIL-LAGE of the same name lies 17 miles S. from Lesmahago, and 3 N. from Elvanfoot inn. It is of considerable antiquity, and has freedoms granted to the feuars by the neighbouring proprietors. Each freedom consists of 6 acres of croft land, and the privilege of feeding a certain number of horses, cows, or sheep, on the hill or common. It is governed by a Birley Court, in which each freeman has a liberty to vote. The houses are at such a distance from each other that they have the appearance of having been dropped on the road.

CRAWFORD-JOHN, a parish in Lanarkshire, of an oblong figure, extending 15 miles in length, and generally to about 6 in breadth. The appearance of the parish is hilly, adapted for sheep pasture, with a few patches of arable land in the vallies between the hills. Round Gilkerscleuch and Glespine, two gentlemen's seats, are some thriving plantations. On Glendorch estate, the property of the Earl of Hoptoun, there is a valuable lead mine. This mineral has also been found upon Gilkerscleuch estate, on which property there are also an excellent limestone quarry, abundance of white freestone, and an appearance of coal. In other parts of the parish are the marks of former mines, which, report says, were wrought in search of gold, and that a considerable quantity of that precious metal was found here. On the top of Netherton hill, opposite to the house of Gilkerscleuch, are the vestiges of an extensive encampment, and in other parts of the parish are the ruins of two ancient castles. A small river, named Duneaton water, runs through the whole parish; besides which, there are several smaller rivulets. Population 858.

CRAWFURDS DIKE. See CARTS-DIKE.

CRAWICK, a small beautiful river in Dumfriesshire, which rises just within the boundaries of Lanarkshire, and dividing the parish of Sanquhar from Kirkconnel, after a S. W. course of about 8 miles, falls into the Nith, near Sanquhar manse. This river scarcely emerges from its parent bog until it receives two more streams far more copious than itself,---the Wanlock from the S. E. which is nearly met by the Spango, from the N. W. from whence it winds for some miles, between pleasant green hills, till the scenery gradually changes to fine wooded banks and cultivated lawns. The small village of Crawick Mill

on this stream is a little way N. of Sanquhar.

CREACH-BEIN, a mountain in Argyleshire, in the parish of Ardnamurchan, 2439 feet above the level of the sea.

CREE, a river which takes its rise in the northern parts of the county of Wigton, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It is for several miles very small, but is considerably increased by tributary streams. It now changes its appearance, and instead of rocks and moors, it holds its course nearly S. through a beautiful valley, till it empties itself into the bay of Wigton. It forms the boundary between the counties of Wigton and Kirkcudbright. It abounds with salmon, and is navigable for several miles.

CREETOWN, or FERRY TOWN of CREE, a village in the parish of Kirkmaebreck, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 7 1-2 miles S. E. of Newton Stewart. It is beautifully situated near the mouth of the river Cree, where it falls into Wigton bay. The houses are set down without plan, and without arrangement. It is supported by a small coasting trade, and a few vessels belong to the place. It has a good anchorage a small distance from the town, where vessels of 500 tons may lie in safety. Creetown was lately erected into a burgh of barony by the proprietor and superior, whose elegant seat is in the neighbourhood. It contains upwards of 400 inhabitants.

CRERAN (LOCH), an arm of the sea in Argyleshire, going off from Loch Linnhe, in the district of Appin.

CRICHTON, a village and parish in the county of Edinburgh. The village is situated 11 miles S. E. from the metropolis, on the middle road to London by Cornhill. It is a thriving place, and contains, with the adjoining village of Path-head, 750 inhabitants. The parish contains about 5900 acres, of which two-thirds are well adapted for tillage, and have a rich deep soil, capable of producing heavy crops. The remainder is little capable of improvement, being overgrown with moss.---The pasture is scanty and bad. The proprietors have lately begun planting, and the trees seem to thrive well on this heretofore barren spot. There is a limestone quarry wrought to a considerable extent. Coal has been discovered, but hitherto no pits have been opened. At Longfauch is a circular camp, or entrenchment, the vallum of which is very distinct. The castle of Crichton is a very ancient and magnificent building. It was once the habitation of Chancellor Crichton, joint guardian with the Earl of Callender

to King James II. a powerful and spirited statesman in that turbulent age, and the adviser of the bold but bloody deeds against the too potent Douglas. During the life of Crichton this castle was besieged, taken, and levelled to the ground, by William Earl of Douglas. It was afterwards rebuilt, and part of this new work is uncommonly elegant. Population 1082.

CRICHUP, a rivulet in the parish of Closeburn, Dumfries-shire. It takes its rise from a moss, near the N. E. extremity of the parish, and, not far from its source, forms a beautiful cascade, by falling over a precipice nearly 90 feet in height. Half a mile below this, the water has hollowed out for itself a strait passage through a hill of red freestone, forming a very romantic linn. This linn, from top to bottom, is about 110 feet, and, though 20 feet deep, is so close at the top, that one might easily leap across it, if his imagination could be abstracted from the tremendous abyss below, and the noise of the falling water, increased by the echoes from the surrounding rocks. Six miles below, the Crichup joins its waters to the Nith.

CRIECH, a parish in the county of Fife, extending in length about 3, and in breadth about 2 miles. Its surface is nearly level, and the soil sandy and thin; but agriculture is making rapid improvements.---Limestone is plenty at the distance of 10 miles. On a little eminence, near the church, are the vestiges of a Roman camp, with two lines of circumvallation. There is another of the same kind on a higher hill, W. of the former. Not far from the church is a castle which belonged to Cardinal Beaton, and where it is said, his eminence kept a country seraglio! Population 403.

CRIECH, an extensive parish in the county of Sutherland. It stretches from Dornoch on the E. coast to Assint on the W. coast, at least 40 measured miles. The length of the inhabited part of the district is reckoned about 24 miles, the breadth is unequal, varying from 2 to 10 miles.---About one-thirtieth part of the district only is cultivated, the rest being hilly, and covered with moory ground. The arable soil is light and thin, except at the E. end, where there is a deep loam. There are some meadows on the banks of the frith, and the rivulets which run into it. The seasons are generally early, and the crops heavy. The two rivers Shin and Cassly run through the parish, which is also watered on the S. by the Ockel. There are

also several lakes abounding with trout, of which the largest are called Loch Migdol and Loch Elst. A ridge of hills runs parallel to the frith, the highest of which, in the western extremity, is called Beinmore Assint. There is a great deal of natural wood, principally oak and birch; and there are several plantations of fir. The great quantity of moss with which this district abounds furnishes plenty of fuel. A vast number of sheep and black cattle are reared on the heathy grounds. Near the church is an obelisk, 8 feet high, and 4 broad, said to have been erected in memory of a Danish chief interred here. On the top of the Dun of Criech is a fortification, erected about the beginning of the 12th century by an ancestor of Ross.

CRIEFF, a parish of Perthshire, in the district of Strathearn. The parish is naturally divided into Highland and Lowland, of which the latter division is completely surrounded by rivers. The Pow, the Maderly, the Turrot, and Earne, all abound with trout and salmon. The Highland division abounds with all sorts of game. The soil is mostly light and gravelly; in the vicinity of the town it is loam. The parish is well cultivated, and the greater part inclosed. There is a good bridge over the Earne at the town; at the other end of which a thriving village, Bridgend, has been lately built.---Population of the town and parish 3530.---The TOWN of CRIEFF lies 18 miles W. from Perth, and 22 N. from Stirling. It is built on a rising ground, half a mile N. from the Earne, and near the foot of the Grampians. It has a fine southern exposure, and a delightful prospect of hills, woods, vallies, and rivers, to the W. Crieff is the second town in Perthshire, and is much resorted to in the summer months for its healthy situation. It has a tolbooth, with a decent spire; it has also a large and elegant assembly-room, which is sometimes honoured with the presence of the nobility and gentry of Perthshire. Although it has no regular government, the different trades have erected themselves into corporations for the support of decayed members and widows. The chief manufacture carried on is making Silecias, and weaving cotton goods for the Glasgow manufacturers; there are about 400 weavers' looms in the place. The town has greatly increased of late; a number of new houses have been built on the S. and W. sides of the town; and two paper-mills have been lately erected. It contained, in 1811, nearly 3000 inhabitants.

CRIFTEL, or **CROWFEL**, a ridge of mountains in the county of Dumfries, the highest of which, Douglas Cairn, is elevated 1900 feet. The soil on its sides affords rich pasture for numerous flocks of sheep.

CRIMOND, a parish in the district of Buchan, in Aberdeenshire. It lies on the coast, nearly at an equal distance from the towns of Frazerburgh and Peterhead. The figure is triangular, the base being nearly 3 miles, and the height of the triangle about 5 1-2. It contains 4600 acres, of which 3000 are arable; the remainder is occupied by mosses, links, or downs, and the lake of Strathbeg. About a quarter of a mile from high-water mark, there is a steep hill along the shore, almost perpendicular, and nearly 200 feet in height. From the summit of this ridge, the ground gradually descends into a low flat valley, at the bottom of which is the lake of Strathbeg. By far the greater part of the parish is a cold, damp, mossy soil, on a clay bottom. Green crops and fallow are seldom practised, and the fields are often ruined by over cropping. But the shortness of the leases is the chief bar to improvement. Population 806.

CRINAN (LOCH), a small arm of the sea, on the W. coast of Argyleshire, lately connected with Loch Gilp (an arm of Loch Fyne), by the Crinan Canal.

CROE, a district in the parish of Kintail, Ross-shire, watered by the small river Croe.

CROMAR, a division of the district of Marr, in Aberdeenshire, comprehending the parishes of Coul, Tarland, and Migvy, of Coldstone and Logie, and part of the parish of Tullich.

CROMARTY (COUNTY OF). This small county is a peninsula, washed on 5 sides by the friths of Cromarty and Moray, and bounded on the W. by the county of Ross. Its extreme length is about 16 miles, and on an average about 6 and a half or 7 in breadth. But this part is intersected by a large common called Malbuie, in Ross-shire, and the district of Ferintosh, in the county of Nairn. The whole peninsula has the name of the Black Isle; and the Cromarty part is called the old shire of Cromarty. The rest of this county consists of nine detached portions, scattered up and down in various parts of Ross-shire, containing in all about 344 square miles, or 473,587 acres. It was erected into a distinct county about the end of the 17th century, at the request of Sir James Mackenzie, Earl of Cromarty, to whom it almost entirely belonged. A

great part of it now belongs to the Andersons of Udal, and the family of Ross of Cromarty. The face of the country is pleasant; a long ridge of hills extend the whole length in the middle of the county, having a fine declivity on either side towards the shores of the friths. The higher grounds are mostly covered with heath, but towards the shores, the soil is light and early. A great many plantations have been lately laid out, which will shortly be a great ornament and shelter to the country. Cromarty has much to gain in agricultural improvements. Were the new system of husbandry adopted in this quarter, there is every reason to expect great returns to the farmer. Cromarty contains only one town, (from which the county takes its name, and which was formerly a royal burgh,) and five parishes. The language is generally Gaelic; but many speak that broad Scottish, which is commonly called the Euchar or Aberdeenshire dialect. The farmers are industrious in their profession; but uninformed in matters of science, exceedingly tenacious of their old prejudices in agriculture, and averse to new practices. Freestone, granite, and reddish coloured porphyry, are almost the only minerals; topazes, similar to those of Cairngorum, are found in the parish of Kincardine. Fisheries are very successfully carried on; and pearls of considerable value are sometimes found in the frith of Cromarty, where the river Conal falls into that bay. The valued rent of Cromarty is L.12,897 Scots, and the real land rent may be estimated at L.7000 Sterling. Population 3052.

CROMARTY, a parish in Cromarty-shire, which extends about 7 miles in length and from 1 to 4 in breadth; bounded by the frith of Cromarty on the N. On the banks of the frith, the surface is level, and covered with verdure. A bank, about two miles from the coast, extends the whole length of the parish, above which the ground is covered with heath and moss. The soil is every where wet and moorish, which makes the seasons late, and the crop uncertain. The coast towards the E. is bold and rocky; the rest is flat and sandy. After every storm a great quantity of sea weed is thrown ashore, which is partly used as a manure, and partly burnt into kelp.---The **TOWN** of **CROMARTY** lies 19 1-2 miles N. E. of Inverness. It is small, and situated upon a rock or point of land which overhangs the sea in a romantic manner. It was formerly a royal burgh, but was disfranchised by an act of the privy-council of Scotland. It is now under the baronial jurisdiction of

the Earl of Cromarty. The harbour of Cromarty is inferior, perhaps, to none in Britain for safety, where vessels of 350 or 400 tons may lie in perfect security; and a commodious quay was lately built, at the joint expense of government and the proprietor of the estate of Cromarty. A considerable trade in the hempen or sackcloth line has been long established in Cromarty and the neighbourhood. Lately a rope-work and ship building were commenced. A large rocky cavern, called Macfarquhar's Bed, and a cave, which contains a petrifying well called the Dripping Well, are great natural curiosities. The hill of Cromarty is visited by travellers of the first rank and taste, who never fail to speak of its beauties with admiration. Population of the town and parish, 2413.

CROMARTY FRITH, called by Buchanan the *Portus salutis*, is one of the finest bays in Great Britain. It is divided from the Moray frith by the county of Cromarty, and washes the southern shore of the county of Ross. It is about 16 miles in length, and sometimes 3 in breadth. The entrance is between two promontories or headlands, called the Sutors of Cromarty, which are about a mile and a half distant. There is the finest anchoring ground after passing the Sutors, for several miles up the bay, with deep water on both sides, almost close to the shore, where, in most places, the coast is so smooth, that, supposing a vessel to part her cables (a thing scarcely probable,) she might run aground without sustaining much damage. Such is the extent of sea room in the bay, and such is the capacity, that almost the whole British navy might lie here in safety. A ferry boat is established across the bay from the Ross to the Cromarty side.

CROMDALE, a parish, nearly equally situated in the counties of Inverness and Moray. Its extent is considerable, being in length fully 20, and in some places the breadth is 11 or 12 miles. The soil is in general dry and thin, with the exception of the low grounds, or haughs, on the banks of the river Spey, which in point of fertility, are equal to any in the neighbourhood. Not an hundredth part of the lands of Cromdale is arable, or even green, so as to render it good pasturage for black cattle or horses. The hills and level grounds are generally covered with heath, which, though formerly barren and unproductive, are now rendered of great benefit, by the flocks of sheep which they maintain. The plantations of fir, which are numerous and thriving,

will soon be a great shelter and ornament to the district. Sir James Grant of Grant is sole proprietor of the parish; and Castle-Grant, the seat of his family, is within its bounds.---Grantown, a village erected about 40 years ago, is in the parish. There is a fortalice at Lochindorb, where a thick wall of mason-work, 20 feet high, surrounds an acre of land within the lake, with strong watch towers at every corner. The entrance is by a magnificent gate of hewn freestone; and the foundations of houses are to be distinctly traced within the walls. Population 2010.

CRONSAY, a small flat island of Sutherlandshire, on the coast of Assint.

CROOK of DEVON, a small village in Perthshire, in the parish of Fossaway and Tulliebole, seated on the river Devon, on the road from Stirling to Kinross.

CROSS, one of the smaller Shetland isles.

CROSS, a parish in the island of Sandy, county of Orkney, to which are annexed the parishes of Burness and N Ronaldsay. Population in 1814, 1319. See **SANDY**.

CROSSFORD, a village in Fifeshire, 2 miles W. from Dunfermline. The road to Culross and Alloa passes through it.

CROSSGATES, a village in Fifeshire, 3 miles E. from Dunfermline, and 5 N. from Queensferry. The road from Perth to Edinburgh passes through it, and the road from Kirkcaldy to Dunfermline, which intersect each other here.

CROSSMICHAEL, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It is of a rectangular form, extending in length about 5, and in breadth about 4 miles. It is bounded on the E. by the river Urr, and on the W. by the river Dee, which divides it from Balmagie, and on the S. by Buittle and Kelton. From these rivers the ground rises into a ridge, which is beautifully diversified with gentle eminences, entirely arable. Towards the northern border there is a small part covered with heath. The soil is various, as loam, clay, till, sand, and along the rivers extensive meadows or holms. There are two lakes in the parish, abounding with excellent pike and perch. The Urr has a harbour, which admits vessels of small burden. By a canal lately cut from Calinwark loch, which joins the Dee at this parish, marl is furnished at a cheap rate to the farmers in the district. The shallows at the mouth of the Dee prevent vessels coming so far up; but a small expense might render it navigable for near 15 miles. There are two ferries over the rivers in this parish, and the great military road to Port Patrick

passes through it. Like the rest of Galloway, considerable attention is paid to the rearing of cattle. There are several Pictish monuments of antiquity, and the remains of ancient fortifications. Population 1227.

CROVIE, a small fishing village in the parish of Gamrie, Banffshire, containing about 100 inhabitants.

CROY, a parish, situated partly in the county of Nairn, and partly in that of Inverness. Its extreme length is about 16 miles, but it is so intersected by other parishes, that its extent in breadth cannot be exactly ascertained. The river Nairn runsthrough it for 8 miles, on which is a tolerably productive salmon fishing. The banks of the river are well cultivated, and, where they do not admit of cultivation, covered with wood, natural or planted; which, with the seats of Kilravock, Holmes, and Cantray, forms a scene of true rural amenity and beauty; the remainder is indifferently cultivated, and has a bleak and naked appearance. The proprietors of the parish have done much towards improving their lands, and introducing a regular system of agriculture. Population 1456.

CRUACHAN, or **CRUACHAN BEINN**, a lofty mountain situated at the head of Loch Aw, in Argyleshire, 3590 feet high, and the circumference at the base exceeds 20 miles. It is very steep towards the N. E. and slopes gently down on the S. but rises with an abrupt ascent near the summit, which is divided into two points, each resembling a sugar loaf. The sides of the mountain are covered with natural wood of hirsch, alder, oak, and fir, which abound with roes and red deer. On the summit of this mountain is the spring, from which issues Loch Aw. Cruachan is the weather gage of the people within view of its lofty summit. Before a storm, its head and sides are enveloped in clouds. It is mostly composed of reddish porphyry, but near the bottom is found argillaceous schistus, intersected with veins of quartz and lapis olaris. On the top of the mountain the sea-pink grows luxuriantly, and sea shells have been found on the very summit.

CRUACH LUSSA, a mountain in the district of Knapdale, in Argyleshire. The height is thought to exceed 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

CRUDEN, a parish in that district of Aberdeenshire called Buchan. It is a regular compact field, extending about 8 or 9 miles along the British ocean towards the S. and about 7 or 8 miles inland towards

the W.---The soil is various. A large portion of it is a deep rich clay; the rest is light and gravelly: but, except the mosses, and a few banks, all of it could easily be made arable. An immense quantity of peat moss extends along the N. boundary. There are 4 fishing villages in the parish, at one of which, Ward, a tolerable harbour might be made. Husbandry is only in its infancy, but a few farms in the parish are in good order. Thread manufactures are carried on to a great extent. Slains castle, the seat of the Earl of Errol, is in it. The Bulters of Buchan, and other stupendous rocks and precipices, are much admired for the awful grandeur they exhibit. Dunhuy, a small insulated rock near the Bulters, is frequented by innumerable sea-fowls. There are also several very extensive caves in the neighbourhood. About a mile W. of the church are the remains of a Druidical temple. Population 1967.

CRUGLETON, a promontory in Wigtonshire on the frith of Cree.

CULAG, a rivulet of Sutherland, which runs into the sea at Loch Inver, where there is an excellent fishing station, and a small village of the same name.

CULLEN, a parish in the county of Banff, extending about 4 miles in length from the sea southward, and 3 miles in breadth. The fields in general have a gentle slope towards the N. and E.; only one eminence, the Bin-hill of Cullen, deserving the name of a mountain. The soil is generally of a rich deep loam, but some fields are of a strong clay, and near the shore, sand mixed with gravel. The farms are in general small, enclosed, and well cultivated. The Bin-hill lies about a mile S. W. of the town of Cullen, about 2 miles from the sea, from which it is elevated to the height of 1050 feet. It was lately planted to the very summit with trees of various kinds. Cullen house, the chief residence of the Earl of Findlater and Seafield, is founded on a rock, about 50 feet perpendicular above the hurn of Cullen, over which there is an excellent stone bridge of one arch, 84 feet wide, and 64 feet high, making an easy communication with the parks and woods, where the ground admits of endless beauty and variety. Cullen is surrounded with most extensive plantations, laid out about 40 years ago by Lord Findlater, there being no fewer than 8000 Scots acres of waste ground now covered with trees. Near the town of Cullen is the foundation of an ancient castle, on a small eminence called the Castle-hill, overhanging the sea; and

the ruins of a house are still shown, where, it is said, Elizabeth, Queen of King Robert Bruce, died. Population 1070.

CULLEN, (**BURGH OF**) lies 5 miles and a half W. of Portsoy, and 58 and a half N. W. of Aberdeen. The Earl of Findlater is hereditary preses or provost, and the government of the town is vested under him in 3 bailies, a treasurer, dean of guild, and 15 councillors, and joins with Elgin, Banff, Kintore, and Inverury, in sending a member to Parliament. With a small exception, Lord Findlater is proprietor of the whole town. The houses are in general mean and ill built, and the streets have an irregular and dirty appearance. Notwithstanding its situation on the sea coast, no vessels can venture to take in or deliver a cargo for want of a harbour. The want of water is also a great disadvantage to the place, there being only one good spring in the parish. There is a considerable manufacture of linen and damask, established about 60 years ago. There are two fishing villages in the neighbourhood, viz. Cullen and Portnockies, which employ about 14 or 15 boats. -By these the town and country around are amply supplied with fish; and, besides what is sold daily, the fishers cure and dry a considerable quantity, which they carry to Montrose, Arbroath, Dundee, and Leith.

CULLODEN, a moor situated about 3 miles E. of Inverness, memorable for the total defeat of Prince Charles' army, on the 16th April, 1746, by the Duke of Cumberland, which put an end to the attempts of the Stuart family to regain the British throne. The country people often find, in the field of battle, bullets and pieces of armour, which are anxiously sought after by the virtuosi as curiosities, and preserved as relics.

CULROSS, a parish in Perthshire, lying on the N. side of the frith of Forth, forming nearly a square of 4 miles, containing 8145 acres. It abounds with freestone, ironstone, ochre, and a species of clay, highly valued by potters and glass manufacturers. Coal was wrought here at a very remote period by the monks of the abbey, to whom it belonged.---Colville, commendator of the abbey, let the coal to Sir George Bruce of Blair-hall in 1575, who resumed the working of it at that period. This gentleman was the first in the island who drained coal pits by machinery. Below the house of Castlehill, about a quarter of a mile W. from Culross, are some remains of the masonry where an Egyptian wheel, commonly called

chain and bucket, was erected for draining the pits. A pit was sunk, which entered by the land, and was carried nearly a mile out into the sea. At this sea pit vessels loaded their cargoes, which was 40 fathoms below high water mark; this pit was reckoned one of the greatest wonders in the island, by an English traveller who saw it in the beginning of the 17th century. This great pit was destroyed by a violent storm in 1625, which washed away the stone hulwark, and drowned the coal. This pit was nearly opposite the house of Castlehill. The Culross coal consists of no less than 27 different strata, some of which are 9 feet thick. The house of Castlehill is built on the site of an ancient castle of the Macduffs, where it is said Macbeth murdered the wife and two children of that nobleman.---There are also the vestiges of two Danish camps in the parish. Population 1611.---The **BURGH OF CULROSS** lies 4 miles E. of Kincardine, and 23 W. by N. of Edinburgh. It is a place of considerable antiquity, having been erected into a royal burgh by James VI. in 1588. It is governed by 3 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 15 councillors, and has six incorporated trades. It joins with Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Queensferry, and Stirling, in returning a member to parliament. Part of the town is built on the acclivity of a hill, the principal street running N. from the shore. It formerly carried on a great trade in salt and coal; at present its trade is wholly annihilated. At one period there were above 50 salt-pans going here, which made about 100 tons weekly. Before the Union there have been 170 foreign vessels in the roads at a time, loading coal and salt.---About 35 years ago, the Earl of Dundonald erected very extensive works for the extraction of tar, naphtha, and volatile salt, from coal; but, being an unproductive concern, it was given up, and the works are now in ruins. Culross enjoyed the exclusive privilege of making girdles, by virtue of two royal grants from James IV. and Charles II. At the N. end of the town is the parish church, which was formerly the chapel of the monastery; the chancel and tower are still entire, but the transept and body of the church are in ruins. Adjoining to the N. wall of the church is an aisle, the burial-place of the Bruce family, in which is a fine monument of Sir George Bruce, his lady, and eight children, all cut out of white marble. In this aisle was lately found, enclosed in a silver box, the heart of Lord Kinloss, who was killed in a duel in Flan-

ders by Edward Sackville, as related in the *Guardian*, No. 133. A small distance to the eastward of the church stands the abbey-house, built by Lord Kinloss in 1590. It is a very large building, in the most delightful situation imaginable, commanding an extensive prospect of the frith of Forth, Stirlingshire, and the Lothians.—This house was lately inhabited by the Earl of Dundonald, but it is nearly demolished since it has become the property of Sir Robert Preston. The burgh of Culross had the custody of the coal measures of Scotland, by act 1663, Charles II. The abbey of Culross was founded in 1217, by Malcolm Earl of Fife, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Serf. The last abbot of this place was Alexander, son of Sir James Colville of Ochiltree. Sir James, brother to the said Alexander, was raised to the dignity of Lord Colville of Culross in 1604, at which time the king made him a grant of this dissolved abbey. The town has been long going to decay; and now the county turnpike between Newmills and Kincardine runs to the north of it. Culross in respect of trade may be considered as at an end.

CULSALMOND, a parish in the county of Aberdeen, the extent of which is about 3 miles and a half in length, and 3 in breadth. Newton house is the only edifice of note. Population 734.

CULTER, a parish in the county of Lanark, about 8 miles in length, and on an average 4 in breadth. On the banks of the Clyde, a fine fertile plain extends for two miles to the foot of the hills, which occupies the southern part of the parish, having a rich loamy soil, well enclosed and cultivated. From this plain towards the south, the ground rises into high mountains. This hilly district is partly covered with a rich verdure, and partly occupied by a forest of natural wood. The whole appearance of the parish is beautiful, being covered with thriving plantations and ornamented farms. Culter water falls into the Clyde after passing through this parish. Ironstone of excellent quality abounds, and most of the springs are impregnated with mineral. Population 413.

CULTER, a rivulet in Aberdeenshire, which rises from a lake in the parish of Skene, and falls into the Dee, near the church of Peterculter.

CULTERFELL, a hill in the parish of Culter, Lanarkshire, elevated 1700 feet.

CULTS, a parish in the centre of the county of Fife, extending in length about 2 miles and a quarter, and in breadth 1

and a half. Its general surface is flat, declining from the S. where there are a few hills. The soil is light, and in some places gravelly, but towards the S. it is a strong clay. The village of Pitlessie is in this parish, and the river Eden passes through it. There are numerous freestone and limestone quarries, of excellent quality; and plenty of coal. Several remains of Roman encampments may be seen; and many urns have been dug up, containing human bones. The celebrated Wilkie, the painter, son of the late Rev. Mr Wilkie, is a native of this parish. Population 766.

CUMBERNAULD, a parish in the county of Dunbarton, extending about 7 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The surface has a romantic appearance, being beautifully diversified with small hills and fertile dales. The highest part is called Fanny-side moor, producing nothing but heath and furze. On the S. side are two lakes, about a mile long, and a quarter broad. The remainder of the parish is mostly arable, with a deep clay soil, tolerably fertile. There is abundance of coal, though none is at present wrought. Lime and freestone also abound. Considerable remains of Antoninus' wall are to be seen here, nearly in the course of which runs the great canal which connects the Clyde and the Forth.—The **VILLAGE** of Cumbernauld, which lies 13 miles E. of Glasgow, is pleasantly situated in a valley almost surrounded with the pleasure grounds of Cumbernauld House, the seat of Lord Elphinstone. The road from Glasgow to Edinburgh passes through it, near which is a good inn. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving. Population 2534.

CUMINESTOWN, a village in Aberdeenshire, in Montquhitter parish, founded in 1760 by the late Mr Cumine of Auchry. Population 404.

CUMMERTREES, a parish in the county of Dumfries, extending about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; bounded on the N. by St. Mungo's and Hodham, by Annan on the E. the Solway Frith on the S. and Ruthwell and Dalton on the W.—It contains 6872 Scots acres. The surface is level, and the soil in general good; in the centre of the parish it is excellent. The parish lies on the banks of the Annan, which bounds it on the E. There are several extensive flow mosses utterly incapable of improvement; these, however, furnish excellent peat, which is the only fuel. Agriculture is rapidly advancing in improvement, and enclosures are becoming general. Free-

stone is abundant; and limestone of excellent quality is found in an inexhaustible quarry near the centre of the parish; the great drawback is the want of coal for burning it. The military road through Dumfries-shire, intersects the parish. The castle of Hoddam is ancient, but is still in good repair. Besides the minerals mentioned above, is a limestone quarry at Kilhead. Several veins of a beautiful dark-coloured marble have appeared, which admit of a fine polish. Population 1633.

CUMNOCK, or **OLD CUMNOCK**, a parish, (from which New Cumnock was distinguished about the beginning of the last century), situated in the county of Ayr. It is of an oblong figure, about 10 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The surface is partly flat, and partly hilly; the soil in general is a deep clay, but the low grounds are intermixed with sand and gravel. There are several rivulets, all of which fall into the Lugar, a stream which empties itself into the river Ayr near Barskimming. The hills exhibit frequent marks of volcanic fire, many of them being composed of basaltic columns of irregular crystallization. Several specimens of calcareous petrifications of fish and mosses are to be found in the bed of Lugar; and in a limestone quarry belonging to the Earl of Dumfries is found a species of red coral. A vein of lead ore also runs through it. Freestone abounds; and a great part of the parish lies upon coal. The ruins of the castle of Terzanzean, the mansion of the barony of that name, stands in this parish. Population of the parish and village 1991.---The **VILLAGE OF CUMNOCK**, which lies 15 miles E. from Ayr, is situated on the banks of the Lugar, at its confluence with the Glisnock. It has a manufacture of earthen ware. It contains nearly 900 inhabitants, and gives the title of Baron to the family of Dumfries. Near the village are the remains of a moat or courtfield, where anciently the baronial courts were held, almost surrounded by the Lugar, noted for its picturesque and romantic scenery. The great roads from Ayr and Glasgow to Dumfries, and from Ayr by Muirkirk to Edinburgh, pass through the village.

CUMNOCK (NEW), a parish in the county of Ayr. Its form is somewhat of an oblong square, 12 miles long, and 8 broad. Its general appearance is hilly, affording excellent pasture for sheep; but there are many spots of arable land, with an excellent clay soil. The river Nith takes its rise in the S. W. end, and runs

through the middle of the parish. It has several lakes, the sources of the Lugar and Afton. There are various mines of coal and lime, which supply the neighbourhood. A lead mine was lately opened on the barony of Afton, which employs from 20 to 30 miners. Population 1381.

CUNNINGHAM, the northern district of Ayrshire; bounded on the E. by Renfrewshire, on the N. and W. by the Frith of Clyde, and on the S. it is separated from Kyle by the river Irvine. Its length from N. to S. is about 18 miles, and its breadth from E. to W. 12 miles. Cunningham is pleasantly diversified with hill and dale; but cannot be said to have any mountains. It is watered by numerous streams, the chief of which are the Garnock, Caaf, Rye, Annock, and the Irvine, which forms its southern boundary. In it are several populous towns and villages.---Irvine, Kilwinning, Saltcoats, Ardrossan, Dalry, Beith, Largs, &c. The whole district abounds with coal, limestone, and freestone. It is, however, most in the hands of a few great proprietors, and is consequently ornamented with few seats; Eglington castle and Kelburn are the chief.

CUPAR, a parish partly in Perthshire, partly in Angus, extends about 5 miles in length from S. W. to N. E. and is from one to two miles in breadth. It is divided lengthways by an elevated ridge. A considerable extent of haugh or meadow ground lies on the banks of the Isla, which is frequently swelled by the rains, laying nearly 600 acres under water. The soil in general is a clayey loam; but, wherever the ground rises into eminences, a gravelly soil makes its appearance. The lands are mostly inclosed with thorn hedges, and agriculture is well attended to. Besides the town of Cupar, there are several villages, of which the largest contains about 100 inhabitants. There are still visible at Cupar the vestiges of a Roman camp, said to have been formed by the army of Agricola in his 7th expedition. On the centre of this camp Malcolm IV. in 1174. founded and richly endowed an abbey for Cistercian monks. Its ruins shew that it must have been a house of considerable magnitude. Population, including the town of Cupar, 2590.---The **TOWN OF CUPAR** in **ANGUS** lies 15 miles N. W. of Dundee, 12 and a half E. by N. of Perth. Though designated in Angus, by far the greater part is in the county of Perth. It is situated on the Isla, and is divided by a rivulet into two parts; that part which lies S. of the rivulet

being all that belongs to the county of Angus. The streets are well paved and lighted, and the town has much improved of late years. There is a steeple, which serves as a town-house and prison, on the spot where the prison of the court of regality stood. The linen manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent, nearly 20,000 yards of different kinds of cloth being annually stamped here. There is also a considerable tannery, and in the immediate neighbourhood a large bleachfield has been laid out. Population in 1793, 1604.

CUPAR, a parish in Fifeshire, is an irregular square of 5 miles, divided into two parts by the river Eden. There is not an acre of common or waste land in the parish, the whole being either planted or employed in tillage, except one large field, kept for the purpose of pasturing the cows belonging to the inhabitants of the town. A considerable proportion of the grounds are inclosed. Carslogie is an ancient mansion. ---Garlie-bank is celebrated for the treaty concluded on the 15th of June 1559, between the Duke de Chatelherault, on the part of Queen Regent, and the Earl of Argyle, commanding the forces of the Congregation. Population of the town and parish 4758.---The TOWN of CUPAR in FIFE is a royal burgh, and the county town of Fifeshire. It lies 22 miles N. E. of Kinghorn. It is finely situated on the N. bank of the Eden, on a dry soil, with a southern exposure. This town boasts of great antiquity. The Thanes of Fife, from the most remote period, have held their courts of justice here, and names of commissioners from Cupar are found in the rolls of parliament in the reign of David II. The castle of Cupar is frequently mentioned in history as having sustained several sieges; and on the Castlehill were exhibited the plays of Sir David Lindsay. The present grammar-school is built on the site of the old castle. At the S. foot of the Castlehill was a convent of Dominicans, with a fine chapel. The town consists of a number of streets; the Bonygate and Millgate are broad and spacious, and contain a great number of elegant houses. A new street has been lately opened on a line with the Bonygate, in which are situated the new county-hall and other public rooms; the jail is removed from the street across the Eden. The church is a fine modern building; but the steeple, which is detached from it, is ancient, with an elliptical spire. The streets are clean, well paved and lighted. It is

governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, and 21 councillors, and joins with St. Andrews, Dundee, Forfar, and Perth, in sending a member to Parliament. Its revenue is about L.500 annually. Cupar has a considerable manufacture of brown linen, 500,000 yards having been stamped in one year. There is a tanwork, a brick and tile work, and two large breweries; also two printing offices, one of which has produced several excellent editions of the classics.

CUPINSHAY, one of the Orkney islands, about a mile long, and half a mile broad. It contains two or three families. Adjoining to it lies the Kirkholm of Copinsay, separated by a reef, dry at low water, on which are the ruins of an ancient chapel, and other religious houses.

CUR, or CHUR, a river in the district of Cowal in Argyshire. It takes its rise in the mountains which border on Lochgoilhead. Its course for 2 miles is rough and rapid, forming, as it descends from the mountains, several fine cascades, and making a number of beautiful turns; but the crops are frequently much damaged by the sudden rising of its waters. After a course of about 9 or 10 miles, it falls into Loch Eck.

CURGHIE, a small port and village on the bay of Luce, 3 miles N. from the Mull of Galloway.

CURRIE, a parish in Mid-Lothian, about 6 miles W. from Edinburgh. Its extent is 5 or 6 miles in every direction; but from E. to W. it advances to 9 miles in length. The situation is elevated; Ravelrig, about the middle of the parish, is 800 feet above the sea. This height, and its vicinity to the Pentland hills, renders it cold and damp. The soil is a tough clay, which requires much cultivation. About one-third of the whole is hill and moss. The manure employed is often brought from Edinburgh, but lime is more generally used. The river Leith takes its rise in the western extremity of the parish. Limestone is abundant, but is not wrought, as there is no coal at a nearer distance than 8 or 9 miles. Freestone abounds with plenty of ironstone, and a rich vein of copper. On an elevated situation above the banks of the river Leith is an old castle, called Lennox tower, said to have belonged to the family of Lennox, and to have been occasionally the residence of Queen Mary in her youth. It has a subterraneous passage to the river, and has been a place of considerable strength; the circumference of the rampart

or outwall which goes round the brow of the hill, is 1212 feet. Not far from this castle, on the opposite side of the river, are the ruins of another ancient edifice, the mansion of the Skenes of Curriehill.---The VILLAGE of CURRIE lies 6 miles S. W. of Edinburgh, on the N. bank of the Water of Leith. The road to Lanark passes through it. Population of the village and parish 1321.

CUSHNIE a small parish in Aberdeenshire. Its surface is mountainous and rocky. The soil is very different. The hills are covered with heath, and abound with game. There are two small rivulets in the parish, which are well stored with trout. The women are employed in knitting stockings for the Aberdeen market,

besides which there is no other manufacture. This parish was, in 1798, annexed to the neighbouring one of Leochel, (q. v.) so that they now form one parochial charge.

CUTHEERT'S (St.) or WEST CHURCH, a parish of Mid-Lothian, lying on the N. and W. sides of the metropolis, and comprehending a great part of its suburbs, and a large tract of very valuable land in its immediate vicinity.

CUTTLE, a village adjoining to Prestonpans. It has an extensive pottery, a salt-work, and a magnesia manufactory, and contains about 290 inhabitants.

CYRUS (ST.) a village 5 miles N. from Montrose. The parish is often called St. Cyrus, from this village.

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DABAY, a small island of the Hebrides, annexed to the county of Inverness. It is about a mile long, and half a mile broad; fertile in corn and grass, but liable to be blasted by S. W. winds.

DAFF, a village in Renfrewshire, in the parish of Innerkip, about 3 miles W. from Greenock, containing upwards of 4000 inhabitants.

DAILLY, a parish in Ayrshire, situated in the centre of Carrick, along the banks of the Girvan. It consists of a vale stretching in the direction of the river, about 6 miles in length, bounded on both sides by hills of moderate height, the breadth varying from 4 to 6 miles. The lower part of the valley is beautifully diversified with meadows, woods, and plantations; the sides of the hills, and the country beyond them, especially towards the south, are bleak, heathy, and uncultivated. Numerous streams pour from the hills, through deep and woody glens, to join the Girvan. These glens are much admired for picturesque and romantic beauty. The parish abounds with coal and limestone. Population 1756.

DAIRSIE, a parish in the county of Fife. It is of an irregular figure, extending nearly 3 miles in every direction. The centre of the parish is elevated into two hills, arable to the top, the sloping sides of which constitute the parish. The soil is rich and fertile. There are several good whinstone

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quarries; and freestone of excellent quality is to be had at a short distance.---Over the Eden, which forms the boundary on the S. and E. is a neat bridge of 3 arches. Population 553.

DALAROSSIE, a parish in Invernessshire, united to that of Moy, (q. v.)

DALAVICH, a parish in Argyshire, united to that of Kilchrenan, (q. v.)

DALBEATTIE, a village in Kirkcudbright shire, in the parish of Urr, built some years ago, on the estates of Copland of King's Grange, and Maxwell of Munshes. It is admirably situated for trade, the river Urr being navigable so far for small vessels, and a considerable stream, called Dalbeaty burn, running through it, well adapted for driving machinery.

DALGAIN, a village in Ayrshire, in the parish of Sorn, seated on the road from Ayr to Muirkirk, on the banks of the river Ayr. It is regularly built, and, in 1797, consisted of 50 neat houses, inhabited by 200 persons.

DALGETY, a parish in the western district of the county of Fife; bounded on the N. by Beath and Auchtertool, on the E. by Aberdour, on the S. by the Frith of Forth, and on the W. by Inverkeithing and Dunfermline. The figure is irregularly triangular, each side extending about 4 miles in length. It is bounded on the S. by the Frith of Forth, from which the ground

risers considerably; but the surface in general is level, and in many places covered with furze and swamps. The soil is various; in some parts consisting of a light dry loam; but the greater part is a deep strong loam, mixed with clay, naturally wet and stiff, but in general productive of heavy crops. There are several extensive pits of excellent coal, of which a great quantity is annually exported from the port of St. David's in this parish. Dunibristle, the seat of the Earl of Moray; Fordel, the seat of Sir John Henderson; the house of Otterstown and Cockairny, are of great ornament to the surrounding country. Near the church of Dalgety, which is an ancient building, are the ruins of a seat of the Earl of Dunfermline. Population 816.

DALKEITH, a parish in the county of Mid-Lothian, only about 2 miles square, lying on the banks of the North and South Esk rivers. The whole parish might be considered as a plain, did not the steep banks of the rivers give it an uneven and broken appearance. The soil is various, being light and sandy on the lower grounds, and in the higher a pretty deep clay, well adapted for raising either fruit or forest trees, which arrive here to great perfection. In no part of Scotland is agriculture better understood or more attended to, and for several years bypast an association of the most respectable farmers in the county, under the denomination of the Dalkeith Farming Club, has existed for the encouragement of every discovery connected with agriculture. Adjoining to the town is Dalkeith house, the principal seat of the Duke of Buccleuch. This elegant and extensive building was erected about the beginning of the last century, on the site of the old castle of Dalkeith. The beauty of the situation is greatly heightened by the serpentine windings of the two rivers, which unite about half a mile below the house, and the fine woods with which it is surrounded. There is a beautiful bridge of white stone over the N. Esk, within sight of the house, and the banks of both rivers are cut into extensive walks with great taste. The park contains a number of venerable oaks, and is well stocked with deer. Population 4709.--The TOWN of DALKEITH lies 6 and a half miles S. E. of Edinburgh, on the great south country road from the metropolis. It is situated on a narrow stripe of land between the two Esks, the banks of which are beautifully wooded and embellished with seats of families of the first distinction. The principal street is broad and spacious, and the whole

town may be considered as well built. One of the greatest markets in Scotland for grain is held here every Monday and Thursday. All the corn trade done here is for ready money; a circumstance of great importance to the farmer. A few manufactures have been introduced; but these have not been carried to great extent. The grammar-school of Dalkeith has been long in high repute; and several of the brightest ornaments of literature here received the rudiments of their education. The church is a Gothic fabric, founded by James Douglas, Earl of Morton, in the reign of James V. The town is governed by a baron bailie under the Duke of Buccleuch.

DALLAS, a parish in the county of Elgin, about 12 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. Its form is somewhat oval, being surrounded with hills, so as to form a valley or strath, in the middle of which runs the river Lossie. The soil on the banks of the river is light and sandy, subject to frequent inundations; the rest of the soil is black and mossy, and the surrounding hills are covered with short heath.---The harvests are late, and the crops are seldom sufficient for the consumpt of the district. The parish possesses inexhaustible quarries of light grey slate, and some good freestone. Population 872.

DALMALLY, a small village in Argyleshire, situated at the head of Loch Awe, 16 miles N. from Inverary, and 11 W. of Tyn-drum.

DALMENY, a parish in the county of Linlithgow, on the S. coast of the Frith of Forth. It is nearly 4 miles long, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. The surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and from the eminences the prospect is remarkably extensive and beautiful. The soil is in general a poor clay, bordering on till; but there are some spots of sandy ground. Much attention is paid to regular farming, and rotation of crops. Ironstone is found on the shore, and the parish possesses excellent quarries of freestone and limestone. There are several marl pits in the parish, and coal has been recently raised on the estate of Lord Hopetoun. There are a few antiquities, of which the church may be considered as the chief. It is a small elegant fabric, of Saxon architecture, apparently 800 years old; and lately underwent a thorough repair. Barnbogle castle, the seat of the Earl of Roseberry, is a very ancient edifice. A new and most elegant house is just now building, nigh the site of the castle. In the parish are several very ancient families, who

have possessed estates in uninterrupted hereditary succession for 700 years. Craigiehall, Dundas castle, and Duddingstone, are the chief seats in the parish. Pop. 996.

DALNACARDOCH, a stage inn in Perthshire, on the great Highland road to Inverness, 85 miles from Edinburgh, and 70 from Inverness.

DALRY, a parish in the county of Ayr, of an irregular figure, nearly 9 miles from S. to N. and about the same distance from E. to W. The surface rises gradually from the banks of the Caaf, Rye, and Garnock. The flat ground on the banks of these rivers is a deep loam, apparently composed of slime and sand deposited from the overflowing of the waters. The greater part of the soil is clay, intermixed with patches of mossy ground, which have of late been much improved by the use of lime as manure. Dalry gives the title of Baron to the eldest son of the Earl of Glasgow. Limestone and ironstone abound, and there are three valuable coal pits within a mile of the village. Lately, in boring for coal, a very strong sulphureous spring was raised, which has been much used in scrophulous and scorbutic cases. At Auchinskitch, 2 miles from Dalry, in a limestone crag, there is a remarkable cave scooped by the hand of nature. It is about 185 feet in length, and the breadth and height vary from 5 to 12 feet. Over the entrance, which is to the west, projects a smooth stone, 22 feet long by 18 broad. The roof affords many fine specimens of stalactical petrification. Population 2815. The **VILLAGE** of Dalry lies 5 miles W. of Beith, and 4 N. of Kilwinning. It is beautifully situated on a rising ground, almost surrounded by waters, and these run in their different directions so near the village, that when the streams are swelled by heavy rains, it has the appearance of an island. Near the E. end of the town is one of these earthen mounds where justice was formerly administered. This is called the Court-hill. The cotton manufacture is the principal branch of trade in the parish. It contains about 1000 inhabitants.

DALRY, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Its length from N. to S. is about 15, and its breadth about 10 miles. Towards the S. the soil is arable, and capable of cultivation; but by far the greater part is hilly, and only fit for pasture. Along the river Ken, which is the boundary on the W. for 9 miles, there are some natural woods of considerable extent. There are

several small lakes; and, besides the Ken, the parish is watered by the rivulets Garpool, Blackwater, Earlston, and Stonriggan. In Lochinvar are the remains of an ancient fortified castle, with a draw-bridge. There are also several moats and ruinous places of defence. A village called St John's Clauchan, the property of the Earl of Galloway, is finely situated on the Ken. Population 1061.

DALRYMPLE, a parish in the county of Ayr. It extends along the banks of the river Doon from 6 to 7 miles in length, and about 2 in breadth. The lower grounds are delightfully situated, surrounded on all sides with little green hills. Near the Doon the ground is beautiful and diversified. The soil is partly clay, and partly sand. The state of agriculture is much improved of late years, and enclosures are becoming general. There is plenty of limestone, marl, and some freestone. Population 811.

DALSERF, a parish in the county of Lanark. It is situated on the S. bank of the Clyde, extending in length about 5 miles, and on an average 5 in breadth. The holms on the banks of the river, which are of irregular breadth, are very fertile, but liable to be overflowed. From these plains the ground rises by a bold and precipitous ridge to a considerable height. Here the soil becomes clay, or rather argillaceous loam, with a till bottom. The lower grounds are well cultivated, but the rest of the parish, being more sterile, is but slightly improved. There are several extensive plantations in the parish, and on the Clyde some large orchards. The rivers Avon and Calnar run through it. There are three neat villages, viz. Dalsersf, Millheugh, and Larkhall; the last of which is now considerable, and is daily increasing. There are pits of excellent coal, and lime has been found in small quantity. There is great plenty of freestone, and ironstone is also abundant. There are several mineral springs. Dalsersf house and Broomhill, with the ruins of two small chapels, are the most distinguished ornaments of the parish. Population 1560.—The **VILLAGE** of Dalsersf stands in a low situation on the banks of the Clyde, on the road to Lanark, 7 miles below that place, and 7 above Hamilton.

DALTON, a parish in Annandale, Dumfriesshire, about 4 miles in length from N. to S. and 5 in breadth. The banks of the Annan, which bounds the parish on the E. have a light loamy soil, very capable of improvement: in the places farther from

the river the soil is clay, on a cold till bottom, which, by retaining the moisture, renders it unfavourable for vegetation. Of late several commons have been brought into culture, and the appearance of the country in general is much improved. It contains 11 square miles. Population 691.

DALWHINNIE, a stage-inn in Inverness-shire, on the great Highland road to Inverness, 99 miles and a half from Edinburgh, and 56 and a half from Inverness.

DALZIEL, a parish in the county of Lanark, about 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. Its surface is even and regular, rising gradually from the rivers Clyde and Calder, by which it is bounded, to a ridge, with a declivity just sufficient to carry off the superfluous water. The banks of the Clyde are low, except at one place, where there is a bold rocky bank for 500 yards, commanding a fine prospect of Hamilton and the surrounding country. The banks of the Calder are beautifully diversified with coppices, and several plantations of thriving trees heighten the beauty of the scenery. The soil of the parish is a rich loam, and strong marly clay, capable of a high state of cultivation. There is a salmon fishing on the Clyde. Coal abounds in the parish, and freestone of excellent quality. Upon a most picturesque spot stands the mansion house of Dalziel, attached to the old tower of the manor, which is kept in repair solely on account of its antiquity. The roads from Lanark to Glasgow, and from Edinburgh to Hamilton, pass through the parish.---Population 758.

DALMELINGTON, a parish in the county of Ayr. It extends about 8 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth.---The surface rises gradually from the river Doon, and the soil varies from a strong, rich, deep clay, to a dry gravel; but towards the hilly parts it becomes barren and rocky. There is a large morass near the village, which has lately been drained. Part of Loch Doon, from which issues the river of that name, is in this parish. There is great abundance of excellent coal, freestone, and ironstone; and some veins of lead ore have been discovered in the hills, but they have never been wrought to any extent. There is a beautiful moat above the village, surrounded with a deep dry fosse. Several cairns are to be seen in different parts, besides the remains of three ancient castles, one of which stands on a small island in Loch Doon. Population of the village and parish 787.

DALMELINGTON, a village in the

above parish, has of late much increased, the number of inhabitants being above 500, and its vicinity to coal, freestone, and excellent water, has induced several companies to erect machinery for the cotton and woollen manufactures. To the village belong two extensive commons, each of which gives pasturage to from 25 to 30 cows.

DAMSAY, a small island of Orkney, in the parish of Stenness, about 2 miles from the island of Pomona.

DANESHALT, a small village in the parish of Auchtermuchty, Fifeshire, distant about a mile S. from the town of Auchtermuchty. The road to Falkland, Kirkcaldy, and Kinghorn, lies through this village.

DARUEL, a fine limpid stream in the district of Cowal, Argyleshire, has its rise at the hill of Barnish, and after a course of some miles, falls into the head of Loch Striven, opposite the N. end of Bute.

DAVEN (LOCH), a small lake, about 3 miles in circumference, in the parish of Logie-Coldstone, in Aberdeenshire.

DAVID'S (St.), a village in the parish of Dalgety, on the N. coast of the Frith of Forth, 2 miles E. from Inverkeithing. It carries on a considerable manufacture of salt, and exports an immense quantity of coal. The harbour of St. David's is spacious, where vessels of 500 or 600 tons can load in safety.

DAVIOT, a parish in Aberdeenshire, extending nearly 5 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The surface is level, having an exposure to the S. and S. E.---The soil is partly a rich fertile loam, and partly a strong clay, producing tolerable crops. Very little of the parish is enclosed; its distance from lime, the nearest place where it can be got being nearly 20 miles, is a great drawback to improvement. It has two druidical temples, one of which forms part of the churchyard. Population 693.

DAVIOT, a parish in the county of Inverness. It was in 1618 united to Dunlichity, which now forms a parochial district of great extent, being about 23 miles in length on both sides of the Nairn, its breadth varying from 2 to 4 miles. The appearance is wild and romantic in the highest degree, the hills being either bare rocks, or very sparingly covered with coarse grass; and in the low grounds there are many large tracts of peat moss, incapable of cultivation, but which seem in general well calculated for the growth of forest trees, and many acres have been laid out in that way. Among the mountains are several lakes, of which Loch Ruthven and Loch Dunde-

chack are the chief. Limestone has been found on the banks of the Nairn; the vein contains numerous cubical crystallizations, which have been found to contain lead. Population 1654.

DEAN, a deep running river in the county of Angus. It takes its rise from the lake of Forfar, and, receiving the water of Gairie, near Glamis castle, falls into the Isla about a mile N. of Meikle.

DÉE, a large river in Aberdeenshire, which takes its rise from two sources, the northern on the N. side of Cairntoul, where, running a course nearly due S. through Glen-garachy for 4 miles, it is there joined by another small stream called the Guisachan, when it receives the name of the Dee. Flowing on in the same direction for 6 miles further, it is joined by the Geauly; the southern branch, at Dubrach, which has its source from the base of Cairn-eilar. After the junction of the two waters, the Dee becomes a considerable stream, and bends its course eastward, where it runs with astonishing rapidity through the whole breadth of the county, and empties itself into the German Ocean at New Aberdeen, at the distance of 90 miles in a direct line from its source. In its course it receives many small rivers, and forms several waterfalls, which are noted for their magnificence. It abounds with salmon; and the most valuable fishings in Scotland, (the Tay scarcely excepted,) are on this river, the produce of the Dee being estimated at nearly L.8000 Sterling per annum. Its estuary forms the harbour of Aberdeen. For about 20 or 30 miles, it forms the boundary between the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine.

DEE, a river in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It takes its rise from Loch Dee, a small lake which is situated at the bottom of those hills which separate Carrick from Galloway. After running many miles in a serpentine course, and receiving the water of the great river Ken at Parton, it flows a considerable way, till it reaches the parish of Kirkcudbright. It then runs from N. E. to S. W. and empties itself into the Solway Frith about 6 miles below the town of Kirkcudbright, and is navigable for vessels of 200 tons, for 2 miles above that town. It is a large and rapid river. For a great part of its course its bottom is rocky, and its banks steep and rugged, adorned with natural wood of various kinds. In its course it receives besides the Ken, the rivers Tarff and Twyneholm, and the Grange burn. It abounds with salmon. Opposite the church

of Tongland, the bottom of the river is very rough, which in large floods forms it into beautiful cascades of broken water. A little below this is a high bridge of two arches. The whole length of the course of the Dee, following the serpentine turns which it makes, is about 40 miles.

DEER, a parish partly in Aberdeenshire, partly in Banff, situated almost in the centre of Buchan, extending in length 10 miles from N. to S. and in breadth 5 and a half. The high road from Aberdeen to Fraserburgh cuts it longitudinally, and it is intersected by the road from Banff and Old Meldrum to Peterhead. It is watered by two rivulets, Deer and Strichen, which afterwards form the Ugie. The surface consists of irregular ridges of rising ground, forming a number of vallies of unequal extent. The tops of some ridges are covered with heath, some with plantations, and many of them cultivated: the lower parts are more susceptible of cultivation. Around the village is a plain of considerable extent, ornamented by the woods and pleasure grounds of Pitfour. A considerable quantity of home grown flax, spun into fine yarn, is annually exported, and a large bleachfield with extensive machinery is in the neighbourhood of Stewartfield. Besides the village of Deer, there are two other populous villages, Stewartfield and Fetterangus. There are inexhaustible quarries of excellent limestone, of which nearly 20,000 bolls are annually sold. On the S. W. of the parish is great abundance of rombic quartz or feldtspar, and pieces of the purest rock crystals are met with occasionally. A fine dark blue, and a very white granite, are used for building. There are several druidical circles, and the ruins of a small irregular village, supposed to have been inhabited by the Druids. Population 3646. The VILLAGE of Deer, is situated 10 miles and a half W. from Peterhead. Not far from the village stand the remains of the abbey of Deer, built in the beginning of the 15th century by William Cummine Earl of Buchan. It has been an extensive building, but is now very much in ruins.

DEER (NEW,) an extensive parish in Aberdeenshire. It is of an oblong form, extending from N. to S. 14 miles, and 7 at a medium from E. to W. The surface is flat, there being scarcely a place that deserves to be called an eminence. Towards the N. E. and S. E. the appearance for 7 or 8 miles is almost one continued corn field, interspersed with pieces of sown grass and turnip, and terminated by a gentle ri-

sing ground in the form of an amphitheatre; towards the W. the soil is shallow, and the surface covered with heath. The public road from Aberdeen by Uday and Taves divides the parish from N. to S. Limestone abounds on every farm, and it is burnt in considerable quantities with peat. About 2 miles from the church stands an old castle called Fedderatt, which appears to have been a place of considerable strength. There are a few remains of Druidical temples; and several tumuli have been opened, and found to contain urns enclosed in stone coffins. Population 3100.

DEER, a small river in Aberdeenshire, which takes its rise in the parish of New Deer, and, after a course of about 16 miles, unites with the water of Strichen. About 5 miles from the sea, it acquires the name of the Ugie, and falls into the ocean at Peterhead.

DEER ISLAND, or MULDONICH, one of the Hebrides near to the island of Barry.

DEERNESS, a parish in Orkney, united to that of St. Andrew's. It is situated in the eastern extremity of Pomona Island, and extends 10 miles in length, and from 2 to 6 in breadth. The soil is chiefly loam, and moss intermixed with sand, which is tolerably productive; but the cultivated land bears a small proportion to that which lies waste and uncultivated. Several ruins of ancient buildings may here be seen. Population 1410.

DELTING, a parish in Shetland, on the N. coast of the Mainland. The surface is hilly, bleak, and barren; but the small part on the coast which is under culture produces tolerable crops of oats and barley. Population 1624.

DENHAM, or DENHOLM, a village in the parish of Cavers, county of Roxburgh, 5 miles from Jedburgh, on the road to Hawick.

DENINO, a small parish in the eastern district of Fife. Its figure is nearly a parallelogram, the length being about 3 miles, and the breadth about 1 and a half. It is beautifully intersected by a variety of small rivers, abounding with excellent trout. The soil is in general wet and spongy, and is principally fitted for pasturage. Coal was formerly wrought, but no pits are open at present; freestone abounds of excellent quality. There are also several mineral springs containing iron. Kingsmoor, an extensive tract of wild uncultivated ground, is attached to the parish. Population 294.

DENNY, a parish in Stirlingshire, about

4 miles in length, and 2 and a half in breadth. The surface is agreeably diversified, having a soil partly clay, and partly sand. It is in general fertile, and well cultivated. The great canal from Forth to Clyde passes through it. Freestone is plenty, and coals are got in sufficient quantity. Population 2654.---The VILLAGE of Denny, lies 5 miles W. from Falkirk. It is a populous and thriving place, being in the immediate vicinity of 3 paper-mills, a wool spinning mill, and 2 large printfields on the N. bank of Carron, in the parish of Darnipace. The road from Stirling to Glasgow passes through it.

DERNOCK, or DARNICK, a pleasant little village in the parish of Melrose, and county of Roxburgh, situated on the S. bank of the Tweed, 1 mile and a half W. from Melrose.

DERVILLE, a thriving manufacturing village in the parish of Loudon, county of Ayr. Near it are the remains of a Danish fort. The lands of Derville in old times belonged to the Knights Templars, and it is remarkable that these lands hold of no superior, not even of the crown. The village contains about 400 inhabitants.

DESKFORD, a parish in the county of Banff. Its length from N. to S. is about 5 miles, and its extreme breadth about 3. It consists of a strath or valley, between a range of hills, through which runs a small river, the banks of which are covered with natural wood. The soil along the lower parts of the strath is generally a rich loam, with a strong clay bottom, producing heavy crops of grain; towards the hills the soil is a light black mould, on a cold tilly bottom. The lower grounds seem peculiarly adapted for planting. The ruins of the tower of Deskford, and of the castle of Scuth, with the surrounding woods, forms its most picturesque ornaments.---There is a small bleachfield at the N. end of the parish. There are several quarries of limestone, and 2 hills which afford abundance of peat and turf for fuel. Population 634.

DEUCALEDONIAN SEA, the name given by Ptolemy and the ancient geographers to the ocean which washes the western coasts of Scotland.

DEVERON, a river which has its source in the parish of Cabrach, in Aberdeenshire, and after a course of about 50 miles, falls into the ocean at Banff.---It forms the boundary betwixt Aberdeen and Banffshires for many miles, and in its course receives many rivulets, particularly the Bogie, which falls into it at Huntly, and the

Isla at Rothiemay. It contains plenty of trout and salmon, which yield a revenue of £2000.

DEVON, a river which takes its rise in the parish of Blackford, and running an easterly course of some miles to the Kirktown of Glendevon, it runs in a S. E. direction to the Crook of Devon, when it turns round, and flows in a westerly direction until it falls into the Forth at Cambus, two miles above Alloa. In its course it forms some striking and romantic waterfalls and cascades, known by the names of the Devil's Mill, the Rumbling Bridge, and the Caldron Linn. "The first we visited (says Dr. Garnott in his Tour) is what is called the Caldron Linn, about 9 miles from Kinross. Here the Devon suddenly enters a deep linn or gully, and there finding itself confined, by its continual effort against the sides has worked out a cavity resembling a large caldron, in which the water has so much the appearance of boiling that it is difficult to divest one's self of the idea that it is really in a state of violent ebullition. From the caldron, through a hole below the surface, the water slowly finds its way under the rock into a circular cavity, in which it is carried round and round, though with much less violent agitation: this second caldron is always covered with a foam or froth.---From this boiler the water runs in the same manner by an opening in the rock below its surface into another, which is larger than either of them, the diameter being 22 feet. The water in this cavity is not agitated like the other, but calm and placid. From this cavern the water rushes perpendicularly over a rock into a deep and romantic glen, forming a fine cascade, particularly when viewed from the bottom of the glen. This cascade is 44 feet in height, and the rocks which compose the linn are about twice as high, so that it appears as if the water had worn its way from the top to its present situation, which most probably has been the case. It falls in one unbroken sheet, without touching the rock; and the whiteness of the dashing water is finely opposed to the almost black colour of the rocks, which are formed of coarse grained basaltes. Leaving the Caldron linn, we walked about a mile, or rather more, up the banks of the Devon, and came to another linn or ravine, over which an arch is thrown. The rocks on each side approach so near, that an arch of 22 feet span is sufficient to form a communication between the different banks

of the river; but the depth from the bridge to the water is no less than 86 feet, but the want of a parapet prevents even the steadiest head from looking down this frightful chasm, without a degree of terror, (a handsome new bridge is lately finished.) The water, both above and below the bridge, rushing from rock to rock, and forming a number of little falls, produces a constant rumbling kind of noise, which is much increased when the water is swollen by rains; on this account the people call it the Rumbling bridge. When this bridge is viewed from the river below, it is a very sublime object. The sides of the chasm are formed by bold irregular rocks, consisting of a kind of pudding-stone, which are in many places finely covered with brush-wood; above the bridge, the water is seen running along, in some places concealed from the eye by the jutting rocks and foliage, and in others appearing again. In short, the whole forms a very romantic scene. About 200 yards above the Rumbling bridge, we came to another fall, though but a small one, with a kind of caldron, in which the water has the appearance of boiling. In this cavity the water is continually tossed about with great violence, constantly dashing against the sides of the rock; this produces a noise somewhat similar to that made by a mill, and on this account it is called by the common people the Devil's mill, because it pays no regard to Sunday, but works every day alike. At Crook of Devon is a good inn, where a guide will be procured; here the roads from Stirling and Alloa, to Kinross unite, 20 miles from Stirling, 6 from Alloa, and 6 from Kinross.

DEVON (BLACK), or SOUTH DEVON, a small river in Clackmannan-shire, which has its rise in the Saline-hills, and, after a circuitous course of some miles, falls into the Ferth at Clackmannan harbour.

DICHMOUNT LAW, a hill in the parish of St. Vigean's in the county of Angus. It is about 670 feet in height.

DICTY, a rivulet in the county of Angus. It takes its rise amongst the Sidlaw-hills, and, after a course of about 12 or 13 miles, falls into the frith of Tay, near the village of Monifieth.

DICKMOUNT-HILL, in the parish of Cambuslang, in the county of Lanark, elevated about 700 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a most extensive and varied prospect. It appears to have been anciently a place of strength.

DILTY-MOSS, an extensive moss in

Forfarshire, in the parishes of Carmylie and Guthrie, about 2 miles long, and 1 and a half broad.

DINART, a river in Sutherlandshire, which takes its origin from Loch Dowlass. After a northerly course of 15 miles, it falls into Durness bay between Far-out-head and Cape Wrath. It produces plenty of salmon.

DINGWALL, a parish in the county of Ross, forming nearly a square of 2 miles; bounded on the E. by Kiltearn, on the S. E. by the river Conan, which separates it from Urquhart, on the S. and W. by Fodderty, and on the N. by a range of high mountains. It occupies a fine valley, with part of the sloping sides of the hills which form the valley, a great proportion of which is in a high state of cultivation.---There is little waste land, and the whole forms a beautiful diversified scene of hill and dale, wood and water, corn fields and meadows. The soil is a rich loam, which in dry seasons affords luxuriant crops; but, from the fatness of the ground, and the steepness of the hills, wet seasons frequently frustrate the hopes of the farmer. The river Conan runs through the parish, in which a few trouts are occasionally caught. On it also is a very productive salmon fishing. There are a few plantations which are in a thriving state. Population of the town and parish 1500.---The **BURGH** of **DINGWALL**, lies 19 miles N. of Inverness by Beauly. It is pleasantly situated on a fertile plain at the W. end of the frith of Cromarty, which is navigable to small vessels as far up as the town. It was erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II. in the year 1526. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 10 councillors, and joins with Tain, Dornoch, Wick, and Kirkwall, in sending a member to parliament. It would appear, that anciently the town was much greater than at present. Causeways and foundations of houses have been found some hundred yards from where the town now stands. It is, however, much improved of late, and the streets, which are well paved, may be called neat, and even elegant. It is well situated for trade, but as yet no particular branch of manufacture has been introduced. Dingwall contains nearly 800 inhabitants. Near the town are the ruins of the ancient residence of the Earls of Ross. It was built close to the shore, and almost surrounded by a rivulet, into which the tide flowed at high water. Near the church is an obelisk, 57 feet high, though only 6 feet square at the base. It

was erected by George first Earl of Cromarty, and was intended to distinguish the burying-place of the family.

DIRLETON, a parish in the county of Haddington. It is situated where the Frith of Forth opens into the German ocean; its extent is nearly 6 miles square. The western part of the parish, along the frith, is sandy and barren for nearly 3 miles; but towards the E. the soil becomes better, being a fine level plain. There are two small islets on the coast, on one of which, called Fidirie, is the ruin of a lazeret. A considerable quantity of sea weed is thrown ashore after a storm, part of which is used as a manure, and part burned into kelp. Inclosures are general, and there has been of late years a great improvement in the mode of farming. Nisbet of Dirleton, the chief heritor, has lately made extensive plantations. Gulan-ness, from which passage-boats formerly sailed for Fife, is in this parish. Population, 1211.---The **VILLAGE** of **DIRLETON**, nearly in the centre of the parish, built upon a rocky ground, rising as it recedes from the sea, 2 miles W. of North Berwick, and 4 E. of Aberlady.---Immediately adjoining to it are the ruins of the ancient castle of Dirleton, once a place of considerable strength.

DIVIE, a small river in the county of Moray. Its principal branch rises in the borders of Strathspey, and, after a most rapid course, it falls into the Findhorn river.

DOCHART (LOCH), a lake in Perthshire, in the parish of Killin. It is about 5 miles in length from E. to W. and contains a floating islet, 51 feet long, and 29 broad. It appears to have been gradually formed by the natural intertexture of the roots and stems of some water plants. It moves before the wind, and may be pushed about with poles. Cattle going unsuspectingly to feed upon it are liable to be carried on a voyage round the lake. On another, but stationary island, stand the ruins of a castle, the ancient residence of the Knights of Lochnow. The river Fillan runs into the lake at Killin.

DOCHART, a river which issues from the east end of loch Dochart, and running E. about 8 miles through Glen Dochart, joins the Lochay at Killin, when both falls into Loch Tay.

DOLLAR, a parish in the county of Clackmannan. It consists chiefly of an extensive and gently sloping plain, beautifully interspersed with small villages, farm houses, and enclosures; about 3 miles long, and

1 and a half in breadth. Besides the plain, it takes in a part of the Ochils, which are in general covered with a beautiful green, affording excellent pasture for sheep. At the foot of the hills, and the greater part to the plain, the soil is light and gravelly, causing a quick vegetation. On the banks of Devon, which nearly divides the parish into two equal parts, the ground is chiefly haugh, with an intermixture of clay. The village of Dollar is very small and mean, situated on the road from Stirling to Kinross, from which it is equi-distant about 12 miles. There is a fine bleachfield on the banks of the Devon, where the practice of Bleaching with muriatic acid was early introduced. About a mile N. of the village is the venerable ruin of Castle-Campbell, anciently the occasional residence of the Argyle family. It is situated on the top of a small round hill, on each side of which is a deep glen, watered by two streams, which unite immediately below the castle. The castle has been defended on the N. by a fosse and draw-bridge. The keep, or tower, is still entire, and two apartments have been so far repaired as to contain a family who reside here. This castle was taken by the Marquis of Montrose, in 1644, and burnt; the marks of the fire are still visible. The place is surrounded by high hills of a sombre appearance, which is the reason why it was formerly called the castle of Gloom, surrounded by the glen of Care, and the burn of Sorrow, and looking down on the town of darkness, for so the Gaelic names of the places are said to signify. No traveler of taste will ever regret bestowing a few hours in visiting this ancient fabric. In the parish of Dollar there are several coal-works. Ironstone likewise abounds, and there are several valuable freestone quarries. A vein of lead was some years ago found near the town of Dollar. Silver has been found in the glen of Care, near Castle-Campbell; and on the top of a hill, called the White Wisp, beautiful agates are found. Population 745.

DOLLAR-BURN, a hill in the parish of Manor, county of Peebles, elevated 2840 feet.

DOLPHINGTON, a parish in the county of Lanark, extending about 3 miles from E. to W. and 2 and a half from N. to S. The great road from Edinburgh to Lead-hills by Biggar passes through it. The soil is for the most part a light black mould, on a red clay bottom, inclining to till, which makes it generally wet and the harvest late. On the top of one of the hills are the remains

of an encampment or fortification, enclosing about 4 acres of ground; and on another hill called the Kip is a cairn, on the top of which fires were anciently kindled to warn the country of invasion or predatory incursion.---Population 268.

DON, a river in Aberdeenshire. It takes its rise in the mountains of Curgariff, and takes a course nearly due E., being augmented by the bucket and other tributary streams. At Alford it is joined by the Laschel, and at Inerary, by the Ury, and falls into the German ocean on the N. side of the old town of Aberdeen, about 2 miles from the mouth of the river Dee. It abounds with salmon, and the fishing of a small space of its banks, not more than 500 or 400 yards in length, has been known to rent at nearly L.2000 per annum. It is navigable to small vessels up to the bridge, which was thrown over it by Bishop Cheyne, in 1323, on the high road from Aberdeen to the northward.

DOON, a lake and river of Ayrshire. The lake is situated chiefly in the parish of Straiton, and is about 7 miles in length. On an island are the remains of an old castle, belonging to the Earl of Cassilis. The river issues from the N. W. end of the lake, and, after a circuitous course of upwards of 18 miles, falls into the Atlantic, 2 miles S. from Ayr. Its banks are very beautiful. Both lake and river abound with trout and salmon. The river forms the N. E. boundary of Carrick.

DORES, a parish in Inverness-shire, situated on the banks of Loch Ness, which bounds it on the W. side, extending 20 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is mountainous, having a narrow valley running nearly the whole length of the parish. The soil is light, but not much cultivated, the greater part of it being fit only for sheep pasture. Besides Loch Ness, there are two or three smaller lakes which abound with trout. Extensive plantations of fir ornament this district. Population 1314.

DORNOCH, a parish in the county of Sutherland, extending 9 miles from E. to W. along the coast of the frith of Dornoch, and from N. W. to S. about 15 measured miles. The shores are flat and sandy, and the lands contiguous in general level, but are gradually elevated as they approach the hilly districts towards the north. The soil is sandy, approaching to loam as it recedes from the coast. The river Evelicks, which falls into the frith at the Meikle-ferry, affords a few salmon and trout. In the hilly

district there are 5 or 4 small lakes. Fallowing of land is unknown, and the use of lime as a manure is but lately introduced. There are several quarries of whinestone, and one of excellent freestone, near the town. Population of the town and parish 2681.---The BURGH of DORNOCH is situated on the N. coast of the frith of Dornoch, nearly opposite to the burgh of Tain, which lies on the S. side of the frith. The town is small and going fast to decay, although it is the county town. It is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 8 councillors; and along with Tain, Dingwall, Wick, and Kirkwall, unites in sending a member to parliament. Dornoch was formerly the seat of the Bishop of Caithness, and the W. end of the cathedral is still kept in repair as the parish church. It was erected in the 11th century, and enlarged in 1280, burnt in 1570, and repaired in 1630. The ruins of the bishop's castle, which appears to have been a stately and sumptuous edifice, still remain.

DORNOCH FRITH, or the Frith of Tain, an arm of the sea which divides the southern parts of Sutherland from the county of Ross. Its entrance is nearly 15 miles wide, but gradually becomes narrower, till, about 3 miles W. from the town of Dornoch, its breadth is not more than 2 miles, where there is a ferry called the Meikle-ferry. After this it becomes much wider, forming an inner harbour or bay, where another ferry is established, called the Little-ferry. At this ferry is an excellent roadstead, where vessels of considerable burden can lie at anchor. Vessels of 500 tons are said to have water on this bar at spring tides. On the Sutherland coast, too, in calm weather, vessels of small burden may lie in safety; but a formidable bar extends from this coast almost to the S. side of the frith, called, from the incessant noise, the Gizzing Briggs; but vessels may enter with safety under the direction of a pilot. The shores produce shell-fish, and the banks abound with cod and haddocks.

DORNOCK, a parish in the county of Dumfries. It is nearly a square of 2 and a half miles, extending along the banks of the Solway Frith. The surface is remarkably flat, and the soil loamy, upon a strong clay bottom. The small river Kirtle runs through a part of it. The fishings in the Solway Frith employ a great number of the inhabitants. A large peat-moss furnishes plenty of fuel. There are the remains of a Roman military road through the parish; al-

so a druidical temple, an entrenchment, and a strong square tower on the estate of the Marquis of Annandale. The great road from Carlisle to Portpatrick passes through it. Population 788.

DOUGLAS, a parish in Lanarkshire, about 12 miles long, and from 4 to 7 broad. Along the banks of the river Douglas the soil is good; farther up it becomes spouty and wet, and the back grounds are chiefly a cold till. On the holms of the river are a few arable farms; but these bear a small proportion to what is laid out in sheep pasture.---There is very little natural wood; but Lord Douglas has planted upwards of 1200 acres with a variety of trees. The parish abounds with coal, lime, and freestone; many of the seams of coal are 7 feet in thickness, and will be inexhaustible for many centuries. Besides the Douglas, the parish is watered by three small streams. The VILLAGE of DOUGLAS is situated nearly in the middle of the parish, and is in a line of the great Glasgow roads from Glasgow to England, and from Edinburgh to Ayr. It lies 6 miles S. of Lesmahago. It has a small manufacture of cotton, and another cotton-work has been lately erected in its vicinity. The old castle of Douglas was burnt down about 60 years ago; but part of the new castle has been built in the most elegant style. Population 1873.

DOUGLAS, a river which takes its rise 9 miles above the village of Douglas, and falls into the Clyde about 7 miles below the same village.

DOUGLASDALE, the name of the middle ward of Lanarkshire. Lord Douglas is the principal proprietor.

DOUNE, a small town in the parish of Kilmadock, Perthshire, 8 miles N. W. of Stirling. It is pleasantly situated on the bank of Teith, near the confluence of the Ardoch with that river. It consists of 3 streets uniting, in the centre of which a neat market cross was lately erected. The town is plentifully supplied with springs of excellent soft water. The introduction of the cotton manufacture has greatly contributed to the improvement of the town. For some time past Doune has been noted for excellent slaters. This town has also been long celebrated for the manufacture of Highland pistols, which art was introduced here in 1646. There are three great cattle markets in the year.---The old and the new town of Doune contains (including the labourers at the Deanston cotton-works) upwards of 1630 inhabitants. Towards the S. E. of the town, on a peninsula formed

at the junction of the Teith and Ardoch, stand the ruins of the castle of Doune. Nature has pointed out this spot as a place of strength. The castle is a huge square building, the walls of which are 40 feet high, and about 10 feet thick; what remains of the tower is at least 80 feet in height. It is quite uncertain when this castle was built: the first mention of it in any record is Sir James Stuart of Beath being made constable thereof, in the reign of James V. but as it was the family seat of the Earls of Monteith, it is with great probability conjectured to have been built by one of that family about the 11th century. It is now the property of the family of Stuart, giving the second title of Baron Doune to the Earls of Moray.

DOWALLY, See DUNKELD.

DOWALTON (LOCH,) in the county of Wigton, and parish of Sorbie, is about 2 miles long, and 1 and a half broad.

DOWNE-HILL, in the parish of Edenkillicie in Morrayshire; a fortress of great antiquity. It is a conical shape, around a considerable part of which runs the rapid river of Divie, in a deep rocky channel; and, where not defended by the river, it is encircled by a deep ditch or fosse, with a strong rampart.

DRAINY, a parish in the county of Moray, is a peninsula formed by the Moray frith and the loch of Spynie. It extends in length about 4 miles, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. The general appearance of the country is low and flat. Scarcely one half of the surface is arable, the greater part being barren moor ground, covered with heath and coarse grass. The land under cultivation is fertile. It is watered by the river Lossie, at the mouth of which a fishing village is built, called Lossie-mouth. There are 2 small eminences, which are quarried for the excellent freestone of which they are composed. Near Cansea, a small fishing village in the parish, the shore is bold, having an uninterrupted mass of freestone. Population 911.

DREGHORN, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, bounded on the W. N. W. and N. by the water of Annock. It extends nearly 9 miles in length, and varies from 1 to 3 in breadth. The surface is level, having a gentle declivity from the eastern limits to the sea. The upper and middle parts of the parish have a deep clay soil, which towards the sea becomes intermixed with sand and gravel; the holms on the banks of the Annock and Irvine are a fine deep loam. Almost the whole of the pa-

rish is arable. It is mostly inclosed, and well sheltered by belts of planting. A considerable quantity of fine cheeses are made here. There is a coalery in the W. end of the parish, yielding annually 11,000 tons of coal.---The VILLAGE of DREGHORN is beautifully situated on the side of the Annock, 2 miles E. of Irvine, and 5 W. of Kilmarnock, and is well adapted for manufactures, though none are at present carried on. Population 797.

DREINICH, a small island in Argyleshire, in Loch Linnhe.

DRON, a parish in Perthshire. It extends in length between 3 and 4 miles, and about 3 in breadth, stretching in a sloping direction from the Ochil hills to the vale of Strathern. In many places the face of the hills exhibit a broken and irregular surface, roughened by projecting rocks, and overgrown with furze; but in other places there are considerable patches of corn land on the very tops of craggy precipices. Several small streams pour down the sides of the hills, and fall into the Earne. Several springs contain metallic substances in solution. Freestone abounds, and the appearances of coal are flattering. On the southern descent of the hill, opposite to the church, stands a large mass of whinstone, of an irregular figure, called The Rocking Stone of Dron; it is about 10 feet in length and 7 in breadth. On a gentle pressure with the finger, it has a perceptible motion, and the vibration continues for some minutes after the pressure is removed. This with similar stones in different parts of Scotland, is conjectured to have been used by the Druids in the superstitious ceremonies of former times. Population 499.

DRUMLADE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, from 5 to 6 miles in length, and from 4 to 5 in breadth. The surface is composed of small hills and vallies. Some of the former are covered with firs, but by far the greater part is uninclosed. There has lately been discovered a fine species of clay marl, which promises to be of considerable service in improving the land. There is plenty of coarse limestone, freestone, whinstone, and some slate. There are three tumuli, near one of which are the remains of an encampment of King Robert Bruce, after he had defeated Cummine Earl of Badenoch. Population 780.

DRUMLANRIG, a small village in the parish of Durisdeer, Dumfries-shire, situated upon the Nith, about 13 miles N. W. of Dumfries, ornamented by a noble seat of the Duke of Queensberry; it is nearly a

square, and adorned at the top with 12 turrets.

DRUMLITHIE, a considerable manufacturing village in Kincardineshire, in the parish of Glenbervie, on the road from Laurencekirk to Stonehaven.

DRUMMELZIER, a parish in Peebles-shire. It is about 5 miles in breadth, and 12 miles in length, chiefly on the banks of the Tweed. The surface is beautifully varied with hills, rivulets, and plains, and the soil is of a fertile sandy loam. In the churchyard is pointed out the burial place of the celebrated Merlin.---The **VILLAGE OF DRUMMELZIER** is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tweed. Population 292.

DRUMMOCHY, a village immediately adjoining Nether Largo, at which there is a flax spinning mill.

DRUMMOND, a village in Ross-shire, in the parish of Kiltarn, seated on a level field near the river Skiack. It is increasing rapidly in extent and population. It is situated on the post road from Dingwall to Novar Inn.

DRUMNADIAL, a high mountain in Inverness-shire, on the S. side of Loch Lochy.

DRUMOAK, a parish partly in Aberdeenshire, partly in Kincardine, in extent about 4 miles and 2 broad. The surface is hilly, a great part being only fit for sheep pasture. The arable soil produces only spare crops of barley and oats. The tower of Drum is a very ancient edifice. Population 628.

DRUMSTURDY MUIR, a small village in the parish of Monifieth, Angus-shire. It contains about 140 inhabitants.

DRUMUACHDER, a high hill about 3 miles N. from the castle of Blair in Athole.

DRYBURGH, a small village on the banks of the Tweed, in the parish of Merton, Berwickshire, where are the remains of an ancient abbey, founded by Hugh Moreville, constable of Scotland in the reign of King David I. The fine ruins of the abbey are the property of the Earl of Buchan, whose elegant seat, called Dryburgh Abbey, is in the immediate neighbourhood; and at whose expense is just finished a chain bridge over the Tweed. The appearance of this bridge is uncommonly light and elegant, and, connected with the fine scenery of Dryburgh, it is beautiful and interesting. It consists of a platform of wood, supported by chains suspended from pillars on each side of the river, at the height of 18 feet, and has no support under it; the extreme length is

261 feet, 6 and a half feet at each end, and 5 in the centre in breadth.

DRYFF, a river in Dumfries-shire, which takes its rise in the northern district of the parish of Hutton, and, after a course directly S. of about 11 miles, empties itself into the Annan, about midway between Lockerbie and Lochmaben.

DRYFESDALE, or **DRYSDALE**, a parish in the centre of the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It extends about 7 miles in length from N. to S., and varies in breadth from 1 to 6; containing 15 and a half square miles. The southern parts are generally flat and well cultivated; but the upper or northern parts are hilly, and chiefly appropriated for sheep pasture. It is watered by the Annan, the Dryfe, the Milk, and the Currie, all of which abound with trout and salmon. There are 5 or 4 small lakes, which afford abundance of excellent marl. The town of Lockerbie is situated on the banks of the Dryfe, in this parish. From the top of White-wynd, or White-woollen-bill, the only eminence in the parish, is an extensive prospect of the Solway Frith and the English border. Whinstone is quarried near the town of Lockerbie, and there is great abundance of limestone. It contains a great number of Roman and British encampments, and vestiges of many old castles and strong towers. The great Roman road can be distinctly traced near the town of Lockerbie, and on the other side of the Dryfe. Population 1895.

DRYMEN, a parish in the county of Stirling. The utmost length of the inhabited part is 15 miles, but the moors extend much farther; the greatest breadth is 9 miles. In some places, the country is rugged and mountainous; in others, flat and level; but for the most part, it is an irregular slope, intersected by a number of small rapid streams, of which the Duchray, the Enrick, and the Forth, are the chief. Near the church is the village of Drymen. Population 1500.

DUBIESIDE, a village in the parish of Markinch, Fifeshire, on the Frith of Forth, at the mouth of the Leven. Population 200.

DUCHRAY, a river in Stirlingshire, which joins the Forth nearly opposite to the church of Abarfoyle.

DUDDINGSTON, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, bounded on the N. by the Forth. It extends from the foot of Arthur's Seat, about 4 miles in length, gradually increasing in breadth to the eastern extremity.

ty, which is nearly 2 miles broad. There is not a more highly cultivated spot in Scotland. It contains the villages of Easter and Wester Duddingston, Portobello, and Brickfield. Salt has been long manufactured in this parish; from six pans, 18,000 bushels of salt are annually delivered. Coal abounds every-where; the quality is in general excellent, and procures a ready market in the metropolis. Clay is found near the village of Brick-field, of so pure a kind, that it has been made into crucibles capable of resisting a great degree of heat; and, from its excellence, a manufacture of stoneware has been set on foot there. Near the limestone strata, curious and rare petrifications of plants and trees have been found. Marl abounds in Duddingston Loch, and is occasionally wrought. The botanist, in this district, will find great scope for the gratification of his taste; the base of Arthur's Seat, and borders of Duddingston Loch, contain many rare and curious plants. Population 1553.--The VILLAGE of DUD-DINGSTON is situated at the foot of Arthur's Seat, and surrounded by the loch of that name on the S. and W. sides. Its situation is charming, and the prospect delightful, though not extensive. The church is an ancient neat fabric. It has a few good modern houses, as villas for such as choose to retire here from Edinburgh during the summer season.--EASTER DUD-DINGSTON is two miles distant from this; it is inhabited chiefly by Colliers.

DUFFUS, a parish in the county of Moray, bounded on the W. and N. by the Moray Frith; 6 miles in length, and from 2 to 5 in breadth. Except a small rising ground in the middle of the parish, it is a continued plain, which is every where arable. Along the coast there is a sandy plain of half a mile in breadth, covered with a meagre, green, bent pasture. The rest is a fertile clay soil, capable of producing any sort of grain. Agriculture is now attended to, and the country is assuming an improving aspect. The fishing village of Burgh-head is situated on the coast. On the S. and W. boundaries, there are many acres of thriving plantations. Along the coast are quarries of limestone, a treasure in agriculture which is unfortunately locked up for want of fuel. There is an obelisk near the small village of Kairn, said to have been erected on account of the victory gained by Malcolm II. over the Danish general Camus; and on the N. W. border of the lake of Spynie, on an artificial mound, are still standing the walls of the

castle of Old Duffus.--The VILLAGE of DUFFUS is regularly built, having a square, with a church in the centre, and four streets leading to it, regularly paved. Population 1623.

DUIRNISH, a parish in Inverness-shire, in the isle of Skye, about 25 miles long, and 13 broad. The extent of sea coast is about 80 miles, the district being intersected by large arms of the sea, the chief of which are Loch Bay, Loch Potteck, Loch Dunvegan, and Loch Harlosh. The promontories or headlands are exceedingly high and rocky. The shores afford annually about 100 tons of kelp. The whole parish affords excellent pasture, and there are many fertile arable spots on the coast. The remains of ancient fortifications, similar to those in other parts of the Hebrides, are to be seen on almost every headland of the parish. Population 3361.

DULL, an extensive Highland parish in Perthshire, about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. It is divided into five districts, one of which, Appin, is an open flat haugh on the banks of the Tay; the rest of the parish exhibits a mountainous appearance, interspersed, however, with many tracts of rich arable ground. There are 15 lakes in the parish, all of which abound with trout, pike and eel. Of these Loch Tummel is the most considerable. The rivers Tay and Tummel run through the district. Sheep-farming is chiefly attended to. Fuel is exceedingly scarce, as the peats are bad and at a great distance, and no coal has yet been discovered. The military road from Stirling to Inverness passes through the whole length of the parish. It contains many Druidical temples, and a number of castles, or watch-towers. Population 4329.

DULNAN, a river of Inverness-shire, which, after watering the extensive parish of Duthil, falls into the Spey, opposite the kirk of Abernethy.

DUMBARNY, a parish of Strathearne in Perthshire. It extends 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; takes in the most beautiful part of the strath, and is enclosed, as it were, on all sides, having the Ochils on the S. the hill of Mordun or Moncrief on the N., and is bounded on the W. by rising grounds, intersected by the river Earne in its various windings. The grounds are every where covered with plantations, avenues, and hedgerows. The view from the top of the hill of Moncrieff is so grand, extensive, and various, that Mr Pennant has given it the name of "the glory of Scot-

land." The soil varies from clay to a loam and light sand, but is in general very fertile. There is a small village at the bridge of Earne, which, from its situation, promises to become considerable. Pitcaithly, so famous for its mineral waters, is in the parish.---Population 1037.

DUMBENAN, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lately united to that of Huntly. (q. v.)

DUMFRIES-SHIRE, is bounded on the N. by Lanarkshire, on the E. by the counties of Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh, on the S. by the Solway Frith and the marches of England, and on the W. by the stewartry of Kirkcudbright and the county of Ayr. It extends in length from N. W. to S. E. about 60 miles, and is about 30 at its greatest breadth, containing 1006 square miles. It contains four royal burghs, Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, and Lochmaben, several small towns and villages, and is divided into 42 parochial districts, containing 62,960 inhabitants. It comprehends 3 districts or stewartries, viz. Annandale, Eskdale, and Nithsdale. A great part of the country is mountainous, overspread with heath, and well stocked with game; but the valleys, through which the Esk, the Annan, the Nith, and other rivers run, are fertile and pleasant. The highest mountains border with Lanarkshire and Peebleshire. These are of great extent, forming a waving ridge across the country, from the one coast to the other. These hills afford pasture to innumerable flocks of sheep and black cattle, many thousands of which are annually sent to England. Descending into the vales, the surface becomes more agreeable, and the country is in a high state of cultivation: its face is diversified with lofty swelling knolls, level meadows, gentlemen's seats, farm houses, cottages, open lawns, and wooded eminences; the greater part is enclosed with hedgerows or stone walls, and the produce in wheat, oats, and barley, is far more than sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants. In this county the use of lime as a manure has been of the most material advantage, and has turned the attention of the farmer more to agriculture than to pasturage. Much of the land which was formerly waste and unprofitable, has of late years assumed a verdant and fruitful appearance. In ancient times, Dumfries-shire was inhabited by the Selgovæ, a tribe of the Cumbri, the most ancient inhabitants of the middle and southern parts of the island. They were found by the Romans in this part of the country, when they established the pro-

vince of Valentia. Dumfries-shire contains many elegant seats, of which Drumlanrig is the chief. Few counties in Scotland possess more valuable minerals. The hills which border with Clydesdale contain mines rich in silver. The veins of Wanlockhead vary from a few inches to 15 feet, the ore yield from 74 to 80 per cent. Silver is extracted from the lead in the proportion of from 6 to 12 ounces in the ton. Wanlockhead produces about 1000 tons annually, worth L.20 per ton. Gold is found in these mountains, in veins of quartz, or washed down into the sand of the rivulets, which from the heaps remaining on their banks, appear to have been formerly searched with great care. There is a mine of antimony at Glendinning, the only one in Britain. From 1793 to 1798, it produced 100 tons of the regulus of antimony, worth L.84 per ton. Coal and limestone are found in most parishes, and excellent freestone is also abundant. In the parishes of Penpont, Kirkmichael, and Canoby, are indications of iron; in Langholm, copper is wrought. Besides the mineral springs of Moffat and Hartfell Spaw, there are a great many wells which contain mineral impregnations. The rivers abound with trout and salmon, and on the shores of the Solway Frith, the polyopus is frequently found. The valued rent of Dumfries-shire is L.158,627, 10s. Scots, and the real rent may be estimated about L.109,700 Sterling.

DUMFRIES, a parish in the above county in the district of Nithsdale, 6 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth, lying on the E. bank of the Nith. It contains 15 square miles. The tract of country may be considered as an extensive vale, spreading from the N. W. towards the Solway Frith. Near the confines, on the N. E. lies Locharmoss, an extensive morass, intersected by Locharm water. It is a dead flat, extending to the Solway Frith, 10 miles in length; and appears to have been once an inlet from that arm of the sea, for a stratum of sea sand is found at a certain depth, and pieces of vessels and anchors have been dug up. The improvements in agriculture of late years have been very great; and several plantations of oak, elm, and other trees, have been lately laid out. Around the town are numerous enclosures, surrounded with trees. In the middle of Locharmoss is a strong chalybeate spring, called Crichton's well; and, about a mile E. of the town, is a Craig or rock, curiously hollowed, known by the name of the Maidenbower Craig. Population 9262.

DUMFRIES, a royal burgh, and the county town of the shire, is distant 26 miles N. E. of Kirkcudbright, and 75 S. W. of Edinburgh. It is situated on the left bank of the river Nith, about 9 miles above where it discharges itself into the Solway Frith. In the 12th century, it was a place of some consideration. It was in the church of this town, that Robert Bruce killed the traitor Cumine, who had betrayed his secrets to the English. A bridge over the Nith, some religious houses, and a castle, with the fishings of the river, contributed to form it into a town. While England and Scotland were separate kingdoms, Dumfries was a place of strength, where the Scots borderers retired from the hostile incursions of the English. Since the beginning of the last century, it has made gradual advances in wealth and population. The principal street extends full three quarters of a mile, the whole length of the town, in a direction parallel to the Nith. Towards the middle of the town it is nearly 100 feet in width. Besides this, there are 8 other streets, with bye-lanes, making the breadth of the town from a quarter to a third of a mile. Dumfries has two handsome churches, with spires and clocks, a large Catholic, an Episcopal, a Relief, a United Secession, a Methodist, and a Missionary meeting-house. It has a fine town-house and guild-hall, a new prison on an improved plan, an infirmary, and house of correction. Here are two bridges over the Nith. The lower consists of 9 arches, and is said to be 500 years old; the other is an elegant structure, erected a few years ago. The industry of the place is employed chiefly for the accommodation of the inhabitants and the circumjacent country. It possesses no considerable manufacture, nor extensive commercial transactions, though almost every branch of mechanical and commercial industry is practised. On the other side of the Nith is a large village called Bridgend, which is connected with the town by two bridges. Dumfries is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 12 merchants and 7 trades councillors; and joins with Lochmaben, Annan, Sanquhar, and Kirkcudbright, in sending a member to parliament. Its revenue is about L.1600 annually. The Circuit Court of Justiciary for the county of Dumfries and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright is held in the town twice a year. Dumfries is perhaps a place of higher gaiety and elegance than any other town of its size in Scotland. The citizens of Dumfries are fond of polite a-

musements. They have a well attended theatre, and regular assemblies. The amusements of the town, the advantages which its excellent schools afford for education, and its convenient and healthy situation, invite many of the inferior gentry from the neighbouring counties, to spend in it a great part of the year. The Dumfries and Galloway hunt meet here annually, and the Caledonian hunt occasionally. King James presented to the trades of Dumfries a small silver tube, like a pistol barrel, called the silver gun, with his royal license to shoot for it every year. At that festival they are mustered in bands, under the colours of their respective corporations, and the day concludes with a social entertainment. Dumfries gives the title of Earl to the chief of the family of Crichton. In the N. W. corner of the church-yard is interred the celebrated Robert Burns, to whose memory there is now erected a splendid monument. Population 7120.

DUN, a parish in the county of Angus. It is situated on the road from Brechin to Montrose, from which towns it is nearly equidistant. Its extent in length and breadth is about 4 miles.—The surface is level, and the soil rich and fertile. The river Southesk runs through it, over which there is a handsome bridge of three arches, erected in the year 1787. Population 680.

DUNAN POINT, a promontory on the S. W. coast of the isle of Skye.

DUNBAR, a parish in the county of Haddington, extending 9 miles along the coast, and a medium nearly 2 miles in breadth. The face of the country is very pleasant, rising gradually from the coast, which is generally low and sandy. The soil is rich and fertile, partly a deep loam, partly clay, and partly a light mould. Most of the fields are enclosed with stone dikes or thorn hedges. The farmers are generally opulent and respectable, and are always ready to adopt any plan which tends to improvements. The parish is watered by two small rivers, the Tyne and the Biel, which fall into the sea near the town. Besides the town and its suburbs Belhaven, there are two considerable villages, West Barus, and East Barus. There is plenty of limestone in the parish. On the shore pebbles are frequently found, and near the harbour is a fine specimen of martial jasper, which takes a very fine polish. Here are frequently found those beautiful specimens of geodes or septaria, (iron ore,) generally termed the geodes of Dunbar. Population of the town and parish 3982.—The **BURGH OF DUN-**

BAR is 27 miles E. from Edinburgh, and the same distance N. W. from Berwick. It stands on a gentle eminence at the bottom of the bay on a dry soil.---The principal street is broad and spacious, containing a number of well built houses. It has no public buildings worth notice, excepting the church, which is an ancient fabric at the E. end of the town, founded in 1392. The town is well supplied with fine water brought two miles in pipes. Dunbar was erected into a royal burgh by David II. sometime about the middle of the 14th century. It is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and 15 councillors, and joins with Haddington, N. Berwick, Jedburgh, and Lauder, in sending a Member to Parliament. Its revenue amounts to L.1000 per annum, arising from shore-dues, customs, and other casualties.---The harbour was originally of Belhaven, which is within the royalty, although nearly a mile W. of the town. The E. pier of the present harbour was begun under Cromwell, who contributed L.300 towards the expense. Another pier on the W. has been built since, and many improvements executed. It is small, and the entrance very difficult, as it is amongst rocks, and cannot be taken in bad weather. It has a dry dock, and ship-building is carried on to some extent. It is defended by a small fort of 12 guns, but its own situation is the surest defence. Dunbar carries on but little trade at present, except the exportation of corn and the importation of kelp for the manufacture of soap. It has a few fishing boats, and is the seat of a custom house. A little to the W. of the harbour are the ruins of the castle, situated partly on the land, and partly on rocks surrounded by the sea.---The date of its erection is unknown. On that side surrounded by the sea, part of a high wall remains, in which is a coat of arms much injured, which appears to have been placed over the door of a hall or chapel.---The whole is, however, in so ruinous a state, that no adequate idea can be formed of its former state. Before the use of artillery it was deemed impregnable, and was always a place of great national importance, being looked upon as the key of the kingdom on the E. border. It has sustained many sieges. In 1337 it was most gallantly defended by the countess of March for 19 weeks, against the English under the Earl of Salisbury, who was obliged to raise the siege in disgrace. In it Edward II. took refuge, after his defeat at Bannockburn; here also the Earl of Both-

well fled, leaving the unfortunate Mary in the hands of the associated lords at Carberry-hill. It was demolished by order of the Scottish parliament.

DUNBARTONSHIRE, (or, as it was anciently called, the shire of Lennox,) extends in length about 40 miles, and in breadth 12. It is bounded on the N. by Perthshire, on the E. by the counties of Stirling and Lanark, on the S. by the river Clyde and Renfrewshire, and on the W. by an arm of the sea called Loch Long. It contains 280 square miles, or 116,000 acres. The greater part of the county is covered with heathy hills, which are now assuming a more luxuriant appearance since the introduction of sheep. Many of the mountains are elevated to a great height. The ridge of which Benlomond is a part, is the beginning of that extensive range which crosses the country from this place to the E. coast of Aberdeenshire, called the Grampians. The lower grounds, which lie on the banks of Loch Lomond, the Clyde, and the Leven, are not so fertile as the corresponding parts of some of the neighbouring counties, notwithstanding which, it is agreeably diversified, and inhabited. The banks of the Leven, in particular, are covered with numerous bleachfields, printfields, and cotton-works, with villages erected for the accommodation of the workmen, hamlets, and elegant seats. Upwards of 12,000 acres are covered with natural wood, and there are many fine lakes or lochs, of which Loch Lomond is the chief. Dunbartonshire contains only one royal burgh, and several thriving villages; it is divided into 12 parishes, which contain 21,729 inhabitants. Dunbartonshire contains few valuable minerals. Freestone and slate are abundant; and in some places limestone, ironstone, and coal, are found. Many of the mountains are apparently volcanic, in particular the rock on which the castle is built. The manufactures carried on in this country are very extensive. The valued rents of Dunbartonshire is L.33,327 Scots, and the land rent is about L.56,000 Sterling.

DUNBARTON, a parish in the above county, is nearly circular, having a diameter of about 2 miles and a half. The surface is flat, and the ground well cultivated. The Clyde washes it on the S. and the Leven on the W. The castle of Dunbarton is situated at a small distance from the town, on the point of land formed by the junction of the Clyde and Leven. It stands on the top of a rock, which divides about the middle, and forms two summits. The

sides are craggy, and the buildings upon it; though not very fine, have a good effect. The venerable Bede informs us, that it was the strongest fortification in the kingdom in his time, and deemed almost impregnable. It was reduced by famine in the year 756, by Egbert, king of Northumberland, and taken by escalade on the 2d April, in the year 1571. The rock seems to have been anciently a volcano. The sides are composed of rude basaltic columns, of which huge masses have been broken off, and fallen to the bottom by the injuries of time. Many parts of the rock are strongly magnetic, causing the compass to vary at a considerable distance. The plant, generally supposed the true Scots thistle, is found here in great abundance. The castle of Dunbarton, is one of the 4 forts which are kept in repair by the articles of Union. It is garrisoned by a governor, lieutenant-governor, a fort-major, subaltern officers, and one company of invalids. Population of the town and parish 2790. The BURGH of DUNBARTON, the county town of the shire, lies 15 miles W. of Glasgow. It is situated on a peninsula, almost surrounded by the Leven; about half a mile above its junction with the Clyde. It is a very ancient place; and supposed to be the Alclud or Balclutha of the Britons; and capital of the Strathclydenese. It was erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II. in the year 1221, and its ancient privileges confirmed by a charter of Novodamus from James VI. in 1609. By this charter it possesses a common of some miles extent, and "a right to fish in Leven, from Balloch to the castle," and "to the hail fishing in Clyde, from Kelvin to Loch Dong." It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 15 councillors, and has 5 incorporated trades. It joins with Renfrew, Glasgow, and Rutherglen, in sending a member to parliament. The revenue is about £.600 per annum. Dunbarton consists principally of one street, and a few lanes or wynds, with pretty large suburbs on the W. side of the Leven, in the parish of Cardross. At nearly the E. end of the town, fronting the street, a handsome new church with a fine spire and clock; has been built within these few years. The town house is a mean fabric. This town suffered greatly from an inundation of the rivers Clyde and Leven; some time prior to 1607; for in that year the king and parliament granted to Dunbarton 37,000 merks Scots for raising hulwarks to resist the inundations of the two rivers; with a right to

all the drowned land they should thus recover. At nearly the W. end of the town, there is a fine bridge, and the only one over the Leven, consisting of 5 arches, the largest of which is 62 feet span. It is 25 feet above low water mark, and 300 feet long. Dunbarton has a good harbour, with a commodious quay, and carries on a considerable trade; but the entrance is much obstructed by a ledge of rocks. A number of looms are here employed by the Glasgow manufacturers in the weaving of cotton manufacture; but the chief business of the town is the glass-works. Two tan-works of no great extent, and some other business of small import, constitute the rest of its trade. It has a respectable grammar school, and one for mathematics and accounts.

DUNBEATH, a river of Caithness, which runs into the German Ocean, 8 miles N. E. of the Ord.

DUNBLANE, a parish in Perthshire, in the district of Monteith. It extends about 9 miles in length and 6 in breadth. The ground in general has a gradual declivity from the surrounding hills to the river Allan, which runs through the parish. Upwards of one-half of the parish is moorland. The arable land lies principally on the banks of the Allan, and the Ardoch, which run along the western border. There is a great extent of natural wood, and several plantations of fir. There are several pits of excellent marl, and lime and coal are distant about 8 or 10 miles. A mineral spring has been lately discovered, which is much resorted to by invalids. Dunblane is a peerage, by the title of Viscount, in the person of the Duke of Leeds. Population of the town and parish 2735. The TOWN of DUNBLANE is 6 miles N. from Stirling. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Allan, on a gently rising ground, and consists of one street, with some lanes. It was first a cell of the Culdees, and afterwards erected into a bishopric by David I. The cathedral, which overlooks the town, is on the E. bank of the Allan, and was founded by that monarch in 1142; the steeple or tower is a more modern building, detached from the church. The choir is kept in repair, and used as the parish church. Dr. Leighton, who was made Bishop of the see in 1662, and afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow, bequeathed his library for the use of the clergy of the diocese of Dunblane, with a small fund for its support; since that time it has received many additions, and is now a good collection. Dunblane has a tolbooth, in which

the sheriff and justice of peace courts are held for the district of Monteith, and the commissary court for the bounds of the diocese.

DUNBOG, a parish in Fifeshire, bounded on the N. by the Tay. It lies in a valley between two hills, having an extensive bog or morass, from which it takes its name. The ground is in general wet and cold, but the greater part is arable, and proper for the culture of wheat. The extent of the parish is from 5 to 3 miles and a half in length, and about two in breadth. Population 185.

DUNCHONNEL, a small island of the Hebrides, in Argyshire, 5 miles N. W. of Jura.

DUNCOW, a village in Dumfries-shire, in the parish of Kirkmahoe. Population 200.

DUNDEE, a parish, in the county of Angus, 6 miles in length from E. W. along the banks of the Tay, its breadth varying from 1 to 4. It is bounded on the S. by the Tay. The soil is in general uneven, but many places are abundantly fertile. The Law, or hill of Dundee, is situated on the N. side of the town, rising in a conical shape to the height of 525 feet. On its summit are the distinct vestiges of a fortification, which tradition ascribes to Edward I. On the lands of Balgray are large rocks of porphyry. There are several quarries of sandstone, of very hard texture, but the principal stone used in building is brought from the Kinggoodie quarry, in the parish of Longforgan. Along the shores of the Tay, Scots Pebbles are found in great variety. Population of the town and parish 29,616. -- The **BURGH of DUNDEE** lies 42 miles N. E. from Edinburgh. It is seated on the bank of the river Tay, about 12 miles from its mouth. It is a large and well built town, consisting of four principal streets, diverging from the market-place or High Street, which is a spacious square, 360 long, by 100 feet broad, besides several lesser streets. On the S. side of this square stands the town-house, an elegant structure, with a handsome front, adorned with piazzas, and a spire 140 feet high. This building, which was finished in 1754, contains the guild-hall, the court-room, town-clerk's office, with vaulted repositories for the town records, and apartments for the Dundee Banking Company's office. The prison occupies the upper storey; the rooms are well aired and commodious, and at the same time perfectly secure. At the E. end of the square the trades have erected an elegant hall, with a front of Ionic pilasters, and a neat cupola: the under floor is occu-

piated with shops, and the upper floor contains a room for each incorporation, and a large hall for general meetings, which is occupied as a subscription coffee-room. At the S. E. corner of the square, a fine spacious street, called Castle-street, opens to the harbour. In this street an elegant Episcopal chapel, and a fine new theatre, have been lately built. A small distance W. from the great square is the old church, in which were originally four places of worship, with a large Gothic tower or steeple 156 feet high, at the W. end of the church. It is said to have been erected by David Earl of Huntingdon in 1189. On an eminence near the street called the Cowgate, the trades, in conjunction with the kirk session, have built St. Andrew's church. Dundee has also a Sailors' hall, which was often used for assemblies and as a theatre, before the new one was built. An infirmary has lately been built for the reception of indigent sick; and many years ago a dispensary was established under the patronage of Lord Douglas. This charity is now united to the infirmary, where the poor receive medicines gratuitously, by presenting a recipe from the attendant physician. A spirit for literature and education manifests itself in Dundee; for besides the public grammar-school, and the English school, there is an established academy for mathematics, the French and Italian languages, and the polite arts, with proper professors in the different branches, and a large apparatus for natural and experimental philosophy. Most of the streets of Dundee are neat, and the houses well built. The Nethergate and Overgate run to the westward from the square, and the Murraygate and Seagate to the eastward; the new streets are more spacious and elegant. The harbour is advantageously situated for trade, admitting easily trading vessels of the greatest burden; 154 vessels belong to the port, employing nearly 1300 seamen; of these vessels 8 are employed in the Greenland fisheries, and 11 in the London trade, one of which sails every three or four days; the remainder are employed in the Baltic and foreign trade, making a total of 15,000 tons. The harbour has lately been improved and enlarged, so as to render it of easy access and commodious; and at present a wet dock is now finished, and further improvements going on, on an extensive scale, which will add great facilities to trade. The Tay opposite to Dundee is about 2 and a half miles broad, and, being sheltered by the high land on each side, affords a safe roadstead to vessels of any burden, where

they may lie at anchor till the tide admits them into the harbour. The principal manufacture is linen of various kinds, Osnaburghs and other coarse linens for foreign markets. Besides these, a considerable quantity of sackcloth and cotton haggings is annually made for exportation. Several cotton-works have been attempted, but have not been successful. The Dundee coloured threads have been long in high repute. It was here that manufacture was first established. A Sugar-house was established some time ago, and is now carried on to good account. The great trade of Dundee has given rise to two private banking companies, besides a branch of the bank of Scotland. Dundee was erected into a royal burgh by King William; but as all the records and evidences of its ancient rights were destroyed or carried off by Edward I. Robert Bruce gave to the town an infestment and charter, granting "to the burgesses, their heirs and successors for ever, all the liberties and rights of which they were possessed in the time of Lord William, King of Scots." These rights were finally confirmed by the great charter from Charles I. The town is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 15 councillors; and joins with Forfar, St Andrews, Cupar, and Perth, in sending a member to parliament. Its revenues amount to £4000. In ancient times Dundee was strongly fortified, and some remains of its old fortifications at the Cowgate port, which is still kept up in respect for the memory of Mr Wishart, who preached from it to the people in the time of a plague. It had an old castle, which was demolished by Sir William Wallace, who ordered it to be destroyed, lest it should again fall into the hands of the English. This circumstance so exasperated Edward I., that, taking the town by storm, he set fire to it, and many of the inhabitants who had taken refuge in the churches were burnt, along with their most valuable effects. It was again taken and burnt by Richard II. and again by the English in the days of Edward VI. It suffered greatly during the troubles of Charles II., and Cromwell, being sometimes under one master, and sometimes another. It was taken by storm by the Marquis of Montrose; and the last and most destructive siege was, when taken by assault, and completely pillaged by General Monk. At this time, so great were the riches of Dundee, that every soldier in Monk's army had £60 sterling of plunder to his share.

DUNDELCHACK (LOCH), a lake in the parish of Daviot, in the county of Inverness. It is about 6 miles long, and 1 and a half broad, containing abundance of the finest trout. It is remarkable that it never freezes in winter, but very readily in spring, by one night's frost, in calm weather. It pours its waters by a small stream into the river Nairn.

DUNDONALD, a parish in the county of Ayr. It extends from the harbour of Irvine about 8 miles along the sea coast. The surface is varied, being divided into a higher and lower district by the Claven hills, which run through it directly N. and S. The higher district, being inland, is generally of a fertile clay, inclining in some places to loam, consisting of gentle eminences, and adorned with clumps and belts of planting. Below is a wide plain, extending to the coast, sandy and uncultivated. The Claven heights are many of them arable, and all afford excellent pasture. On the tops are many vestiges of encampments. The Troone is in this parish. Opposite to the village and castle is a beautiful hank of wood, surrounding the house of Auchan, a seat of the Earl of Eglintoun. Coal abounds in every part of the parish, of which a great quantity is annually exported. Population 1610.-- The VILLAGE of DUNDONALD is about 3 and a half miles S. of Irvine, situated at the N. W. edge of Claven hills. It is a thriving place, having an extensive cotton manufacture. Near it is the ancient and royal castle of Dundonald, from which the noble family of Cochrane take the title of Earl.

DUNDROICH, or "Druids hill," a mountain in the parish of Eddiestown, Peebles-shire, 2400 feet in height.

DUNEARN, a high hill, a mile N. of Burntisland. It is remarkable for a small lake upon its summit, which is never dry; supposed to be the crater of an extinguished volcano. On the N. side it is steep, rugged, and frightful, from the projection of the stones, and the immense quantity of rubbish which has fallen down.

DUNEATON, a small river in the parish of Crawfordjohn, which has its rise in Carn-table hill, and falls into the Clyde a mile above Clyde bridge.

DUNFERMLINE, a parish in Fifeshire, of an irregular figure, the average length of which is about 8 miles from N. to S. The surface slopes gradually to the sea, the soil varying from a gravel to a rich loam as we approach the coast, which is partly flat, and partly high and rocky. It possesses two

harbours, Charlestown and Limekilns. The rivulet Lyne passes near the town, and there are several extensive lakes, some of which have been drained and improved. Many acres of waste land have been lately planted with fir and other kinds of wood. The parish abounds with valuable mines and minerals. Coal of the best quality is found in every part of it, great quantities of which are exported from Inverkeithing and Limekilns. In many places there are prodigious rocks of white freestone, and whinstone is also found for paving the streets. Limestone has been wrought to a great extent, the Earl of Elgin possessing here the most extensive limeworks in Britain. Ironstone is also abundant, and is exported in great quantities to the Carron Company. Popul. 11,649.—The BURGH of DUNFERMLINE is situated on an eminence 6 miles N. from Queensferry, and 17 N. W. from Edinburgh. Dunfermline has one principal street, extending from E. to W. along the face of the hill, which is crossed at right angles by other streets, in which are a great number of well built houses; the streets are in general broad and straight. At the head of the Maygate stand the town-house and prison, and nearly in the centre of the High Street an elegant guild hall, with a steeple 132 feet high, containing assembly rooms, and apartments for the meetings of public bodies. The greater part of the town is situated on a hill or rising ground, having a pretty bold declivity towards the S. the ground, however, soon flattens to the Nether-town, which stands on a plain. The prospect it commands is remarkably beautiful and extensive. The size of the town is rapidly increasing, by the feuing of the estate of Pittencrieff, which forms a large suburb, connected with the town by an earthen mound nearly 300 feet in length. The burgh held of the monastery of Dunfermline for nearly two centuries, and became royal by a charter from King James VI., dated 24th May, 1588. The government of the town is vested in a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, and 22 councillors, annually elected, and joins with Queensferry, Culross, Inverkeithing, and Stirling, in sending a member to Parliament. The revenue is about L.1500 per annum. Dunfermline has been long distinguished for the manufacture of diaper and damask table linen. There are nearly 1200 looms employed. At an early period Dunfermline became a royal residence; Malcolm Canmore usually resided at a tower or castle,

built on an isolated hill, in a valley near the town. A palace was afterwards built, not far from the tower, in a most romantic situation; the S. W. wall still remains a monument of the magnificent fabric of which it was a part. The monastery was one of the most ancient in Scotland, being founded by Malcolm Canmore. It was a magnificent and extensive building, but fell an early sacrifice to the plundering army of Edward I. The remains of the abbey are now inconsiderable. The parish church and steeple are large and ancient, being part of the old abbey built by Malcolm Canmore. Here the founder, his queen, and 7 other Scottish monarchs, 5 queens, and several of the most eminent men of the kingdom, lie interred. Population of the town of Dunfermline and the adjoining suburb of Pittencrieff, 7,000.

DUNGISBAY-HEAD, said to be the *Barubium* of Ptolemy, is situated in the county of Caithness, and forms the N. E. corner of the island of Great Britain.

DUNIAN, a hill in the county of Roxburgh, on the borders of the parishes of Bedrule and Jedburgh, 1031 feet in height.

DUNIPACE, a parish of Stirlingshire. (See Larbert.)

DUNKELD and DOWALLY form one parish, yet the circumstances of each are so different, that it is better to give an account of them separately:

I. DUNKELD, a town in the above united parish, and county of Perth, is situated on the N. bank of the Tay, 15 miles N. from Perth. The scenery which surrounds it, has long been the subject of admiration, as romantic and delightful; and the improvements of the Duke of Athole, conducted on an extensive scale, with great taste, have given an additional ornament to the whole. Dunkeld is a place of great antiquity; it was the capital of ancient Caledonia; and about the dawn of Christianity, a Pictish king made it the seat of religion, by erecting there a monastery of Culdees, which King David I. in 1130, converted into a bishopric, and ranked it the first in Scotland. It is a burgh of barony, under the Duke of Athole. The principal manufacture is linen and yarn, for carrying on which it is conveniently situated. It is the chief market town of the Highlands. Lately a fine new bridge of 7 arches has been thrown over the Tay; a new street of elegant modern houses, on a line with the bridge, has been built, through which the Highland road passes, and the road by the west end

of the town is now shut up. The town is surrounded by a high wall, which incloses the Duke of Athole's property. The houses are crammed together in a corner, without garden ground, and the poorer class of inhabitants live in small dirty closes. Notwithstanding their vicinity to the Tay, they have not the privilege of a bleaching green; and every necessary of life is dear. The cathedral, which is about 200 feet long, and 60 wide, has once been a fine pile of building, though now much dilapidated. The choir is still entire, and converted into the parish church: it was built in 1350 by Bishop Sinclair, who is buried here. On the N. side of the choir is the charter-house, built by Bishop Lauder in 1469, the vault of which is now used as the burying place of the family of Athol; and the upper room is occupied as a charter-room by the Duke. The tower, which stands at the W. end of the N. aisle, is very elegant. Not far from the cathedral is the mansion of the Duke, a plain neat house, without any of the magnificence generally seen in a ducal residence. The gardens abound with fruit, which arrive at great perfection. Within the last 60 years, very extensive plantations have been made around the town. Dunkeld and its immediate vicinity, contained in 1811, 1360 inhabitants.

II. DOWALLY. This district is situated to the westward of Dunkeld, and may properly be considered as the country part of that parish. It extends in length about 6 miles along the N. bank of the Tay. The rocky hills of Craigy Barns and King's Seat are situated on the lower boundary of Dowally; the latter rises with a very sudden ascent from the brink of the river; and the road from Athol, which passes through Dowally, has been cut with great labour and expense along the bottom of it. The road overhangs the river so closely, and at such a height, that the timid traveller, who looks over the wall which has been built for security, is disposed to hasten on his way; but the range of tall and thick trees, while they conceal the terrors of the scene, add at the same time to its singular beauty. The soil on the hills is very shallow, but affords pasture to numerous flocks of sheep; and many of them are covered with natural forests, well stocked with red and roe deer. The soil of the haughs is light and sandy; that of the higher fields on the brow of the hills is stronger and deeper, with an intermixture of clay. In the back parts of the parish is Loch Ordie, which abounds with trout and eel. Pop. 533.

DUNKELD (LITTLE), a parish in the county of Perth. Its figure is a kind of irregular triangle, the longest sides of which are about 16 miles. Nature has divided it into 3 districts. 1st, the district of Murthly, which extends from the neighbouring parish of Kinclaven to a small village called Inver. The second extends from Inver for 10 miles along the banks of the Tay to Grantully; and this district, from having belonged in former times to the see of Dunkeld, still retains the name of the Bishopric. The cultivated lands form the south bank of the Tay; the fields are level, and the new system of agriculture has given the whole the appearance of an almost continued series of beautiful gardens. The remaining district is separated from the Bishopric by a hilly tract of considerable extent. It is a valley 9 miles in length, having the river Bran winding at the bottom till it falls into the Tay opposite Dunkeld. This district is generally of a fertile clay or loam. The hilly part of the whole parish occupies nearly 4000 acres. On the river Bran is a fine cascade, near which the Duke of Athole has built an elegant boudoir. The military road from Perth to Inverness passes through the parish. The ancient castle of Trochie, and some extensive cairns, are the principal monuments of antiquity which this parish contains. Population 2982.

DUNLICHTY, a parish in Inverness-shire, vide Daviot.

DUNLOP, a parish in the county of Ayr. It is of an oblong figure, 7 miles long, and 2 and a half broad. Its surface consists of a great variety of hills. None of these are high, but many of them afford beautiful and extensive prospects of the surrounding country. The ground is well adapted either for pasture or cultivation. The soil in the western parts of the parish is a light loam or thin clay; and towards the E. the prevailing soil is deep and heavy, with a cold wet bottom. The greater part is inclosed and well cultivated. This district has been long famous for that kind of cheese, which is named after the parish, Dunlop cheese. This parish is also noted for the spinning of fine yarn. It has a small village of the same name, which lies 5 miles S. of Beith. Population 998.

DUNNET, a parish in the county of Caithness. It extends about 10 miles in length, and on an average 2 and a half in breadth. It is the most northerly parish in Great Britain. Except Dunnet-head, there is scarcely an eminence in the parish. The

soil is in general light, with little clay or deep loam, and by far the greater part is uncultivated, and incapable of cultivation.

---The coast is in general bold and rocky, but from Dunnet-head it is flat, and affords safe anchorage to vessels in several bays and harbours. Population 1398.

DUNNET-HEAD is an extensive promontory, running into the Pentland Frith, on the western border of the parish of Dunnet. It consists of several hills interspersed with vallies. Through its whole extent Dunnet-head presents a front of broken rocks to the sea, the height of which varies from 100 to 400 feet. It is joined to the land by a narrow neck or isthmus, about a mile and a half broad.

DUNNICHEN, a parish in the county of Angus, extending in length 4 miles, and 2 to 3 in breadth. It is mostly arable, though the surface is hilly. The soil is tolerably fertile, and it is watered by 2 small brooks, which rise from a neighbouring moss. There are several extensive marl pits. Mr Dempster, the chief proprietor, has lately fenced part of his ground for a village called Letham, where there is a stamp-office, and a weekly market for the sale of yarn and brown linens. About a mile from the village is Dunnichen-house, the residence of that gentleman. There is plenty of excellent freestone. Population 1233.

DUNNING, a parish in the county of Perth, situated at the northern extremity of the Ochil hills, where they terminate in Strathearn. The high and moorland parts, which are elevated 1000 feet above the level of the sea, are laid out for sheep pasture. The declivities are in some places gentle, and admit of the plough; but the produce is scanty. In the lower parts the soil is arable, and partakes of the nature of carse land. Mr Graham of Orchil lately fenced out the village of New Pitcairn or Dragon's Den. Duncruib, the residence of Lord Rollo, holds a distinguished place in the parish. The house of Keltie, is an ancient edifice. Population 1723.---The **VILLAGE OF DUNNING**, lies 9 miles W. S. W. from Perth. It is well situated on the banks of Dunning-water, and contains a number of modern built houses, which have a good appearance. There was formerly a printfield here, and a good deal of weaving is still carried on. This village was burnt down by the Earl of Marr's army in 1715, in their retreat from Sheriff-muir to Perth.

DUNNOQTAR, a parish in the county of Kincardine, of a triangular figure, extend-

ing about 4 miles each side. It is situated on the coast, at the beginning of the great how or hallow of the Mearns. The surface is uneven, with frequent risings. Towards the coast the soil is a kind of clay loam; but as it recedes, it degenerates into a wet gravelly moor. The sea coast is very bold. There are many deep caves in the rocks, which are much frequented by gulls and other sea fowls. At the N. E. corner, where the small rivulet Carron runs into the sea, is situated the town of Stonehaven, having a fine natural harbour. The turnpike road from Montrose to Aberdeen passes through the town of Stonehaven, and another road runs directly from that town to Perth, through the valley of Strathmore. The castle of Dunnottar, now in ruins, is situated on a perpendicular rock, 150 feet above the level of the sea, on a plain about 3 acres in extent, and almost separated from the land by a deep chasm. It forms one of the most majestic ruins in Scotland, and before the invention of the artillery, must have been impregnable. It was often used as a state prison, and several of the non-conforming Presbyterian clergy were confined in it. It was built during the contest between Bruce and Baliol; and so great was its reputation for strength, that in 1651 it was used for the deposit of the regalia of Scotland, to preserve them from the English army. Population 1886.

DUN-O-DEER, a hill in Aberdeenshire, upon which are the ruins of a vitrified fort or castle.

DUNOON, a parish in Argyleshire, situated in the district of Cowal, on the W. side of the Frith of Clyde. It extends about 24 miles in length, and on an average 2 in breadth. The general appearance of the country is flat and agreeable, having a few eminences covered with natural wood in the back parts of the parish. Formerly the village of Dunoon was very considerable, and a place of resort on account of a ferry, which was the principal inlet to the district; but a new road being opened by Loch Lomond, around the head of Loch Long, has contributed to its decay. The castle of Dunoon, in the neighbourhood of the village, was once a royal residence, of which the family of Argyll were hereditary constables. Population 2130.

DUNREGGAN, a village in the county of Dumfries, 16 miles and a half N. W. from Dumfries.

DUNROSSNESS, a parish in Shetland, to which the parishes of Sandwick and

Cunningsburgh are united. It lies in the southern extremity of the Mainland. Population 3498.

DUNSBORF, a parish in the district of Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. It extends from the river Nith across the country to the Urr, nearly 12 miles in length, its breadth varying from half a mile to 4 miles. It contains 12,091 Scots acres. It is level along the Nith, but in general it is hilly, and towards the upper end, rocky and mountainous. Some parts of the soil are deep and fertile, but by far the greater proportion is light and shallow. A great number of sheep and black cattle are reared for the English market. Besides the Nith and Urr, the parish is watered by the river Cairn. In this parish, the poet Robert Burns rented a farm for some years, off Riddel of Glenriddel, where he established a Library for the instruction of the peasantry and tenants. Population 1325.

DUNSE, a parish in Berwickshire, is an oblong square of 8 miles by 5; extending over a part of the district of Lammermuir, and over the head of that fertile plain called the Merse. That part which lies in Lammermuir is hilly, and much covered with heath. Some of it, however, is uncultivated. The rest of the parish, or that which lies in the district of Merse, is exceedingly fertile, and in general inclosed. In this parish, the improvements in agriculture have proceeded with great rapidity. The river Whittadder runs through the whole extent of the parish. Dunse Law and Cockburn Law, two considerable hills, are also situated in it. About half a mile from the town is Dunse castle, the family residence of Hay of Drummelzier. It is surrounded by several hundred acres of thriving plantations. Nearly a mile and a half from Dunse, is the celebrated mineral well called Dunse Spa. Population 3082.---
THE TOWN OF DUNSE lies 42 miles S. E. from Edinburgh. It is finely situated in the centre of the county; encompassed on the W. N. and E. by the Lammermuir hills. The ancient site of the town was on the W. side of Dunse Law; but being burnt down, it was afterwards rebuilt at the S. W. side of the hill. The streets are regular and broad, and in general well paved and clean. It has a spacious market-place, or square. In this square is a small Doric column, erected to the memory of Joannes Duns Scotus, who was born in Dunse in the year 1274. Dunse has but little trade. There is a woollen manufacture on a small scale, and some linen of a good fabric is

made here. It has a good grammar school, a church, (a tolerable good building, with a neat spire,) 2 United Associate, and Relief meeting house, and about 2500 inhabitants.

DUNSINNAN, one of the Sidlaw hills, in the parish of Collace, and county of Perth, 6 miles N. E. from that town; it rises in a conical form, with a flat and verdant summit. At one place is to be traced a winding road cut into the rock; on the other sides it is steep, and of difficult access. It was defended by a strong rampart, which went quite round the upper part of the hill. The area within the ramparts is of an oval form, 210 feet long, 130 broad, and a little lower than the ruins of the rampart that surrounds it. The original height of this rampart cannot be ascertained; but from the immense mass remaining that overtops the interior summit of the hill, it must have been great. It is noted for being the seat of the castle of Macheth. Dunsinnan is 1024 feet above the level of the sea.

DUNSKERRY, a small island of Sutherland, 4 miles N. of the promontory of Far-out-Head.

DUNSTAFFNAGE, an ancient castle in Argyleshire, remarkable for being one of the first seats of the Scottish princes. It is situated on a promontory, almost insulated, in an arm of the sea, called Loch Etive, about 2 miles from Coumel, and about the same distance from the site of the ancient Beregonium. In this castle was long preserved the famous stone chair or seat, the palladium of North Britain, which was used as the coronation chair. At a small distance from the walls of the castle, which are all that remains of its former grandeur, is a small roofless chapel, of exquisite workmanship and elegant architecture, where many of the kings of Scotland are said to lie interred.

DUNSYRE, a parish situated at the eastern extremity of Lanarkshire, about 5 miles in extent each way. Besides the arable part of the district, which is a valley, there is a considerable extent of hilly country, fit only for sheep pasture. The soil is poor, and the general appearance of the country is naked. Dunsyre is equidistant from the German and Atlantic Oceans; and in this parish, two rivulets take their rise, one of which runs eastward to the Tweed, while the other, mixing with the waters of the Clyde, empties itself into the western sea.---Population 345.

DUNVAGAN, a bay and headland on the W. coast of the Isle of Skye. Near it

is a small village of the same name, with a post-office.

DUNWAR, a hill in the parish of Eaglesham, Renfrewshire, in height 1000 feet.

DUPLIN, a parish in Perthshire, united in 1618, to that of Abergaldy. (q. v.)

DURISDEER, a parish in Dumfries-shire, 8 miles long, and 5 broad. It is almost surrounded by hills, having a pleasant opening towards the S. and S. W. It is divided by the river Nith; and the Carron also runs through it. Except the surrounding hills, the general appearance of the parish is flat, and the soil tolerably fertile. It contains 14,636 Scots acres, of which there are about 5000 acres arable, and 11,000 pasture and plantations. The **VILLAGE** of **DURISDEER** is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Nith, over which there is a handsome bridge of 3 arches. Several ruins of old towers, forts, and chapels, are to be seen here.—Population 1429.

DURNES, a parish in the county of Sutherland, 15 miles in length, and 13 in breadth. The greatest part is a peninsula, formed by Loch Erihole and the bay of Durness. The scenery of the parish is wild and mountainous; but, towards the shore, especially where the peninsula terminates in Far-out-head, there are several beautiful fields and rich pastures. Cape Wrath is situated at the N. W. corner of the parish; besides which there are two other remarkable promontories, viz. Far-out-head and White-head. Loch Erihole is a safe and spacious harbour. A great quantity of kelp is burnt on the shores. There are several very remarkable caves, of which that of Smo or Smoah is the largest and most magnificent. A short way within the mouth of the cave is an aperture, through which a stream of water descending forms a subterraneous lake, the extent of which has never been ascertained. In this cave is a remarkable echo. The whole parish rests on a bed of limestone. The river Hope contains a few trout and salmon. The most remarkable monument of antiquity is the famous tower, **Dun Dornadilla**, situated in the valley of Strathmore, in a remote and picturesque spot, full 7 miles from the sea. It has been built, like Colles castle, and other edifices of the kind, without any cement, when the use of iron was unknown. This building is unquestionably the most ancient remains of antiquity in the island. Population 1155.

DURRIS, a parish in Kincardineshire, extending about 8 miles in length, and 5 and a half in breadth, containing 16,000

acres. It lies on the S. bank of the Dee, from which the ground rises, and terminates in the ridge of the Grampian mountains. A great part of the parish has been lately enclosed, and great improvements in agriculture are going on. There are several high mountains, of which Cairmonearn is the highest. Population 724.

DUTHIL and **ROTHIEMURCHUS**, two united parishes, situated partly in Moray and Inverness shires, 20 miles long, and nearly 17 in breadth. The general appearance is hilly. The Spey runs between the two parishes, and the river Dulnan intersects Duthil for upwards of 15 miles. The soil on the banks of both rivers is fertile. There are two small lakes in Rothiemurchus; one of them, Lochnellan, has an island and a ruinous castle, noted for a remarkable echo. The military road from Dalnacardoch to Inverness passes through the parish. In the district of Rothiemurchus is a quarry, or rather mountain, of excellent limestone, much used for manure. Population 1613.

DYCE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, of considerable extent, lying along the side of the river Don. The ridge of hills called Tyre-beggar runs directly through the parish. On the top of one of the highest is a Druidical temple. The whole of the hills are covered with heath and plantations. The rest of the parish produces fine crops. Population 498.

DYKE and **MOY**, an united parish in Morayshire. It runs up the Moray Frith 6 miles, stretching from the coastward nearly the same. Along the coast is that extensive sandy desert, called the Maviston-sand hills, which Boethius mentions as being produced by the same inundation of the sea which swept away the estate of Earl Godwin in Kent, and left the Godwin sands in its room. Above this desert lies an extensive moor. The rest of the parish is cultivated. It contains three small villages. The river Findhorn is of considerable value for its salmon fishings. The barony of Culbin, called in former times "the Granary of Moray," has been entirely covered with sand blowing from the Maviston hills. Another effect of the blowing of the sand is the change made about 120 years ago in the bed and mouth of the river, which has occasioned the removal of the town and harbour of Findhorn at least three quarters of a mile down the frith; and, where the ancient town of Findhorn stood, nothing appears but sand and bent grass. At Darnaway is an old castle, command-

ing a great extent of prospect. Adjoining to it is a princely hall, built by Thomas Randolph, regent of Scotland. Population 1427.

DYSART, a parish in Fifeshire, 4 miles in length, and nearly 3 in breadth. The ground rises gradually from the sea, above a mile northward, and then slopes down to the river Orr, which forms the boundary on the N. E. The soil is generally light, and near the coast, fertile and well cultivated; but in the N. W. a tract of land extends of wet cold soil, encumbered with large stones. Besides the burgh of Dysart, the parish contains 4 villages, Path-head, St. Clairtown, Galatoun, and Borland. Its chief mines are coal and ironstone. Dysart

coal was amongst the first wrought in Scotland: upwards of 300 years ago, the pit is recorded to have been on fire. The ironstone is very rich, yielding about 12 cwt. of metal per ton of ore. Population 6506.---The **BURGH** of **DYSART** lies 1 mile E. N. E. from Kirkaldy, on a gentle declivity towards the sea. It consists of three narrow streets, with a kind of square in the centre. The Earl of Rosslyn has his seat here. Dysart was made a royal burgh in the beginning of the 16th century. It is governed by two bailies, a treasurer, and 22 councillors, and joins with Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, and Burntisland, in sending a member to Parliament. The revenue is about L.200 a year.---Population 1578.

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EACHAIG, a small river in Argyleshire, which has its rise from Loch Eck, and runs into the Frith of Clyde.

EAGERNESSE, a promontory of Wigtonshire, on the Frith of Cree.

EAGLESHAM, a parish in Renfrewshire, about 6 miles long, and 5 broad. From the banks of the Cart, which are loamy and fertile, the ground rises gradually towards the western border, which is moory, and covered with heath. Several rivulets intersect the parish, in their course from the high moory ground to the Cart. The hills of Dunwar and Balagich are nearly 1000 feet in height. It possesses several chalybeate wells, and at Balagich-hill, are found many pieces of Barytes, or ponderous spar. On the Cart, a few miles from its source, there is still standing a part of the old castle of Dunoon, built in 1588. Population 1424.---The **VILLAGE** of **EAGLESHAM** lies 9 miles S. from Glasgow. It is situated on a plain, having a fine clear rivulet running through the middle. Popul. 460.

EALAN-A-GHARIN, and **EALAN-AN-DU**, two small islands on the W. N. W. coast of Sutherlandshire.

EALAN-NAN-ROANS, an island on the north coast of Sutherlandshire, about 2 miles in circumference, and inhabited by four or five families. About the year 1783, the centre of the land sunk considerably, leaving a pool of water where there was arable land before.

EALLANGHEIRRIG, a small island in Argyleshire, situated at the mouth of Loch

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Ridden. It was here that the unfortunate Earl of Argyle, in 1685, deposited his arms and ammunition, and rendezvoused his army, which soon after were forced to surrender.

EARLSFERRY, an ancient town in the parish of Kilconquhar, Fifeshire, 6 miles E. from Largo. It was at one period a royal burgh, having parliamentary representation which it lost through inability to pay the expense of a commissioner. Tempora mutantur. It is governed by 3 bailies, 15 councillors, and a treasurer. It lies on the W. side of Ely bay. Population 374.

EARLSTOUN, a parish in that district of Berwickshire, called Lauderdale. It is 6 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth; washed on the E. border by the Eden, and on the W. by the Leader. Towards the banks of the Eden, the surface is level, and the soil light and dry; on the western border it is more uneven, and the soil inclines to a strong tough clay. There are several villages, of which Earlstoun and Mellerstain are the largest. Population 1528.---The **VILLAGE** of **EARLSTOUN** lies 7 miles S. from Lauder. It is famous as the birth-place of Sir Thomas Learmont, commonly called Thomas the Rhymer, part of whose house is still standing, called Rhymer's Tower.

EARLSTOWN, a village in Clackmannanshire. Population 220.

EARSAY, a considerable lake in the island of Arran.

EASDALE, a small island of the We-

brides, annexed to Argyleshire. It is nearly circular, about 1 mile and a half in diameter. Slate has been quarried here upwards of 100 years, which employs about 300 workmen.

EASTWOOD, a parish in Renfrewshire; its greatest length is 4 miles, and its breadth nearly 3. It presents a fine variety of landscape. The lands are all inclosed, and each farm affords ample proof of the great increase in agricultural knowledge and industry. Several manufactures, particularly weaving of muslin, and the manufacture of cotton, are carried on in the thriving village of Pollockshaw. In the neighbourhood of Thornliebank there is a stratum of schistus, deserving the attention of the naturalist. Population 4845.

ECCLES, a parish in Berwickshire, 8 miles long from E. to W., and nearly 6 in breadth; and containing about 11,000 acres, scarcely one of which is waste. The soil is in general good, and the farms are all enclosed in the best manner. In few places have improvements been carried on to equal advantage, and with such rapidity. There is a valuable salmon fishing on the Tweed, the property of the Earl of Home. Population 1820.

ECCLEFECHAN, a village in the parish of Hoddam, Dumfriesshire, 15 miles N. E. of Dumfries. It is a considerable market town, and one of the stages on the London road from Edinburgh and Glasgow, by Carlisle. It contains upwards of 500 inhabitants.

ECCLESGREIG, or **St. CYRUS**, a parish in the southern extremity of Kincardineshire; bounded on the S. by the North Esk river, extending 5 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is pretty level, but intersected with several dens and rivulets. More than three-fourths of the whole is arable. The ruins of the Kame of Mathers, the ancient residence of the Barclay family, stands on a peninsulated perpendicular rock, the base of which is washed by the sea. The Castles of Morphy and Laurieston are also ancient buildings. There are two villages, Milton and St. Cyrus, the former of which is situated on the coast, and contains 180 inhabitants. There is plenty of excellent freestone, as well as lime. Population 1664.

ECCLESMACHAN, a parish in Linlithgowshire, about 4 miles long and 1 broad, intersected by the parishes of Linlithgow and Uphall. The whole is a flat corn country. There is abundance of excellent freestone; and near the church is a weak-sulphurous

spring, called the Bullion well, which is resorted to in scrophulous affections. Population 267.

ECHT, a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 10 miles W. from the county town. It contains 11,000 acres. Few of the hills are of great height, and many of them are under tillage to the very summit. The soil is in many places highly susceptible of improvement. Housedale is an elegant seat, surrounded with extensive plantations. On the top of the Barmekin, one of the highest hills, is an ancient fortification. There are also several cairns and Druidical edifices. Population 952.

ECK (LOCH), a lake in the district of Cowal, in Argyleshire, about 6 miles long, and half a mile broad.

ECKFORD, a parish in Roxburghshire, 7 miles long, and 4 and a half broad, watered on one side by the Teviot, and intersected by the Kail water, which joins the former a little below the church. It has been originally covered with heath, but by proper cultivation is now rendered green and fit for pasture, except a moor called Cavertown Edge, where the Kelso races are held. A few plantations have been laid out. There are two small villages in the parish, Cavertown and Cessford, near which is the ruins of the old castle of Cessford. Population 1007.

EDAY, one of the Orkney isles, 5 and a half miles long, and 1 and a half broad. It affords excellent pasture, and possesses two good harbours or roadsteads, where vessels of any burden may ride in safety. Population 600.

EDDERACHYLIS, a parish in Sutherlandshire, occupying the N. W. corner of the island of Great Britain, and extending from Cape Wrath southward 20 miles in length, and about 10 in breadth. It is intersected by several arms of the sea, which affords good harbours for small vessels. The face of the country is mountainous and rocky, and the more inland part, which constitutes part of Lord Reay's deer forest, presents a vast group of rugged mountains, with their summits enveloped in clouds, and divided from one another, by deep and narrow glens; yet in these wilds are reared many black cattle, the pasture they afford being rich and luxuriant. There are a number of lakes in the parish, of which Lochmoir and Lochstalk are the chief, and a few small rivers. Lord Reay is the sole proprietor. Population 1147.

EDDERTOWN, a parish in Ross-shire, 10 miles long, and 7 broad, washed on the

N. by the Frith of Tain. The soil is in general good; but the climate is cold, and the harvest late. Here are the remains of several encampments, and many rude stones and cairns. Population 846.

EDEN, a river in Fifeshire, which takes its rise about 4 miles W. from Strathmiglo, and falls into the German Ocean at the bay of St Andrews.

EDEN, a small river in Berwickshire, which has its rise on the confines of the county of Selkirk, and falls into the Tweed 4 miles below Kelso.

EDENDON, a river in Perthshire, which takes its rise in Blair-Atbole, and falls into the Garry near Dalnacardoch.

EDENHAM, a parish in Roxburghshire, extending 3 miles and a half each way, watered by the Eden, and bounded by the Tweed on the S. and S.E. Its surface is beautifully varied. The soil is exceedingly fertile and well cultivated. Thomson, author of the "Seasons," was born at Edenham manse. Population 553.—The VILLAGE of EDENHAM lies 2 miles and a half N.E. from Kelso, pleasantly situated on the Eden water. Population 300.

EDENKELLIE, a parish in Morayshire, 12 miles long and 10 broad. Its surface is hilly. On the banks of the Findhorn and Davie is much old natural wood, and the most varied and romantic scenery. Besides the natural woods, there are extensive plantations, particularly on the estate of the Earl of Moray. In the upper part of the parish is the lake of Lochindorb, in which, on an island stand the ruins of the castle of the same name. The castles of Denphail, and of the Downhill of Relugas, are also celebrated remains of antiquity. Population 1215.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, OR MID-LOTHIAN, is bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth and the river Almond, which latter divides it, at one part, from Linlithgowshire; on the E. by Haddingtonshire, on the S. by the counties of Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, and Berwick, and on the W. by the county of Linlithgow. It extends about 30 miles in length, and varies from 16 to 20 in breadth; and includes the islands of Inchkeith, Cramond, and Inchmickery. It contains about 366 square miles, or 250,100 English acres; one third hill, or ground incapable of tillage; the remainder is under tillage, pasture, or wood. It is divided into 31 parishes, which contain 148,607 inhabitants. The valued rent is L.191,054.3.9d. Scots, and the real rent L.151,500 Sterling. The surface of

this county is much diversified. The climate, though extremely variable, is in general good; but the cold fogs, which the east wind brings from the German ocean, during spring, are often very prejudicial to the fruit. Mid-Lothian has no considerable rivers, but the banks of the several streams of water here present the most beautiful scenery, and afford numerous facilities for the establishment of various manufactories. The Water of Leith takes its rise in the Pentland hills, and after a course of 14 miles, falls into the frith at Leith. It drives about 100 mills, and supplies several bleachfields, distilleries, skinneries, and other works. On the Esk, which falls into the sea at Musselburgh, a considerable number of paper-mills have been established, besides bleachfields, &c. There are two lakes in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh, at Duddingston and Lochend. The former is about 80 feet in depth in some places, and about a mile and a quarter in circumference. This county abounds with coal, lime, freestone, and iron ore. The hills are objects of great interest: Arthur's seat, on one side, exhibits a beautiful range of basaltic pillars, nearly 50 feet in height. At the bottom of a rock, of lower elevation, a little to the northward, is a remarkable echo. Adjoining to this hill, are Salisbury Crags, forming a kind of amphitheatre. There is a valley between the hills, which has much the appearance of a crater, long ago filled up in part; the next side, which forms the crags, having sunk down. In these crags the great mass of whinstone is incumbent on girt and clay, which being thought to be of posterior formation makes the arrangement be considered singular. In a wider circle, the hills of Corstorphine, Braid, and Craigmillar, surround the capital; and at about four miles distance the range of the Pentland hills commences. From the materials which composes Braid and Blackford hills, they may be considered as a continuation of the Pentlands. On the north part of the summit of the Pentland range, the face of the rock appears of a pretty lively white. This stone has got the name of Petunse pentlandica, from its resemblance to the materials (clay and sand) which are employed in China for the manufacture of porcelain. It is the only example of this kind of stone in the island, and perhaps in Europe. In these hills some specimens of terra ponderosa, and of zeolite, have been found. None of the hills are remarkable for their elevation. The Moorfoot hills comprehend about 52 square miles,

are 1850 feet above the level of the sea, and afford excellent pasture. The loftiest of the Pentland hills is about 1700 feet; Arthur's Seat 822; Braid hills 690; Liberton Tower 590; Corstorphine 476; Craigmillar 560; and the Calton hill 350. From the various important improvements which are now projected, it is probable that this county will speedily receive a great increase of population and wealth. A Canal from Edinburgh, which joins the Glasgow Canal at Falkirk, has been finished for some years, and it is now in contemplation to extend it to Leith. A railway is now in progress from Dalkeith to Edinburgh, for which a Tunnel is now excavating at the west side of Arthur's Seat; and it has been proposed to extend surveys into East Lothian, Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire, with the view of forming railway communications from these counties with Edinburgh, and Leith. Besides Edinburgh and Leith, the towns and villages in this county are Dalkeith, Musselburgh, Portobello, Lasswade, Pennyquick, Midcalder, and Gilmerton.

EDINBURGH, the Metropolis of Scotland, is situated in the northern part of the County of Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian; nearly a mile and a half south of the Frith of Forth, and about the same distance from Leith, the sea port of Edinburgh. It is 16 miles west of Haddington, 42 east of Glasgow, 128 south south west of Aberdeen, and 156 south of Inverness. It is distant 390 miles, north by west of London, and 92 miles and a half from Carlisle. This City is more than two miles long, is about the same in breadth, and the circumference of the whole is nearly eight miles, it is rapidly increasing in all directions. It stands upon three distinct hills or elevations. The old town occupies chiefly the centre elevation, extending, nearly in a straight line, from the perpendicular rock on which the Castle is built, at the western extremity, to the palace of Holyrood House on the east. The High Street occupies the flat surface of this central ridge, and measures from the gate of the Castle to the Palace-gate, 5570 feet in length, and in general 90 feet in breadth. From the High Street descend numerous lanes or closes on the declivities, north and south of this central ridge. Parallel to the High Street, in the valley on the south, runs a street called the Cowgate, about 20 feet in breadth; the rising ground in this direction is covered with buildings; forming a mixture of the ancient and modern architecture, extending in streets, squares, and villas, to a distance of one mile and a

half. The northern valley, called the North Loch, is laid out in ornamented grounds on the west, and the whole of this valley is in progress of being laid out in the same manner. A Mound of earth crosses this valley to the westward, which was formed with the earth dug from the foundations of buildings in the new town, and is nearly 1000 feet long, about 200 in breadth, and 80 feet high above the surface of the valley. At the north end of this Mound, there has lately been erected a beautiful square building, appropriated to the Royal Institution for the encouragement of the Fine Arts. Near the eastern extremity of this valley, it is crossed by a beautiful Bridge, called the North Bridge, founded in the year 1763. This Bridge consists of three great central arches of 72 feet each, with two smaller ones at each end. The length of the bridge is 1270 feet, the breadth 50 feet, and the height 68 feet. North Bridge Street is terminated on the north by Princes Street crossing it at right angles, and the Register Office, one of the most elegant edifices in Edinburgh. The southern valley is crossed by a Bridge called the South Bridge; this Bridge was opened in 1788, and consists of 22 arches, one of which only is visible; which is the centre arch over the Cowgate. This bridge is on a line with the North Bridge, and crosses the High Street at right angles; forming an elegant street of nearly equal length with the High Street, and dividing the old town into nearly two equal halves. The New Town stands upon the horizontal ridge, on the north side of the old town, having an inconsiderable elevation on the south, declining to the sea on the north, and may be divided into two parts, viz. the New Town designed in 1767, which is completed; and the other additional buildings, streets, and squares, erecting on the east, west, and north, of the former. Edinburgh is naturally divided by the North Loch into the Old and New Town, communicating by the North Bridge, and Earthen Mound. The New Town having been laid out on a regular plan in 1767, is one of the finest cities in Europe. The whole has been built within the last 60 years, of beautiful freestone, superior to any in the kingdom. A plan for building, what may be termed an additional New Town between Edinburgh and Leith, and on the east and west of Leith Walk, is in progress and rapidly extending, and that in a few years Edinburgh will be joined to its ancient sea port. Edinburgh being noted for learning and the fine arts, and from its general magnificent appearance

has been justly called the Modern Athens. This "Romantic Town," situated on three separated and distinct rising grounds, is surrounded in all directions, except the north, by a succession of beautiful hills. In the immediate vicinity of the town, on the east is the Calton Hill, ornamented by a lofty Monument to the memory of Nelson, the Observatory, New Jail, Bridewell, &c. and, there is laid the foundation of the grand National Monument. On the south side of this Hill, the Royal High School is built, which was opened by a grand procession, June 23, 1829; and new streets are rising on the declivities. The various views from the walks are noble and extensive, commanding both the Old and New Towns, the Frith of Forth, and adjacent country,---the Shipping in Leith Roads, and the mouth of the Frith, with the German Ocean, and Fife hills in the distance; altogether presenting a combination of rich scenery, which has been compared to the famed view of the Bay of Naples. Near the City, on the east, rises Arthur's Seat, to the height of 822 feet above the level of the sea, and from its peculiar shape called the Lion. On the south side of this hill, is a perpendicular rock, exhibiting a grand range of Basaltic columns of a pentagonal or hexagonal form, 50 to 60 feet high, and 5 feet in diameter. Adjoining to this hill on the west, Salisbury Crags present to the city, a green sloping declivity, crowded by a lofty terrace with a front of broken rocks and precipices, presenting one of the finest natural ornaments of this romantic town. The beautiful eminence of Corstorphine Hill, finely wooded, rising in the midst of rich vallies, rears its summit on the west; near to this on the south-west, is the beautifully wooded hill of Craig Lochart. The hills of Braid and Craigmillar are in the neighbourhood, on the south, and south-east; and the extensive range of the Pentland Hills, at a distance of five miles on the south, rear their lofty summits to the height of 1450, to 1700 feet above the level of the sea. These hills form a magnificent amphitheatre, in which stands the Metropolis of North Britain. The abundance of building materials found in the immediate vicinity of the City, particularly stone and lime of superior quality, have in an eminent degree, given a beauty and stability to the edifices of Edinburgh, no where excelled, and justifies the appellation bestowed upon it, of the "City of Palaces." From the facility afforded by the natural declivities of both Old and New Town, in making sewers, and underground

works, for carrying off the soil, the former has now got free of its old reproach, and the latter is one of the cleanest Cities in Europe. In the year 1753, Edinburgh occupied nearly the same extent of ground which it had done for centuries before. Since that period, it has been enlarged to three times its bulk. During the last thirty years, particularly, the improvements both in the Old and New Town, have been astonishing. Streets, Squares, Churches, and public edifices, have risen in rapid succession; old and inconvenient buildings have been removed, and replaced by elegant houses; and the pavements and foot paths improved and renewed. It would be superfluous to attempt a description of all the improvements and public buildings that have been made and finished within the last fifty years. The Regent Bridge is the most splendid of the recent improvements in Edinburgh; this bridge is in a line with Princes Street, and by a road cut into the rock on the east side of the Calton hill, looking down upon the Old Town, forms a new, elegant, and romantic approach to the City, from the east. This bridge was founded in 1819. In this street are situated, the Post Office, Stamp Office, Waterloo Hotel, &c. built in the first style of architectural elegance, and affording an easy communication with the beautiful walks and terraces, around the Calton Hill. The College when completed, will be, for elegance and magnitude, superior to any building of its kind in the world. The new buildings for the accommodation of the Courts of Law, in the Parliament Square, are on a grand scale; and when completed, by the additions intended to be made on the space left vacant by the great fires in 1824, will be the most magnificent suit of buildings in Edinburgh. The venerable and stately Church of St Giles, forming the north side of the Parliament Square, is also to be improved. The County Hall, Advocates' Library, &c. is an extensive and beautiful group of buildings. Edinburgh is not a Manufacturing Town, in the general meaning of the term. It has a few manufactures of Silk, Linen, Shawls, Stockings, &c.---these may be stated as employing six to seven hundred looms. There are several Cast Iron Foundries, Brass Founders, Mill Wrights, Machine Makers, &c. The Printing and Publishing of Books, are important branches of trade.---This trade, with its attendants of Book-binding, Book-selling, and Stationary, is now carried on to a great extent. In the year 1763 there were only six Printing Houses in Edin-.

burgh, the number now is about 50, employing nearly 200 Presses, and the works executed here, are not surpassed in elegance and correctness by any in Europe. The Courts of Law, and the University, are the chief supports of the City, and the great resort of families from all parts of the island, attracted hither by the fame of its academies and schools, are the principal dependence of the tradesmen, and shop-keepers. The commerce of Edinburgh, is not so considerable as might be expected in the metropolis of Scotland; yet from its being the resort of the opulent and gay from all quarters, the diffusion of the circulating medium is extensive, and its money transactions are numerous and important. There are five public Banking Companies, namely, the Bank of Scotland, the Royal Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Company, the Commercial Bank, and the National Bank; besides a number of private Banks of great respectability. All the public Banks issue promissory notes of various value, but none under one Pound Sterling, payable on demand, either in specie, or Bank of England notes. Two of the private Banks only, issue notes, viz. Sir William Forbes and Company, and Ramsays, Bonars and Co. The other private banks, seven in number, discount Bills, and employ their capital in all the various branches of the banking business. No city of its size contains more literary men than Edinburgh, whose reputation stands pre-eminent in every branch of literature, and it has long been famed over the world, for its Medical School and establishments. It possesses also numerous Societies and Institutions, Religious, Philosophical, and Literary, and many for the improvement of the arts and sciences, and others which embrace every object of national utility and interest. The education of the poor is amply provided for, by the many establishments for that purpose; and in no city are charitable institutions more numerous; these comprehend receptacles for the alleviation, or cure, of every form of human misery. The Royal Infirmary is a noble building, founded in 1738; and exclusive of its great utility as an hospital for patients, from both town and country, it has in an eminent degree, contributed to the celebrity of the Medical School of Edinburgh. The river, or Water of Leith, takes its rise in the Pentland Hills, and after a course of fourteen miles, falls into the Frith of Forth at Leith, forming the harbour of Leith at its junction. This being the only river in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis, the

natural beauties of its banks, have been increased by the erection of numerous elegant seats, and extensive plantations. Short as the course of this river is, yet within that distance, it gives motion to the machinery of upwards of one hundred mills, in its course to the sea. Besides corn, meal and flour, snuff, lint, and spinning mills, there are 3 large, and 4 smaller Paper manufactories; Bleachfields, Distilleries, Skinneries, Tanworks, and Saw-mills. The Water of Leith runs through a part of the New Town on the north, and is there crossed by two stone bridges. The river north Esk, at a distance of from 6 to 9 miles of Edinburgh on the south, has also numerous falls occupied by machinery; amongst others, there are nine extensive paper manufactories, for writing and printing papers. Almost all of these mills employ the new method, or patent, or web machine, by which three-fourths of the former manual labour is saved in the first formation of the sheet. The neighbourhood of Edinburgh, is the chief seat of the paper manufacture in Scotland, from whence large quantities are sent to the London Market. The origin of Edinburgh is lost in the obscurity of ages. The etymology, and the early history of the City are involved in equal obscurity; the most probable conjecture, is that which derives the name from the compound Gaelic word, Dun-Edin, or Edwinsburgh; a name by which it is still known in the Highlands of Scotland. The Castle of Edinburgh is mentioned in Scottish History, as the place where Queen Margaret, widow of Malcolm Canmore, died in the year 1093. The first traces of Edinburgh as a town, are found in a charter granted by David the First, in 1128, in favour of certain Canons Regular, for whom he founded the Abbey of Holyrood-house; where it is styled Burgo meo de Edwinesburg. The first Parliament held here, was in the year 1216. Edward the First having carried off, or destroyed the records of the country in 1295, render this period of its history dark and uncertain. In the year 1392, Robert the First granted to Edinburgh, the town of Leith, with its harbour and mills. The City of Edinburgh in the thirteenth century, was confined to a very limited space, around the Castle Hill, where the houses were crowded together, more for the sake of being under the protection of the Castle, than from choice of situation, and appears to have been extended gradually to the east and south west of the fortress. It was for the first time, surrounded by a wall in 1450, when James the

Second granted the inhabitants a charter to fortify the Town; and about the same time, presented the incorporated trades with a standard, which still exists, known by the name of the Blue Blanket; this wall was again built, and the circuit extended, in 1571. All the houses in the old town are of a great height; eight flats, or stories, as they are here called, are common, and some are ten, and even twelve stories high. This uncommon elevation seems to have arisen from the confined space on the middle ridge forming the High Street, and from the desire to be near to the Castle. The lands or houses in the wynds or lanes, on the declivities on each side of this street, are also very high; these lands have a common stair, giving access to the separate lodgings or flats, and it is not uncommon to find from 18 to 24 families in the same building; thus rendering these crowded abodes, not only unhealthy and uncomfortable but dangerous from fire. The land in the neighbourhood of the capital is in the highest state of cultivation, and rents high for garden ground and villas. The modern mansions and gentlemen's seats are numerous and splendid. In the immediate neighbourhood may be noticed the houses of Belmont, Beechwood, Clermiston, and others; Collington House and Dreghorn, Redhall, Hailes, and Spylaw; Dalmahoy, the principal seat of the Earl of Morton; and Hatton, formerly belonging to the Earl of Lauderdale. To the east of the metropolis is Prestonfield, and the House of Duddingston, the elegant mansion of the Earl of Abercorn. Duddingston Loch is a beautiful and romantic sheet of water, near this mansion, at the foot of Arthur's Seat. One of the most remarkable of the recent events in our national annals, is the visit of His Majesty George the Fourth to Scotland, and honouring the Palace of his ancestors with his presence. On the 14th August 1822, the Royal George, having His Majesty on board, anchored in Leith Roads. While here His Majesty received the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Marquis of Londonderry. The weather being unfavourable His Majesty did not land till the 15th about noon. He was dressed in an Admiral's uniform, with a thistle and sprig of Heath on his hat; and a superb St Andrew's Cross, presented to him by Sir Walter Scott, in name of the Ladies of Edinburgh. This evening the town of Leith was most superbly illuminated. The procession to Edinburgh by Leith Walk was magnificent; and at Gayfield Place His Ma-

jesty was received by the Lord Provost and Magistrates, who at a temporary barrier, delivered to him the Keys of the City. The cavalcade, after traversing a part of the new town, arrived, by the Regent Bridge, Calton and Abbey Hill, at the ancient Palace of the Scottish Kings; which His Majesty entered, amidst the deafening shouts of triumph of a population remarkable for loyalty and attachment to their Kings,—of discharges of canon placed upon the Calton Hill and the Crag, on both of which the Royal Banner proudly waved, as well as by a royal salute from the Castle; after a short stay, His Majesty went to Dalkeith House, the Palace of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, about six miles south of Edinburgh, which had been fitted up for his residence. On the 15th the King remained at Dalkeith House, where he repeatedly expressed himself highly delighted with his residence, with the reception he had met with on his landing, and the orderly and decorous appearance of his Scottish subjects, and the intellectual dignity of their manner. A most brilliant illumination took place in Edinburgh this evening, never exceeded on any former occasion. On Saturday the 17th His Majesty held a Levee—the attendance on which was most numerous and splendid. The King, in compliment to the Country, appeared in complete Highland costume, made of the Royal Stuart Tartan. The company of Royal Archers did the duty of Body Guards. At the Levee not less than 2000 persons were presented. On Monday the 19th His Majesty held a Court, and Closet Audience at Holyrood Palace, when many loyal addresses were presented. On the 20th the King held a Drawing Room, which was attended by about 500 ladies of the most distinguished rank, fashion and beauty in Scotland. On the 22d His Majesty visited the Castle. On this occasion the streets presented a scene of extraordinary animation. The Regalia of Scotland (which had been previously removed to Holyrood from the Castle), was carried in procession, and afforded to the delighted populace a sight of their long lost Crown and Sceptre. The procession was most impressive,—it was splendid without being gaudy; and while the variety of the different costumes was admirably calculated for effect, the judicious mixture of the Clans with their tartan habiliments, and of the assembled troops, formed a happy relief to the official splendour which marked the other parts of the pageant. His Majesty was dressed in a Field Marshall's uniform. The King as-

cended the upper platform placed upon the half moon battery, where he gave three cheers, waving his hat; and was cheered by the immense multitude who occupied the Castle Hill, the streets, and the surrounding elevations. On the 23d His Majesty reviewed the whole Volunteer Cavalry and Yeomanry of the principal lowland districts, on the Sands of Portobello. In the evening the King attended a splendid Ball, given by the Peers, in the Assembly Rooms, George Street. On the 24th His Majesty honoured the City by his presence at a splendid Banquet, given by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council, in the Parliament House. On Sunday the 25th, the King attended Divine Service in the High Church of St Giles. In his way from the Palace to Church, he was received by the Populace of Edinburgh, with that reverence and respect which the Scotch pay to the Sabbath,---the people reverently took off their hats, but not a voice was raised to hail his appearance! Great as their exultation must have been to behold their Sovereign in the midst of them, the sentiment of piety alone predominated; and of the great multitude collected, not one of them for a moment forgot the divine precept, to keep the Sabbath-day holy. On the 26th His Majesty paid a private visit to the Palace of Holyrood, for the purpose of inspecting its apartments;---same evening he attended a Ball given by the Caledonian Hunt. On the 27th the foundation stone of the National Monument was laid on the Calton hill, with a splendid Masonic Procession, by Commissioners representing His Majesty. On the same day the King visited Melville Castle, the seat of Lord Viscount Melville. His Majesty dined alone at Dalkeith House; and in the evening visited the Theatre. On the 28th His Majesty entertained a large party at dinner in Dalkeith House, and on the 29th he took his departure from Port Edgar near Queensferry, after visiting Hopeton House, the princely mansion of the Earl of Hopeton. It would be difficult to determine, whether the reception which His Majesty met with, from his Scottish subjects, was more flattering to the King, or honourable to the people. His Majesty remarked to Lord Lyndoch, after he arrived at the Palace, "that he had often heard the Scotch were a proud nation; and they had reason to be so, for they appeared to be a nation of Gentle-men; he himself was proud of them." The multitude who witnessed the memorable spectacle of His Majesty's landing,

from all parts of the kingdom, was estimated at 300,000. Sir William Arbuthnot, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, was Knighted at the Banquet; and Captain Adam Ferguson, and Mr Henry Raeburn, the celebrated portrait painter, were Knighted at Hopeton House. The antiquities of Edinburgh and its vicinity, are numerous, and consist chiefly of the remains of religious establishments, from the number and variety of these ruins, they cannot be described in a work like this. The Castle of Craigmillar is a ruin of great antiquity, about two miles south from Edinburgh: it was founded in 1312, and was at times the residence of Mary Queen of Scots, ---it is seated on a rock 274 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a most extensive view. A small room in one of the upper turrets, is shewn here as Queen Mary's Bed room, and it is worthy of remark, that in all the places where she resided the rooms which she occupied are of very small size, this one is seven feet by five, yet has two windows, and a fire place. A Village in the vicinity still retains the name of Little France, from having been the residence of Queen Mary's attendants. Although the increase of the population of Edinburgh, within the last 50 years, has been great and rapid, yet it has not kept pace with the increase and extent of the buildings, during the same period. This may be accounted for, by remarking the rapid strides of improvement made in the comforts of life and refinement, demanding more domestic accommodation than was required half a century ago. To this cause may be added, the great and constant demand for lodgings, or temporary accommodation for students and occasional visitors to the City, ---these lodging houses consist of a number of apartments, which must be rented, although they are only partially occupied for the whole year; and there are many houses now possessed by one family, which fifty years ago, would have accommodated a dozen. Edinburgh has fourteen Churches, and seven Chapels of Ease, belonging to the Establishment, and one Gaelic Chapel; there are six Chapels belonging to the Church of England. The Dissenters are very numerous, ---there are nine places of worship belonging to the United Associate Synod, one Original Burghers, two Original Antiburghers, six Relief Congregations, one Cameronian, two Independents, four Baptist, two Methodist, one Roman Catholic, one Berean, one Unitarian, one Glas-site, one Society of Friends, one New Jerusalem Temple, and one Jews' Synagogue.



The population of Edinburgh, including the parishes of South and North Leith, is thus stated at the following periods. In the year 1755, 57,220, in the year 1775, 69,039. These results were taken from a calculation of the number of families, reckoning six as the average of each family. But from an accurate survey made in 1791, the number of families were found to be 18,654, and the number of Inhabitants 74,886, which gives an average of four to each family only; this comes nearer to the truth, and agrees with the calculations of Dr Price, and those of the statistical account of Scotland. In the year

1801, the Population, including Leith,	
was	82,560.
1811, - - - - -	102,987.
1821, - - - - -	158,235.

Edinburgh has a weekly market on Wednesday, for Corn, Cattle and Horses, and an annual Fair, held on the second Monday of November, called All Hallow Fair.

EDDLESTON, a parish in Peeblesshire, 18 miles in length from N. to S., and in breadth about 7 miles. Being hilly, it is well fitted for sheep and cattle. A lake, 2 miles in circumference, gives rise to the South Esk.---The VILLAGE is situated on the water of Eddleston, 17 miles S. of Edinburgh. Population 918.

EDROM, a parish in Berwickshire, 10 miles long, and 6 broad, extending along the foot of the Lammermuir hills into the Merse. A great part is fertile, and produces excellent corn; but towards the hills is moorish and shallow. It is watered by the Blackadder and Whitadder, which unite at Allantown. The mineral spring, called Dunse Spa, is on the borders of this parish. Great part of the land is well inclosed. Population 1360.

EDZELL, a parish, partly in Angus-shire, and partly in Kincardineshire. It is nearly surrounded by two rivulets, which here unite, forming the North Esk. The soil is of an inferior quality. The castle of Edzell is a magnificent ruin. There are three Druidical temples; the largest incloses an area of an elliptical form, 45 feet by 56. Population 1052.

EGLISHAY, one of the Orkney islands; having a small Gothic church in the West part, dedicated to St. Magnus, the tutelary saint of Orkney. Population 190.

EIGG, one of the western isles. It is 6 miles and a half long, and from 2 to 3 broad; distant about 8 miles from Airsair, the nearest part of the main land. Population 442.

ELDON HILLS, three conical hills near

Melrose, in Roxburghshire. West Eildon is 1310 feet above the level of the sea, but the N. E. hill is chiefly noted for the vestiges of a regularly fortified Roman camp.

ELGIN, a parish in the county of Moray, 10 miles by 6. It is flat, rising gently towards the Black-hills. In the back parts the soil is in general sandy, but many places are of a rich loam and clay, very fertile. Near the town of Elgin, on an eminence, called Ladyhill, are the remains of a fortification, which is known to have existed in the reign of William the Lion. The ruins of the priory of Pluscardine are very magnificent. It was founded by Alexander II. The beautiful glen in which this fine ruin is situated, is the property of the Earl of Fife. Population of the town and parish 4602.---The BURGH of ELGIN, the county town, lies 63 miles and a-half N. W. of Aberdeen, and 144 miles N. from Edinburgh. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Lossie, about 5 miles above its influx into the German ocean. Elgin is said to have been built by Helgy in 927. Alexander II. in 1234, granted to the burgesses of Elgin a guild of merchants, with other privileges. Andrew, bishop of Moray, in 1224, translated the bishopric from Spynie to the church of the Holy Trinity near Elgin, but the cathedral was destroyed by the Lord of Badenoch, (called the Red Wolf of Badenoch,) son to Robert II. in 1390. About the year 1414 it was rebuilt, and, from what still remains, it appears to have been a large and splendid edifice in the Gothic taste, 264 feet by 35. The chapter-house, which is still entire, is a beautiful apartment. The cathedral formed one of the most superb structures in the kingdom. Elgin is a well built town, and consists of one principal street, about a mile from E. to W., which widens so much towards the middle, as to afford room for the church and town-house, clumsy old-fashioned buildings. It is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, and 12 councillors; has a dean of guild and six incorporated trades, and joins with Banff, Cullen, Kintore, and Inverury, in sending a member to parliament. The revenue is about L.2000 per annum. The trade is not extensive, and scarcely any manufacture is carried on for exportation. Lossie-mouth is the property of the town. It admits no vessels of any burden. Elgin contains nearly 4000 inhabitants.

ELLIOT, a small river in the county of Angus. Near its confluence with the German ocean, stands the ruinous castle of Killy.

ELLON, a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 9 miles from N. to S. and about 5 broad. In the low grounds, on the banks of the Ythan, the soil is dry, but in the northern parts wet and mossy. There are a few small plantations.---The **VILLAGE** of **ELLON** is pleasantly situated on the Ythan, 17 miles N. by W. of Aberdeen. Here is a considerable salmon-fishing, and the Ythan is navigable for large boats within half a mile of the town. Population of the parish and village 2194

ELVAN, a small river in Lanarkshire, famous for the particles of gold found in its sand.

ELVANFOOT, a stage inn on the road from Glasgow to Carlisle, 12 miles N. W. from Moffat.

ELY, a small parish in Fifeshire, about a square mile. The whole is inclosed, and is the property of Sir John Anstruther, who has here an elegant residence. Rubies of a brilliant lustre have been found near the shore. Population 900.---The **TOWN** of **ELY** lies 6 miles E. of Largo. It has an old and antiquated appearance, and its trade is confined to an inconsiderable manufacture of ticks and checks. The only article of exportation is grain. Ely possesses an excellent harbour, which has the deepest water in the Frith of Forth, except Burntisland.

ENDRICK, a river which has its source in the parish of Fintry, Stirlingshire. It runs E. and S. for about 3 miles, and then turns W. rushing over the Loup of Fintry, and forming a cataract of 90 feet. After receiving the river Blane and other streams, it loses itself in Loch Lomond.

ENSAY, one of the southern divisions of the Harris isles. It is about two miles long and one broad. It has an excellent soil well cultivated.

EORAPIE-POINT, or Butt of Lewis; the northern promontory of the island of Lewis.

EORSA, a small island of the Hebrides, between Mull and Icolmkill. It contains two families.

EOY, a small island of the Hebrides, between Barry and South Uist.

ERIBOLE (LOCH), an arm of the sea, in the parish of Durness, Sutherlandshire. It is a spacious harbour, with excellent anchorage.

ERICHT, a lake in Perthshire, the largest in the county, except Loch Tay, being 24 miles long, but scarcely a mile broad. It lies at the head of the district of Rannoch, and extends some miles into Inverness-shire, situated in the very heart of the Grampians.

ERIGHT, or **EROCHT**, a river in the district of Stormont, formed by the union of the Ardie and Blackwater, or Shee, at Rob-alzie; and, after a course of 13 or 14 miles S.E. falls into the Isla near Cupar. In its passage through the valley of Strathmore, it is a very rapid river, frequently overflowing its banks; its channel is in general rocky and uneven. About a mile below Blairgowrie is the Keith, a fine natural cascade. The scenery on the banks of this river is peculiarly beautiful and picturesque. It abounds with salmon and trout.

ERISAY, one of the smaller Hebrides, lying between North Uist and Harris.

ERISKAY, a small island of the Hebrides, on the S. side of South Uist.

ERNE (LOCH), a lake in Perthshire, 8 miles long, and 1 and a half broad at the head of Stratherne. Near each end of it are two small islands, evidently artificial, on one of which are the remains of an ancient castle. Near the upper part of the lake, Benvoirlich rears its majestic summit.

ERNE, a river in Perthshire, issuing from the E. end of Loch Erne, about 5 miles and a half above the village of Comrie. It abounds with salmon and trout, and is navigable for small sloops as far as the bridge, about four miles from its junction with the Tay.

ERNE, (BRIDGE OF) a village in the parish of Dunbarney, Perthshire, 3 miles S. of Perth.

ERROL, a parish in the Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire, 5 and a half miles in length, and nearly 3 in breadth, stretching across the Carse from the foot of the hill to the banks of the Tay. The soil being favourable for orchards, a considerable extent is covered with fruit trees. The country is intersected with small tracks of water, called Pows, collected chiefly from the trenches opened for draining the grounds. As the tide and current in the Tay were making great encroachments, the proprietors of the land found it necessary to build stone walls.---The **VILLAGE** of **ERROL** lies 10 miles E. from Perth, pleasantly situated, and rising by a gradual ascent above the level of the country, about a mile N. from the Tay. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture. Population 2686.

ERSKINE, a parish in Renfrewshire, bounded by the Clyde on the N.; from E. to W. six miles long, and from three to four broad. From the Clyde, the ground rises gradually towards the S. in gently swelling ridges, of inconsiderable height. The soil is in general light and shallow.

Fruit and forest trees thrive well, particularly on the banks of the Clyde. There are several valuable fishings on the Clyde. Lord Blantyre's estate possesses two or three excellent freestone quarries, and there are some appearances of coal; Erskine, a seat of Lord Blantyre, is a fine building, surrounded with extensive parks and plantations. Population 963.

ESK (BLACK), a river of Dumfries-shire, which rises in the parish of Eskdalemuir, and after a southerly course of some miles, falls into the White Esk, at Kingpool, in the parish of Westerkirk.

ESK (WHITE), rises in the same parish, on the high ground near the junction of the county with Selkirk. At Kingpool, the Esk keeps a S. E. direction to its confluence with the Liddel; it then takes a S. W. direction, and forms the boundary of the two Kingdoms for some miles; it enters England at the Scots Dyke, and flowing by Langton, is joined by the Lyne, which then falls into the Solway Frith.

ESK (NORTH), a river in Forfarshire, which has its source amongst the Grampian mountains, from a small lake called Lee, and running eastward forms the boundary between Angus and Mearns, falling into the German Ocean, about 3 miles N. from Montrose.

ESK (SOUTH), a river in the same county, which takes its rise in the Grampians, and passing the town of Brechin, falls into the Ocean at Montrose. About 2 miles from its mouth it expands into a large basin. There are several valuable salmon fishings on the river. The Banks are ornamented by many elegant seats, of which Brechin castle, Rossie, and Kinnaird, are the chief.

ESK (NORTH), a river of Mid-Lothian, which takes its rise in the parish of Linton, county of Peebles. It is joined by the water of Glencross at Auchindinny, and by the S. Esk about a mile below Dalkeith. Nothing can exceed the rich scenery on this river; winding its course through a deep and sequestered vale, it passes the village of Pen-yuick, passes Roslin, Hawthornden, Laswade, and Melville castle and Dalkeith, until it reaches the sea at Musselburgh.

ESK (SOUTH), takes its rise from a small lake in the parish of Eddleston, Peebles-shire, and running by Dalhousie and Newbattle, joins the North Esk below Dalkeith. From this river the district through which it runs acquired the name of Eskdale.

ESKDALE, the eastern district of Dumfriesshire, through which the river Esk runs; bounded by Annandale on the W. Selkirk-

shire on the N. Roxburghshire on the E. and Cumberland on the S. It contains the parishes of Eskdalemuir, Westerkirk, Langholm, and Canoby.

ESKDALEMUIR, a parish in Eskdale, 11 miles long, and 8 broad, extending along the two rivulets, which united, form the Esk. It contains 66 square miles. The surface is mountainous, and only adapted for sheep pasture; but on the banks of the rivers there are a few meadows, which admit of culture. On almost every hill there are marks of encampments, the principal of which is that which lies on a tongue of land between the Esk and Raeburn. Population 561.

ESSIE and NEVAY, an united parish in Angus-shire, occupying part of the northern declivity of the Sidlaw hills, and part of the valley of Strathmore, containing about 8 square miles, about one half of which is cultivated. It is washed by the river Dean, and by two small rivulets. The soil is various. A great part is inclosed and well cultivated; and there is an excellent freestone quarry at the foot of Sidlaw. Population 638.

ETIVE (LOCH), a navigable inlet of the sea, in Argyleshire, 20 miles long, but of unequal breadth. Its shores are pleasant, being indented with creeks and bays, which afford safe anchorage in any wind. The extremity of Loch Etive takes a north-easterly direction, till it receives the waters of the Etie, running through Glen Etie. In Loch Etive is a small island, termed Ealan Usnach, "the island of Usnath." About 7 miles from the sea, the lake contracts into a narrow channel. A ridge of rugged rocks here runs across two-thirds of the channel, and occasions, at particular times of the tide, a current flowing with dreadful rapidity; and when swelled unusually, it discharges itself with a violence and noise unequalled by the loudest cataract. There is a ferry, which is safe at particular times of the tide. About 2 miles below, on a promontory almost insulated, is the ancient regal residence of Dunstaffnage.

ETTRICK, a parish in Selkirkshire, about 10 miles square. The appearance is hilly; the river Ettrick winds through it. The soil in the vallies is deep and fertile; but very few good crops are raised, from the elevation of the land, and the frequency of rain. The hills are fit only for pasturage. There are two lakes contiguous, partly in Yarrow, called the Loch of the Lows, and St Mary's Loch. Population 440.

ETTRICK, a river in Selkirkshire, rising

in the parish of the same name, and, after winding about 50 miles, in a N. E. direction, receives the Yarrow near Philiphaugh, and falls into the Tweed, 3 miles above Melrose.

ETTRICK FOREST, comprehends a great part of Selkirkshire. It belongs to the crown.

EU (LOCH), an arm of the sea on the W. coast of Ross-shire, in the parish of Gairloch.

EUCHAR, a rivulet in Argyshire. It rises in Loch Scamnadale, and, after a rapid course N. W. falls into the ocean at the Sound of Mull.

EVAN, a small river in Dumfries-shire, in the parish of Moffat; takes its rise at Clydesnan, near the source of the Clyde, and, after a course of 12 or 14 miles south-erly, falls into the Annan, 2 miles below Moffat.

EVELICKS, a river in Sutherlandshire, which falls into the Frith of Dornoch. It abounds with trout and salmon; and a fishing village of the same name is situated at its mouth.

EVIE and **RENDALL**, an united parish in the mainland of Orkney, about 10 miles long, and the inhabited part in breadth about one and a half. The soil is tolerably fertile, considering the variable climate and mode of culture. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries. Pop. 1227.

EVORT (LOCH), a harbour on the E. coast of North Uist.

EWES, or **EWESDALE**, a parish in the district of Eskdale, about 8 miles in length from N. to S. Its medium breadth is 5 and a half, and contains 34 and a half square miles. It is watered by the river Ewes. Though hilly, it is mostly covered with verdure, and fringed with thriving plantations,

exhibiting some fine scenery. Only a small part is under cultivation. Population 338.

EWES, a small river in Dumfries-shire, in the parish of Fwes; rises at Moss-paul, and joins the Esk at Langholm.

EYE (LOCH), a small lake in the parish of Fearn, Ross-shire, about 2 miles long, and half a mile broad. From it proceeds the rivulet Eye, forming in its course a succession of smaller lakes, which are much frequented by aquatic fowls. It falls into the Moray Frith, near the village of Balintore.

EYE, a river in Berwickshire, which rises in the parish of Cockburnspath, and, after being joined by the Ale, falls into the sea at Eyemouth.

EYEMOUTH, a parish in Berwickshire, on the sea coast, containing about 800 square acres. The soil is good, producing every sort of grain. On a small promontory are the remains of a regular fortification. Population 962.—The **TOWN** of **EYEMOUTH** lies 7 miles N. W. of Berwick-on-Tweed. This town is a burgh of barony, of which Mr Home of Wedderburn is proprietor. At the beginning of last century, Eyemouth was a small fishing village; but, shortly after the Union, the gentlemen of the county took advantage of the excellent natural harbour, and erected piers by subscription. It lies at the corner of a bay, in which ships can work in and out at all times, or lie at anchor secure from all winds, except the N. and N. E. Trade has since increased; and corn and meal have been shipped to the extent of 20,000 balls annually, and in some years more than double that quantity.

EYNORT (LOCH), a harbour on the E. coast of S. Uist.

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FAIRAY, one of the Orkney islands, about a mile long, and half a mile broad, separated by a narrow sound from the island of Eday. It affords excellent pasturage.

FAIR ISLE, an island between Orkney and Shetland, the inhabitants of which are almost in a state of nature. Fair Isle is upwards of 3 miles long, and nearly 2 broad, rising into three lofty promontories, and

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encompassed with precipitous rocks. The soil is tolerably fertile, and the sheep pasture on the hills is excellent, and noted for improving the wool. It is reckoned one of the Shetland isles, and is annexed to the parish of Dunrossness, 25 miles distant. Population 220.

FAIRLEY, a sea-port village in Ayrshire, in the parish of Largs, 18 miles S. W. of Greenock. Population 130.

FALA and **SOUTRA**, an united parish in the Lothians, of which Fala lies in Edinburghshire, and Soutra in Haddingtonshire. It comprehends part of the Lammermuir ridge, of which Soutra-hill is the N. W. point. It is 4 miles long, and about 3 broad. From the foot of the hill, the surface is nearly level, and is tolerably fertile. The lands are in a state of cultivation. There are the ruins of an hospital on Soutra-hill, founded in 1164 by Malcolm IV., for the relief of pilgrims and poor sickly people. Population 364.

FALKIRK, a parish in Stirlingshire, between 7 and 8 miles long, and 4 broad. From the Carron, which forms its boundary on the N. to the ridge on which the town stands, the ground is level, of a rich clay soil, of great fertility. To the southward, the ground is more elevated and unequal, but mostly arable. This parish contains the town and port of Grangemouth, the villages of Camelon, Laurieston, Grahamston, and Bainsford. The great canal intersects it, and vestiges of the Roman wall are still visible at the S. part of the town. Population 10,395.---The **TOWN** of **FALKIRK** lies 24 miles West of Edinburgh. It is situated on an eminence, commanding an extensive and delightful prospect. Falkirk consists principally of one street, about three-quarters of a mile from E. to W., from which run a number of wynds. The street is in most places broad and spacious, though not very uniform. The town was once a burgh of barony under the Earl of Linlithgow; since the fall of that family, it is under no municipal government. The late church was founded by Malcolm III. in 1057. A large and commodious new church is erected on its site. In the middle of the street, an elegant steeple, 150 feet high, has been lately erected. Falkirk has few manufactures; but, being situated in the heart of a populous country, it has a good inland trade. It has four great trysts, or cattle fairs.

FALKLAND, a parish in Fifeshire, of a square form, about 10,000 acres. Towards the N. is a plain or flat, called the Park of Falkland, about a mile and a half square, from which the surface gradually rises on the S. to that hilly ridge which forms the Lomonds. The ridge affords, in most places, excellent pasture, though interspersed with abrupt and rugged masses of freestone rock, and loose heaps of blue moorstone. The soil is partly a light brown loam, partly sand and gravel; but the greater part is a deep moss, containing the roots of oak and

other trees. Besides the town of Falkland, and the contiguous suburbs of Ballinbrae, the parish contains two other villages, Newton and Freuchie. Population of the town and parish, 2520.---The **TOWN** of **FALKLAND** lies 8 miles W. of Cupar. It is situated so near the N. side of the E. Lomond, that for more than a month in winter the sun is never seen. It was erected into a burgh by James II. in 1458; the revenue is about £130 per annum. Falkland consists chiefly of one street, in which is the town-house, a modern fabric. The palace stands at the E. end, on the N. side of the street; it is now wholly ruinous except the front, in which a family resides. This palace was for many years the occasional residence of the royal family of Scotland, and James V. died here in 1542. The vault in which the Duke of Rothesay was starved to death is still to be seen. Falkland has a very large common, including the whole E. Lomond.

FALLOCH, a river in the parish of Killin, Perthshire, partly in Dunbartonshire. It rises at Coilater More, and after a rapid course through Glenfalloch, falls into Loch Lomond.

FANNICH (LOCH), a lake in Ross-shire, 9 miles long, and from 1 to 1 and a half broad. It discharges itself by a small river called Grudie, into Loch Lichart.

FAR, a mountainous parish in Sutherlandshire, 30 miles long from N. to S., the breadth varying from 3 to 14: bounded on the N. by the ocean. The soil is in general barren and shallow; but on the banks of the rivers Naver and Borgie it is deep, and tolerably fertile. The extent of sea coast is 11 miles; the shore is high and rocky. The whole coast is excavated into extensive caves, affording retreat to immense numbers of seals. Loch Naver is the principal lake in the district. There are a few Pictish castles, and a ruin on the promontory of Far-head. Population in 1801, 2408.

FARA, a small island of the Hebrides, lying between Barra and South Uist.

FARA, one of the small Orkney islands, a mile S. E. of Hoy.

FARA, an island of Orkney, between Eday and Westray.

FARE-HILL, a hill in the parish of Mid-Marr, Aberdeenshire, rising from a base of 16 miles in circumference, to 1793 feet above the level of the sea.

FARG, a small river in Perthshire. It takes its rise in the Ochil hills, and loses itself in the river Erne at Culfargie.

FAR-OUT-HEAD, a conspicuous pro-

montory in the parish of Durness, Sutherlandshire.

FARRAR, a small river in Ross-shire, one of the principal branches of the Beaully.

FEACHAN (LOCH), an arm of the sea, in Argyleshire, in the district of Lorn.

FEACHORY, a small river in Athole, Perthshire, which rises on the borders of Fortingal, and falls into the Garry.

FEARN, a parish in Ross-shire, forming a square of about 2 miles. The surface is nearly flat. In the centre, the soil is a deep loam; towards the S. and W. it is a rich clay; the N. and E. is gravelly and sandy. Loch Eye occupies the central district. The coast of the Moray Frith is flat and sandy for about a mile; on it are the small fishing towns of Balintore and Hilltown. Freestone abounds in several places. The VILLAGE of **FEARN** is situated near the old abbey, which is a ruin of great antiquity, founded by Ferguard, the first Earl of Ross, in the reign of Alexander II. Near the abbey, a high square column is erected, covered with Saxon characters, but illegible. The castle of Lochlinis also a remarkable building. It has stood upwards of 500 years, and before the invention of artillery must have been impregnable. There is another very ancient ruin at Cadboll, of which nothing remains but a few vaults and the side walls. Population 1508.

FENWICK, a parish in Ayrshire, 9 miles long from E. to W., and 6 broad. The surface is broken, though none of the eminences are considerable. The whole soil is mossy; but, towards the western border, tolerably fruitful and well cultivated. It is watered by two rivulets, which run into the river Irvine, near the sea.---The VILLAGE of **FENWICK** is pleasantly situated on the banks of one of these, 4 miles E. of Kilmarnock. It contains nearly 200 inhabitants. The Kirktown, another village, contains about 220 inhabitants. Population 1489.

FERGUS (ST.), a parish in that part of the district of Buchan which belongs to the county of Banff. There is a succession of rising grounds and valleys, having a rich fertile clay soil. The coasts bold and rocky. There is a salmon fishing on the Ugie. A bleachfield at Invergie employs a number of hands. A considerable quantity of fine yarn is spun. Population 1378.

FERN, a parish in Angus, 5 miles long from N. to S. and 2 broad at the foot of the Grampian hills. The farms in the hills afford excellent pasture. It is washed by the rivulets Cruich and Noran. There is a blue slate quarry here. Population 419.

FERRELL, a parish in Angus, 3 miles long, and 2 broad, situated on the S. bank of the South Esk. The low ground near the river is fertile, having a fine clay and loamy soil, capable of producing all kinds of grain; the higher grounds are inferior, except an estate of about 100 acres. The parish belongs to the family of Carnegie of South Esk, who have a residence at Kinnaird castle. Near the church is an old castle, once the residence of the ancestors of the family of Airy. Population 582.

FERNES, a promontory of Orkney, on the W. coast of the isle of Eday.

FERRINTOSH, a village and barony in the parish of Urquhart, Ross-shire, about a mile E. from Dingwall.

FERROGAN-BEIN, a mountain in Perthshire, 8 miles S. of Blair-Athole.

FERRY, a village in Forfarshire, seated on the frith of Tay, about 3 miles E. from Dundee. It is divided into two districts, the East and West Ferries; the former in the parish of Monifieth, and the latter in that of Dundee. 500 inhabitants.

FERRY (LITTLE and MEIKLE), villages in Ross-shire, on the Frith of Dornoch.

FERRYDEN, a village in Forfarshire, in the parish of Craig, on the S. bank of the South Esk, and nearly opposite to Montrose. As it formerly was the ferry to Montrose, the erection of the bridge has materially injured it. It has a good harbour and a safe roadstead. Population 400.

FERRY-PORT-ON-CRAIG, a parish in Fifeshire, stretching along the S. bank of the Tay, 5 miles long, and from a half to a mile broad. It is generally well cultivated. -- The VILLAGE of **FERRY-PORT-ON-CRAIG** is situated at the mouth of the Tay, about 4 miles below Woodhaven. It has a small harbour; and a number of houses has been lately built. Population of the parish and village 1164.

FETLAR, one of the most northerly of the Shetland isles, about 4 miles long, and 3 and a half broad, with a tolerably fertile soil of loam and sand, producing barley, oats, and other corn abundantly. Population about 800.

FETTERANGUS, a village in the parish of Old Deer, Aberdeenshire, the property of Mr Ferguson of Pitfour. About 200 inhabitants.

FETTERCAIRN, a parish in Kincardineshire. It lies at the foot of the lower range of the Grampian mountains, extending considerably into the Mearns, and containing 14,359 English acres. The ground on the W. is light and sharp, with a small mixture

of moss; on the E. it becomes deeper, of a fertile clayey loam. The greater part is inclosed, and a great quantity of trees were planted by the late Lord Adam Gordon, who built an elegant house, at a small distance from the North Esk, where he has laid out some extensive walks. A romantic bridge, called Gannachy bridge, is thrown over the North Esk, the foundations of which stand on two stupendous rocks. About a mile W. from Fettercairn is a ruin called Fennella's Castle, where, it is said, Kenneth III. King of Scotland, was murdered. Population 1562.

FETTERESSO, a parish in Kincardineshire, about 10 miles long, and nearly 6 broad; containing 24,914 square acres, 8000 of which are arable, the rest moor or moss, which is now planted with thriving trees. It is watered by the small rivers Cowie and Carron, near the former of which stands the house of Urie.---About 2 miles S. W. from Urie, is the house of Fetteresso. The coast possesses only one bay where fishing boats can lie in safety. Near Stonehaven, which lies on the border of the parish, Mr Barclay has a village, consisting of two parallel and crossstreets, with a square of two acres in the middle. Its inhabitants resort to the harbour of Stonehaven. Population 4252.

FIDDICH, a river in Banffshire, which has its rise between the parishes of Kirk-michael and Mortlach, and joins the Spey, about a mile below Elchies.

FIDDRIE, a small island in the mouth of the Frith of Forth, opposite to Dirleton.

FIFE-NESS, the eastern point of land in Fifeshire, which projects into the German Ocean.

FIFESHIRE. This extensive and populous county is a sort of peninsula, lying between the Friths of Tay and Forth, and the German Ocean bounds it on the E. It is, on an average, 36 miles long, and 14 broad, comprehending a superficies of nearly 504 square miles. The face of the country is agreeably diversified; towards the W. it is mountainous, and a ridge of hills extends eastward almost its whole length, occupying the central district; towards the N. and S. the surface gradually descends to the friths, exhibiting the most beautiful prospect of fertile and well cultivated fields. Woods and plantations abound, and the hills are covered with sheep, whose wool is in high estimation. Great improvements have been lately made in agriculture; and the farms, especially on the N. declivity, are rented exceedingly high. It is watered by several streams, none of which deserve the name of

rivers, except the Eden and Leven; the fishings, the coal mines, the harbours, and other advantages, must have early attracted settlers on the coast. James V. compared this county to a grey mantle with a gold fringe. The whole coast is covered with small burghs, which that monarch regarded with particular attention. He granted them many privileges and immunities, and endeavoured to encourage the inhabitants, to prosecute the advantages which they possessed. It contains 13 royal burghs, which possess parliamentary representation, and several which have lost that privilege, from inability to defray the expense which attended the sending a commissioner to the Scottish parliament. Of those which retain all their privileges, except that of sending a member to parliament, we may mention Auchtermuchty, Strathmiglo, Newburgh, Falkland, Earlsferry, &c. To this county also belong the small islands of May, Inchcolm, and Inchgarvie. There are few large estates in Fifeshire. From the minute division of the land, in no county in Scotland is land of greater value. It is divided into 63 parochial districts, and contains 101,272 inhabitants, being upwards of 201 to the square mile; a larger proportion than exists in any other country to the northward of the Forth. It was anciently an earldom in the Macduff family. The ruins of the residences of that powerful family are still evident in many parts. The whole of the S. side lies upon coal; in many places is excellent limestone; and ironstone is found in the western and middle quarters.---Lead ore is found in the Eastern Lomond. In Kemback parish, also, it has been wrought. Pebbles, agates, and rubies of uncommon beauty, are procured in several places. The valued rent is L.362,584, 7s. 5d. Scots, and the real land rent is estimated at L.174,000 Sterling.

FILLAN, a river in Perthshire, in the parish of Killin, it takes its rise on the borders of Argyleshire, and, winding a circuitous course of 8 or 9 miles through a valley, to which it gives the name of Strathfillan, falls into Loch Dochart.

FINAN (ST.) a small and beautiful island in Argyleshire, in loch Shiel, upon which are the ruins of a church.

FINNIN, a river in Inverness-shire, which gives name to Glenfinnin, and falls into the eastern extremity of Loch Shiel.

FINDHAVEN, a hill in the parish of Oathlaw, in Angus-shire, about 1500 feet above the level of the adjacent country. On its summit are the remains of an extensive fortification, which appears to have been

built without mortar, and in several places discovers marks of vitrification.

FINDHORN, a rapid river that rises in the hills betwixt those districts of Invernesshire, called Stratherrig and Strathearn, above 50 miles from the sea, and discharges itself into the Moray Frith, about 4 miles below Forres. It abounds with trout and salmon, and is navigable for small vessels as far as the tide flows.

FINDHORN, a village and seaport in the parish of Kinloss, Morayshire, 4 miles N. from Forres. It is situated at the mouth of the bay and river of Findhorn. It exports salmon, corn, and yarn. It has been long famous for curing and drying haddocks. The village formerly stood a mile to the N. W. of the present one, but was swallowed up in one tide by an inundation of the sea and river in 1701, and the place where it then stood is now the bottom of the sea.

FINDOCHTIE, a village in the parish of Ruthven, Banffshire. It was settled as a fishing station in 1716. It contains about 170 inhabitants.

FINDON, a small fishing village in Kincairdineshire, near Girdleness.

FINLAGAN (LOCH), a lake in the centre of the island of Isla, about 3 miles in circumference. It abounds with salmon and trout, and discharges itself into the ocean at Lagan bay, by a rivulet of the same name. On an island within the lake are the ruins of an ancient castle, which belonged to Macdonald, Lord of the Isles.

FINNIS BAY, a harbour on the E. coast of the isle of Harris.

FINTRAY, a parish in Aberdeenshire, nearly 5 miles long, and from 3 to 4 broad, containing about 10,000 acres; is hilly, but in the low grounds, particularly on the banks of the Don, the soil is rich and fertile. Nearly 500 acres are covered with plantations. Population 864.

FINTRY, a parish in Stirlingshire, 5 miles long, and 4 broad, situated in that range of hills which reaches from Stirling to Dunbarton. The only inhabited parts are two valleys on the Carron, and Endrick. Near the southern extremity, the Carron bog or meadow commences, the largest perhaps in Scotland, containing about 500 acres in one plain, affording excellent meadow hay in summer, and in winter assuming the appearance of a beautiful lake. The arable soil is light, quick, and fertile, and produces excellent crops. A village has been lately erected for the accommodation of the people employed in the cotton-works on the banks of the Endrick. The Endrick and

Carron, which take their rise in this parish, form several romantic falls. At the Loup of Fintry, the Endrick falls 90 feet. Near the village of Fintry is a hill called the Dun, in which is a fine range of basaltic columns, of 70 pillars in front, 50 feet in length. Population 1003.

FIRMONT, the highest mountain in the forest of Glentannar, in Aberdeenshire, about 2500 feet high.

FIRTH and **STENNES**, an united parish in the mainland of Orkney, about 2 miles in length. It contains many moors and hilly ridges, covered with heath and peat-moss to the summit. The soil is various; in most places shallow upon a tilly bottom. Population 1062.

FISHERROW, a sea-port in the parish of Inveresk, and county of Mid-Lothian, 5 miles E. from Edinburgh, and adjoining Musselburgh, on the E. from which it is separated by the river Esk. It consists principally of one street, which is broad and spacious, and in which a number of good houses have been lately built. Fisherrow has but little foreign trade, except the importation of wood, and some Baltic produce. The home trade is confined to a starch manufactory, a tan-work, and three breweries. Fisherrow is conjoined with Musselburgh in municipal government.

FITHIE (LOCH), a beautiful lake, about a mile in circumference, in the parish of Forfar, Angus-shire.

FLADDA, an island of the Hebrides, 6 miles from the isle of Sky, about 2 miles in circumference.

FLADDA, one of the Triesnish isles, near the isle of Mull.

FLADDA, three isles between Barray and Sanderay.

FLADDAY, a large flat island in the district of Harris, near the isle of Scarp.

FLANNAN ISLES, 7 or 8 in number, uninhabited, about 12 miles N. W. from the isle of Skye.

FLATTA, two of the smaller Western Isles.

FLEET, a river in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It takes its rise from a lake of the same name, in the parish of Girthon, and, after a meandering course through the vale of Fleet, passing the village of Gatehouse, falls into Wigton bay in the Solway Frith, near the church of Tyneholm.

FLISK, a parish in Fifeshire, on the river Tay, opposite to the Carse of Gowrie, about 3 miles long, and 1 broad. The surface is level, with the exception of one hill called Norman's Law. The soil is fertile, and

well adapted for the culture of wheat. In the western district stands the Castle of Banbrich, an ancient edifice, approaching fast to ruin. Population 518.

FLOTA, one of the Orkney isles, 5 miles long and 3 and a half broad, mostly encompassed with high rocks. Its heaths afford excellent sheep pasture. Flota contains, with 3 small adjoining islands, 250 inhabitants.

FLOTTA, one of the Hebrides, on the N. W. coast of Lewis.

FOCHABERS, a town in the parish of Bellie, Morayshire, 9 miles east of Elgin, on the E. bank of the Spey, on a plain, having a square in the centre, and streets entering it at right angles. The town is a burgh of barony. It is a very thriving town, and yearly increasing. It contains 1000 inhabitants.

FODDERTY, a parish in the counties of Ross and Cromarty, chiefly situated in a valley, intersected by the small river Peffer, from which the valley derives the name of Strathpeffer. Benivas is one of the most elevated hills, and on Knockfallaric is a vitrified fort. The soil is tolerable, but the old method of cropping is generally followed by the farmers. Population 1900.

FÓGO, a parish in Berwickshire, 6 miles long from E. to W. and between 3 and 4 broad. It is intersected by the river Blackadder, and some of its tributary streams. The whole is arable, except a few acres of swampy ground. At Chesters are the traces of a Roman encampment. Population 450.

FOOTDEE, a village contiguous to New Aberdeen.

FORBES, a parish in Aberdeenshire, united to that of Kearn. They are about 6 miles and a half long, and 2 broad, lying on the banks of the Don and Bogie. The greater part is moor and uncultivated, and several of the mountains rise to a considerable height. Calwar and Coreen are nearly 1200 feet above the Don. Population 200.

FORD, a village in Mid-Lothian, parish of Borthwick, 10 miles S. E. from Edinburgh.

FORDICE, a parish in Banffshire. It lies on the sea-coast, in a triangular figure, each side being nearly 6 miles long. It is in general flat, with some rising grounds or hills. Except the two small bays of Portsoy and Sandend, the coast is very bold and rocky. The Kirktown of Fordice was erected into a burgh of barony in 1499. Besides this village, Portsoy is a considerable trading and fishing town, situated at the bot-

tom of a bay of the same name; and at the bay of Sandend is a tolerable fishing village. At Portsoy is found that species of jasper called Portsoy marble, which is manufactured into chimney pieces, funeral ornaments, &c. The hill of Durn seems to be composed entirely of marble, and a very white quartz. On the hill of Durn are a triple foss and rampart, which appear to have surrounded it; and there are remains of several tumuli and Druidical temples. Population 2767.

FORDOUN, a parish in Kincardineshire, of an oblong form, in length from E. to W. 10 miles, the greatest breadth about 7. The S. part is level, making a part of the continuation of the valley of Strathmore, called the How of the Mcarns; the N. district is mountainous, with a thin soil, and inferior in fertility. Besides the village of Auchinblae, there are the ruins of the county-hall, the only vestige that now remains of the ancient town of Kincardine, which was the county town till 1660, when the courts were removed to Stonehaven. There are distinct vestiges of a Roman encampment to be seen near the mansion house of Fordoun; also the ruins of an old castle, said to have been a palace belonging to Kenneth III. Population 2535.

FORFAR (COUNTY OF,) See **ANGUS-SHIRE**.

FORFAR, a Parish in Angus-shire, 6 miles long, from N. to S. and 5 broad. It is generally level, with the exception of the hill of Balnashinar. The soil towards the N. and S. is light and sandy, about the middle of a spouty clay. There are several lakes, viz. Forfar, Restenet, and Fithie, which have been almost drained for the moss and marl with which they abound. Population of the Town and parish 5877.--- The **BURGH** of **FORFAR** is the county town of Angus-shire, and lies 15 miles and a half N. of Dundee. The original charters at the erection of Forfar into a royal burgh are lost; but in 1669, all the ancient charters were confirmed. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 19 councillors, annually elected. The revenue, arising from lands, customs, &c. is upwards of L.1000 per annum. Forfar joins with Perth, Dundee, St Andrew's, and Cupar-Fife, in sending a member to Parliament, the streets are irregular, but many of the houses are well built. Nearly opposite, on the N. side of the town, is an eminence, on which Malcolm Canmore had a castle, and resided occasionally; some fragments of the walls are still to be seen on the W. side. The ma-

gistrates lately removed the cross from the street to the top of this height, to mark the place where the king resided. The town-house is newly rebuilt; but the rooms for prisoners are dark, and the utility of the whole fabric seems to have been sacrificed to the attainment of a large upper room for public meetings and amusements. A considerable manufacture of Osnaburghs and coarse linens is carried on in Forfar; and the making of coarse shoes, or brogues, employs a considerable number of hands. The great drawback on the manufactures here is the scarcity of fuel, and the distance from a sea-port, Dundee being the nearest. The town contains about 4150 inhabitants.

FORFAR, a loch in the above parish, about a mile long, and half a mile broad in some places: it is a fine sheet of water, lying on the N. W. side of the town.

FORGAN, or **ST. PHILLAN'S**, a parish in Fifeshire, on the S. bank of the Tay. It is 4 miles long, and about 2 broad. The surface is elevated in the middle, declining towards the river on the N. the rest having a south exposure of nearly 3 miles. The soil is for the most part a light loam, highly susceptible of cultivation. There are two small harbours at Newport and Woodhaven, from which there are ferry-boats to Dundee. Population 916.

FORGANDENNY, a parish in Perthshire, about 5 miles long, and 2 broad, containing about 8000 Scots acres. The lower division, which extends from the Erne to the foot of the Ochil-hills, is a fine level country, similar in soil to the most fertile land in the Carse of Gowrie. The upper or hilly part is rocky, but mostly covered with heath or furze. Besides the Erne, the small river May intersects the parish. There are a great number of fine trees in the low district; and the sides of the hills are covered with plantations of fir.---The **VILLAGE** of **FORGAN**, situated about half a mile from the Erne, is neatly built, having a small clear stream dividing it into two parts. Besides this village there are three others, called Ardargie, Newton, and Path of Condie, which together contain nearly 400 inhabitants. This parish contains vestiges of several encampments, particularly on the summit of a hill called Castle Law. Population 959.

FORGLEN, a parish in Banffshire, of a rectangular figure, 3 miles and a half long, by 2 and a half broad. The surface is beautifully varied with gentle rising grounds, having a gradual slope towards the S. where the river Deveron forms the boundary.---

The soil is light and fertile, and the greater part is under cultivation. Forglen and Carnousie are elegant mansions. P. 628.

FORGUE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, 9 miles long, its greatest breadth being about 6. It is intersected by two rivulets, the Fondraught and Forgue. The soil in the lower parts produces heavy crops; towards the S. the ground is mostly covered with heath. Upon the estates of several proprietors, much has been done in planting and improving the barren ground. Population 1871.

FORMAN, one of the Grampian mountains in Aberdeenshire, upwards of 1000 feet above the Deveron, which runs at its base.

FORMARTIN, a district of Aberdeenshire, containing 16 parishes, 280 square miles, and 16,760 inhabitants.

FORRES, a parish in the county of Moray, 4 miles by 2 and a half. It is mostly arable and fertile, but there are some parts of it covered with heath. The Findhorn is navigable within 2 miles of the town. On a rising ground, to the southward, stands the house of Burdsyards, surrounded with extensive plantations. Population of the town and parish, 2925.---The **BURGH** of **FORRES** lies 92 miles N. W. from Aberdeen. The street is about a mile in length from E. to W., and near the middle is the town-house and jail. It is neatly built, on a rising ground, near the bay of Findhorn, the mouth of which, 3 miles distant, is its seaport, with a small village dependant on the town. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, and 12 councillors, annually elected. It joins with Fortrose, Nairn, and Inverness, in sending a member to Parliament. The revenue is about £100 yearly. There is a grammar-school in the town, where Latin, Greek, French, and the branches of the Mathematics, are taught. Near the town, is a pillar called Sueno's stone, 25 feet high, covered with antique sculpture, erected in memory of a victory over the Danes in 1008. Population 2400.

FORSA, a small island of Argyshire, adjacent to the island of Easdale.

FORSE, a river in Caithness, which rises in the parish of Halkirk, and falls into the Pentland frith, at the village of Forse.

FORTEVIOT, a parish in Perthshire, stretching across the level of the strath, and comprehending part of the Ochil hills. It is 8 miles long, by 2 broad. It is intersected by the Erne and May. Here is situated Invermay, one of the most romantic and

pleasant seats in Stratherne. Population 835.

FORTH, one of the most considerable rivers in Scotland. It takes its rise from a spring in the N. side of Benlomond mountain, in Stirlingshire, and running from W. to E. nearly the whole breadth of the kingdom, forms that frith or arm of the German ocean to which it gives its name. It traverses Stirlingshire for 10 miles, under the name of the water of Duchary, augmented as it proceeds by a number of streams. It then enters Perthshire, where it unites with the water from Lochard in Aberfoyle. The northern branch issues from a beautiful lake called Loch Chon, from which it is precipitated in full stream over a perpendicular rock; it then forms another expansion, a third, and a fourth, before it descends into the low country, to unite with the other branch. When united, it assumes the name of the Avendow, or Black River, and, after a course of about 5 miles, it becomes the boundary of Stirlingshire at Gartmore, where it assumes the name of the Forth. It is augmented by the Goodie at the bridge of Frew, and about 2 or 3 miles above Stirling, by the rivers of Teath and Allan; then it enters that extensive plain which is termed the Carse of Stirling and Falkirk. Thro' this valley its meanders are so extensive and frequent, as to form a great many peninsulæ, on one of which, immediately opposite to Stirling, stands the ruinous tower of the abbey of Cambuskenneth, the only remnant of that venerable pile. The scenery here is truly interesting. By land the distance from Stirling to Alloa is only 6 miles, while by water it is no less than 24. After passing Alloa, it expands into a considerable bay, upwards of 20 miles in length, but of unequal breadth. At the Queensferry it contracts considerably, being not more than two miles over; in the middle of which is the small island of Inchgarvie, with its fortifications. For 3 or 4 miles it continues contracted, till, passing the island of Cramond and Inverkeithing bay, it expands gradually into a frith, which, opposite to Leith, is 7 miles in breadth. It continues to expand gradually for several miles, forming many safe harbours and bays on the Fife coast, till it loses itself in the German ocean. The mouth of the Forth contains several small islands, particularly the isle of May, the Bass, the islands of Fiddrie and Inchkeith, and, farther up, are the islands of Cramond, Inchgarvie, Inchcolm, and Inchmickery. The Forth is navigable for vessels of 80 tons as far as Stirling bridge,

and vessels of 300 tons as far as Alloa. At Grangemouth it is joined by the great canal of communication from the Clyde. It possesses many good harbours; and, above Queensferry, the whole river may be considered as one of the safest road-steads in Britain. Inverkeithing bay, Burntisland roads, Leith roads, the Ely, &c. are places of safe anchorage. It abounds with white fish of all kinds; and higher up, there are many valuable salmon fishings, particularly at Stirling, Alloa, Kincardine, &c. It is generally visited by an annual shoal of herrings. On the shores of the frith every where are established salt works; and the greater part of the coasts of the counties of Perth, Fife, Stirling, and the Lothians, abound with inexhaustible repositories of coal, limestone, and ironstone. Since the completion of the great canal between the two seas, the tonnage which entered the frith of Forth has increased greatly. The length of its course in a direct line is upwards of 90 miles, but, calculating all the turns and windings, for which it is so remarkable, it cannot be estimated at less than 259 miles.

FORTINGAL, a parish in Perthshire, conjoined with Kilchonan, 37 miles long, and 17 broad, occupying the N. W. part of the county. It comprehends 3 districts, viz. Fortingal, Glenlyon, and Rannoch, besides an estate of 16 ploughgates, S. of Taybridge, 8 miles from the church. The district of Fortingal is about 5 miles in length, is a fertile valley, with the river Lyon running through the bottom, containing a few villages, and finely ornamented with wood. Glenlyon is a narrow glen, 23 miles long, scarcely more than a gun-shot broad, the sides being formed of a ridge of the highest mountains in Perthshire. This district contains many small villages, some of which have no sunshine for some months in winter. Rannoch is also surrounded with high mountains, having Loch Rannoch in the middle of the valley. The soil of this district is very indifferent. Many large woods of birch, and an extensive fir wood, still remain, of that immense forest which occupied the N. district of Perthshire, and the county of Inverness. Besides Loch Rannoch, there are other extensive lakes, of which Loch Errack and Loch Lyon are the chief. From each of these Lakes issue rivers of considerable size. The hills of Glenlyon and Bein-ardlanich, in Rannoch, are the chief mountains. Besides a great many forts throughout the district, there is an extensive Roman encampment, of which the area is about 80 acres. The

fosse and vallum are much broken down by the plough, but the prætorium is quite complete. In the church yard of Fortingal are the remains of a yew tree, 52 feet in circumference, through the trunk of which the funerals pass. Population 6256.

FORTROSE, a royal burgh in Ross-shire, and parish of Rosemarkie, on the Moray Frith, 2 miles and a half from Fort George. It is composed of two towns, Rosemarkie, erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II. and Chanonry. The towns were united by a charter of James II. in 1444. Fortrose is at that time spoken of as a town flourishing in the arts and science, having been then the seat of divinity, law, and physic, in this corner of the kingdom. At present the town is small, and owes its consequence chiefly to the establishment of an academy. Two small parts of the ancient cathedral still remain, one of which is used as a burial place of the Mackenzie family, and the other is occupied as a court-house, with the vaulted prisons below. From this place is a regular ferry to Fort George. The town contains about 740 inhabitants. It joins with the northern district of burghs in sending a member to parliament.

FOSSAWAY and TULLIBOLE. These united parishes lie, the first in Perth, and the other in Kinross-shire. They occupy a considerable extent of the Ochil hills and the valley below, from the Devon to within 6 miles of Kinross. The hills afford good sheep pasture. Several extensive plantations have been lately made. There are two villages, which are both burghs of barony, the Crook of Devon and Blairgowrie. Coal, lime, and ironstone, are found in great abundance. Population 1540.

FOULDEN, a parish in Berwickshire, containing about 6 square miles. There is an old ruin called Foulden, which appears to have been a place of strength and security in the border wars.---The VILLAGE, which was formerly considerable, is a burgh of barony, under the superiority of Mr Wilkie of Foulden. Population 368.

FOULIS EASTER, a parish in Perthshire, lately united to Lundie, (q. v.)

FOULIS WESTER, a parish in Perthshire, in the district of Strathern, 8 miles long, and 6 broad. It is watered by the Almond. A very small portion is inclosed, the greater part being fitted for pasture. Abercainey house is a large and commodious building, surrounded with extensive plantations.---The VILLAGE of Foulis contains about 140 inhabitants. About 2 miles W. of the village, is the ancient mansion of

Curtoquhey. The ruins of the ancient residence of the Earls of Strathern are about a mile E. from the church. Popula. 1615.

FOVERAN, a parish in Aberdeenshire, 4 miles long from E. to W. and 2 broad. The general appearance is level, but the ground rises by a gradual ascent from the sea; the whole is arable. The river Ythan forms the boundary on the N. which is navigable for nearly 5 miles. In the parish are the ruins of several castles and chapels. Population 1400.

FOWLA, or FULE, one of the northern isles, supposed to be the Ultima Thule of the ancients. It is about 5 miles long, and 1 and a half broad, nearly 20 miles distant from any land to the westward of the clusters of Orkney and Shetland, to which last it is politically annexed. It affords good pasturage for sheep, and is inhabited by 26 or 27 families.

FOYERS, or FYERS, a small river in Inverness-shire, which takes its rise amongst the lofty mountains in the parish of Boleskine and Abertarff, and pouring through the vale of Foyers, falls into Lochness, a mile above the General's Hut. The banks of the river, and the sides of the mountains, are covered with weeping birch; but the mountains occasionally present their naked precipitous fronts, from which huge fragments have been hurled down. The upper Fall is about a mile and a half from General's Hut, and nearly half a mile above the lower fall. Here the river, being confined on each side by steep rocks, precipitates itself with great velocity, forming a very fine cataract. A little below the fall, a bridge has been thrown over. At the distance of about 20 yards, appears the first part of the fall; the second and most important break is a few yards nearer, and the lowest almost under the arch. From the arch of the bridge to the surface of the water, after the lowest part of the fall, the height is 200; the height of the fall is 70 feet. The following are the dimensions of the lower fall:---From the top of the rocks to the surface of the water, 170 feet; height of the fall in one continued stream, 207 feet; from the surface of the smooth water above, to the beginning of the uninterrupted fall, 5 feet; so that the height of the fall may properly be called 212 feet.---Down this precipice the river rushes with a noise like thunder, into the abyss, forming an unbroken stream as white as snow. A spray arises, which envelopes the spectator, and spreads to a considerable distance.

FRASERBURGH, a parish in Aberdeen-

shire, 8 miles by 3 and a half, containing 70,000 acres. It stretches 4 miles along the coast. Kinnaird's-head is a high promontory, projecting into the sea. The water of Philorth separates this parish from Rathven for several miles. Along the shore the soil is in general good, but the interior parts are gravelly. Except the hill of Mormond, it is flat and level. Besides the old college, there are the remains of several ancient towers and religious structures. Near the town stands Philorth-house, surrounded by extensive plantations. Population 2271.—The TOWN of FRASERBURGH, which lies 42 miles N. by E. of Aberdeen, is situated on the S. side of Kinnaird's-head. The houses are neatly built. The streets are spacious, and cross each other nearly at right angles. Near the centre are the prison and town-house. The cross is a fine structure. Fraserburgh possesses a small but excellent harbour, allowing vessels of 300 tons to enter. Contiguous to the harbour is a road for shipping, in a bay nearly 3 miles long, and upwards of one broad, with good anchorage. Adjoining is the village of Broadsea. Fraserburgh was erected into a burgh of regality in 1613. The government is vested in Lord Saltoun, as superior, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, and council. The revenues are nearly £.60 per annum. The only manufacture is linen yarn. Population 1000.

FRESWICK, a small river in Caithness, which runs into the German Ocean near Wick.

FREUCHIE, a manufacturing village in the parish of Falkland, Fifeshire, containing 480 inhabitants.

FREUCHIE (LOCH), a small lake in the parish of Dull, Perthshire, from which the river Bran has its source.

FUDIA, a small fertile island of the Hebrides, 2 miles and a half N. of Barray.

FURA, a small island on the W. coast of Ross-shire.

FVNE (LOCH), an extensive lake or arm of the sea, in Argyleshire. It extends from the Clyde, between the isles of Bute and Arran, in a north-westerly direction, forming the boundary between the districts of Cowal and Kintyre. It is about 32 miles long, and the breadth varies from 12 to 3. Its coasts are adorned with many elegant seats. It receives many small streams, and the river Aray at its northern extremity. There it spreads out into a noble bay before Inverary, forming an irregular circle of about 12 or 14 miles in circumference, beautifully indented with a variety of peninsulas, and surrounded by mountains. On the banks of the loch is the elegant mansion of Ardkinlass, the residence of Sir Alexander Campbell, surrounded with extensive plantations. Loch Fyne is noted for its herrings. The fishery begins in July or August, and continues till January, during which time the lake is frequented by innumerable shoals. It is calculated that there are annually caught here upwards of 20,000 barrels, valued at 25s. each.

FYVIE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, 13 miles long, and 8 broad, containing about 20,000 acres, 800 of which are under culture; the remainder occupied by plantations, natural woods, and coarse heathy pasture. The small river Ythan intersects it the whole length. The surface is uneven: the soil is various, but in general fertile. Fyvie castle, the seat of General Gordon, is an elegant mansion. Near the church, on the banks of the Ythan, are the ruins of a priory, founded by Fergus, Earl of Buchan, in 1179. The road from Aberdeen to Banff passes through this parish. Popula. 2594.

G

GADIE, a small river in Aberdeenshire, which rises in the borders of the Garioch district, and discharges itself into the Ury, near its junction with the Don.

GAIR (LOCH), an arm of the sea, on the W. coast of Ross-shire. It has also an island of the same name.

GAIR (LOCH), a branch of the Frith of

Clyde, extending in a northerly direction about 12 miles into Dumbartonshire, forming the E. side of the peninsula of Roseneath.

GAIRIE, a rivulet in Angus-shire, which has its rise in the parish of Kirriemuir, and joins the Dean near Glamis castle, after a course of nearly 12 miles.

GAIRLOCH, a parish in Ross-shire, on the W. coast, 32 miles long, and nearly 18 broad. It is very hilly, and affords a scanty pasture. The valleys are tolerably fertile. In this parish lies Loch Mari, a large fresh water lake, containing many beautiful islands. The coast of Gairloch is famous for the cod and herring fishery. Population 2755.

GAIRNEY, a small stream, which rises amongst the Cliesh hills in Kinross-shire, and discharges itself into Loch Leven.

GAIRSAY, one of the Orkneys, about 4 miles in circuit, lying 2 miles S. of Pomona island.

GALA river takes its rise in the E. end of the parish of Heriot, Mid-Lothian, and after being joined by the Heriot, runs S. and, passing the villages of Stow and Galashiels, disembogues itself into the Tweed. Its whole course is singularly romantic.

GALASHIELS, a parish of an irregular figure, about 5 miles and a half in breadth, in the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk; the Tweed divides it into two parts. The surface is hilly; the highest point, Meghill, is elevated 1480 feet. The hills are mostly green, and furnish excellent sheep pasture. The soil is various. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of sheep and the improvement of the wool. Besides the Tweed, the parish is intersected by the Ettrick and Gala waters. Population 986.—The **TOWN** of **GALASHIELS**, lies 30 miles S. from Edinburgh. It is situated mostly on the right bank of Gala water; it has a street, in which are a number of good houses; the church stands in the centre of the town. The lower part, in which most of the manufacturers live, is scattered along the banks of the river. Galashiels has been long famous for the manufacture of woollen cloth, which is here carried on to a great extent. A great quantity of woollen yarn is spun; and there is also a considerable manufacture of stockings. It contains 1000 inhabitants.

GALATON, a village in the parish of Dysart, Fifeshire, on the great N. road. Population 769.

GALLOWAY, comprehends the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, and the county of Wigton. This district, with Dumfries-shire, appears to have been peopled by that nation which the Roman writers term the *Selgovæ* and *Novantæ*; and the Roman province of *Valentia* must have included this district. It is probable, that colonies from the N. of Ireland frequently visited Galloway, and became incorporated with the natives, introducing every where the Celtic tongue

and manners. The names justify that idea for writers of this period style them, the *Gaelwegenses*, and their country *Gaelweg*, the country of the *Gaels*, a term synonymous with the *Celts*. This political distinction, and the diversity of character, were sufficient to make them appear in the eyes of the old writers a distinct race, and procured them the appellation of *Wild Scots* of *Galloway*, from their ferocity and impetuous undisciplined mode of fighting. Galloway was anciently famous for a particular breed of small horses, which are now mixed with the Irish and English breeds, but retain the same name. The black cattle are still noted for their excellent species; and the Galloway sheep afford the best flavoured mutton. A considerable number of swine are also fed for the English markets. The district has been divided into Upper Galloway, which includes the northern parts of Kirkcudbright and Wigton; Lower Galloway, the southern part of the same shires; and the *Rinns* of Galloway, that peninsula or district of Wigton which lies W. of the isthmus formed by the bays of Luce and Ryan.

GALLOWAY (**MULL** of), the southern point of the *Rinns*, is a promontory in the parish of Kirk-maiden, and county of Wigton. It extends several miles into the sea, and is excavated into several caverns.

GALLOWAY (**NEW**), a royal burgh, in the parish of Kells, in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, 19 miles N. by W. of that town. It is situated in the vale of Glenkens. The houses are neat and regular, but it possesses no manufactures. It was erected into a royal burgh by Charles I.; is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 14 councillors; and joins with Wigton, Stranraer, and Whithorn, in sending a member to parliament. The town is the property of Mr Gordon, the representative of the Kenmure family. Kenmure castle is situated in the neighbourhood. It contains about 500 inhabitants.

GALSTON, a parish in the county of Ayr, about 13 miles in length, and from 4 to 5 in breadth. It is diversified with hills, many of which, though elevated, are arable. It is bounded on the N. by the river Irvine, and watered by several of its tributary streams. There are two considerable lakes, Gait and Bruntwood; from the former of which the *Aven* takes its rise. The old castle of Cessnock, and old Bar castle, are surrounded with wood. Population 3009.—The **VILLAGE** of **GALSTON**, lies 27 miles S. by W. of Glasgow, on the road from Edinburgh to Ayr, and from Glasgow to Dumfries. Population 600.

GAMRIE, a parish in the county of Banff. It is about 4 miles broad, and extends 9 and a half miles along the sea coast, which is very bold, and consists of an almost continued front of stupendous rocks, in many places 200 or 300 feet perpendicular. On the W. the boundary is the river Deveron, the soil varies from a fertile loam to a barren benty heath, part of which is now improved; and part has been planted with trees. In the villages on the coast, the inhabitants are chiefly fishers. There are several caves and other curiosities in the rocks. Pop. 3052.

GARAN, a small island on the N. coast of Sutherlandshire.

GARANHILL, a village in Ayrshire, parish of Muirkirk.

GARDENSTON, a village in the parish of Gamrie, Banffshire, 8 miles E. of Banff, the property of Mr Gardea of Troup. It possesses a tolerable harbour. P. about 300.

GARGUNNOCK, a parish in Stirlingshire, on the S. bank of the Forth, extending from N. E. to S. W. about 6, and in breadth 5 miles and a half. The ground rises gradually from the river, forming a natural division into 3 kinds of soil; carse, where the soil is of a strong rich clay or loam, intermixed with sand shells, indicating that it has formerly been covered by the river; the dry-field, occupying the middle space, which, until cultivated, was covered with heath, furze, and broom; and the moor, which is covered with heath, and only affording a scanty pasture for sheep; this last occupies nearly 3000 acres of the higher district. Great improvements in agriculture have been made in this district.---The **VILLAGE** of **GARGUNNOCK** is about 6 miles W. of Stirling, on the great road from thence to Dunbarton. It is situated on the side of a hill, and commands a beautiful prospect of the windings of the Forth. Pop. 896.

GARIOCH, a district of Aberdeenshire, containing 150 square miles, and 18 parishes. It used formerly to be called the granary of Aberdeenshire; but, since the introduction of lime as a manure, the farms on the coast, though not naturally so fertile, have been much improved; while the Garioch, being an inland district, was not equally improved till lately, that the Inverury canal was made. Population 12,522.

GARLETON HILLS, a ridge of hills in Haddingtonshire, a mile N. from Haddington.

GARLIESTON, a village in Wigtonshire. It was founded by the Earl of Galloway. It is pleasantly built, in the form of a crescent, at the head of a bay which bears its name,

affords safe anchorage for vessels, and is an excellent fishing station. Pop. 500.

GARMOUTH, or **GARMACH**, a village in Morayshire, and parish of Speymouth, 4 miles N. from Fochabers. It is situated at the mouth of the Spey, which here forms a good harbour. It is a burgh of barony, of which the Duke of Gordon is superior, and containing about 700 inhabitants. The quantities of wood floated down the Spey from the forests of Strathspey and Badenoch has rendered Garmouth a place of some consequence. The English merchants who rent the forests have here established their large sales, a great number of vessels have been built at this place, from 50 to 500 tons burden, of home-grown wood, and the Glenmore, a frigate of 32 guns in the royal navy. Two saw-mills have been erected, and about 30 ship-carpenters are employed. The salmon fishing is also a means of increasing the trade.

GARNOCK, a river in Ayrshire, takes its rise in the parish of Kilburnie, from the Misty Law, and, taking a course W. washing the towns of Dalry and Kiltwinning, pours its waters into the sea at Irvine, after receiving the waters of the Irvine, the Rye, and the Caaf. The spout of Garnock, a most beautiful cascade, is nearly 2 miles above Kilburnie.

GARRY, a lake in Perthshire, of considerable extent, which, after taking a south easterly course, joins the Tummel below Fascahy.

GARRY, a lake and river in Invernessshire, which discharge their waters into Loch Oich, and give name to the district of Glen-garry.

GARTLY, a parish in Aberdeen and Banff-shires, of an irregular oval form, about 12 miles long, and 6 in breadth at the middle. It lies in the district of Strathbogie, having the river Bogle running through it. The hills, which lie on the borders, are mostly covered with heath, and afford plenty of moss. Several brooks run into the Bogle, and the valleys which they water are exceedingly fertile, and well cultivated. The Duke of Gordon is proprietor. Pop. 885.

GARULINGAY, a small island between Barry and S. Uist.

GARVALD and **BARO**, an united parish in Haddingtonshire; from E. to W. 9 miles, and 5 from N. to S. It takes in a considerable extent of the Lammermuir hills, the soil of which is thin and gravelly, covered with heath, and abounding with marshes. The grounds which lie to the N. are of a deep rich clay soil, capable of raising any

kind of crop. The village of Garvald is finely situated on the small river Hopes, and contains upwards of 200 inhabitants. Nunraw, belonging to the Marquis of Tweeddale; Hopes, surrounded with extensive plantations; a great part of the pleasure grounds of Yesterhouse; the ruins of Whitecastle and castle of Yester, lie in this parish. There is plenty of freestone. Population 676.

GARVIEMORE, a stage on the road from Stirling to Fort Augustus, 126 miles N. from Edinburgh.

GARVIE, a river in Ross-shire, which rises near Loch Broom, and joins the Conon, several miles before it falls into the Cromarty frith.

GARVOCK, a parish in Kincardineshire, 8 miles long, and 4 broad, containing about 8000 acres, of which near 2600 are arable. The uncultivated ground lies high, and is in general covered with heath and furze. Population 485.

GASK, a parish in the county of Perth. It is nearly a square, having a superficies of about 3 miles and a half. A Roman causeway runs through the middle of the parish. This occupies the highest ground, and there is a gentle declivity on both sides, the N. being covered with a fine plantation, and the other is cultivated to the banks of the Erne, which bounds it on the S. Pop. 453.

GASKIER, a small island of the Hebrides, in the district of Harris, frequented by vast flocks of geese.

GATEHOUSE OF FLEET, a village in the parish of Girthon, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 18 miles and a half S. E. from Newton Stewart. The first house was built about 80 years ago as an inn for travellers from Dumfries to Portpatrick. It lies in a beautiful and fertile vale, by the side of a fine river, near the Solway frith; and is built on a regular plan, consisting of three streets running parallel to the river Fleet, over which there is a handsome bridge, communicating with a suburbs. Several cotton works are established, and 10 or 12 vessels belong to the port. Gatehouse was erected into a burgh of barony in 1795, Mr Murray the superior. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 4 councillors. It has a public library, to which most of the inhabitants are contributors. Population 1200.

GATTONSIDE, a village in the parish of Melrose, on the left bank of the Tweed, 4 miles and a half E. from Galashiels.

GAUR, a river in Perthshire, which issues from Loch Lydoch, and falls into Loch Rannoch at Kenalachar.

GAVIN, a small island on the coast of Argyshire.

GAVINGTON, a village in Berwickshire, lately erected in the parish of Langtown, containing 159 inhabitants.

GEORGE (FORT), a strong and regular fortress, in the parish of Ardersier, Inverness-shire, 12 miles N. from Inverness, situated on a peninsula running into the Moray Frith, and commanding the entrance of the harbour of Inverness. It is generally garrisoned with one or two regiments.

GEORGE-TOWN, a small village, or rather military barracks, in Perthshire at the W. end of Loch Rannoch.

GIFFORD, a village in East Lothian, in the parish of Yester, four miles S. from Haddington, delightfully situated on a rivulet of that name, containing 400 inhabitants.

GIGAY, a small inhabited island of the Hebrides, on the E. coast of Barra.

GIGHA, one of the Hebrides annexed to Kintyre, Argyshire, from which it is distant 3 miles and a half. It is 7 miles long, and 2 and a half broad, containing about 5000 Scots acres, of which 1500 are arable. The coast on the W. is bold and rocky; on the E. side there are several points jutting out, and a few sunk rocks, which render the navigation dangerous. Between these are several bays or creeks. Gigha is low and flat, except towards the W. A great part is arable. The soil is a light loam, with a mixture in some places of sand or clay. Some parts of the island having been drained and inclosed, now produce excellent crops. There are several caves which are great curiosities. The island is well supplied with springs, which afford water sufficient to turn two corn-mills. Twenty-six boats, having 4 to 6 men each, are employed in the fishing. Gigha and Cara form one parochial district. Population 850.

GILLISAY, one of the smaller Hebrides, in the district of Harris.

GILMERTON, a village in Mid-Lothian, in the parish of Liberton, about 4 miles S. from Edinburgh. Here are extensive coal and lime works. There are above 20 seams of coal, from 2 and a half to 10 feet in thickness. The lime quarries at this place, which are objects of great curiosity, yield about 70,000 bolls annually; and it is calculated, that nearly £2000 a year is received for sand of a yellow colour, which is conveyed in carts to Edinburgh, and retailed to the inhabitants, who strow it on the stairs and passages of their houses. Another considerable source of profit is found in the sale of an argillaceous earth, which is now very ge-

nerally used in cleaning and whitening the approaches to dwelling-houses in that city. At the N. end of this village are a suite of apartments cut out of the solid rock, by one Paterson a blacksmith, about 1720. Population about 1000.

GILP (LOCH), a small arm of the sea in Argyleshire, running off from Loch Fyne in a N.W. direction. It is the point from which the Crinan Canal goes off to join the Atlantic.

GIRDLENESS, a promontory on the coast of Kincardineshire.

GIRTHON, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, extending from N. to S. about 20 miles, and from 3 to 5 in breadth. The surface and soil are remarkably varied; the northern half, and all along the eastern boundary, being bleak, hilly, and covered with heath, there are several lakes, which fall into the river Fleet, the boundary of the parish on the W. Near this village is Cally, the beautiful residence of Mr Murray. Population 1780.

GIRVAN, a parish in Ayrshire, in the district of Carrick, extending about 9 miles along the coast of the Atlantic ocean, and the breadth varies from 2 to 6. It abounds with coal and lime-stone. Towards the S. the surface is hilly, but the eminences are chiefly covered with short grass, affording excellent sheep pasture. The low grounds are fertile and well cultivated. Population 3097. The VILLAGE of GIRVAN lies 12 miles and a half S. W. from Maybole, at the mouth of the river Girvan, and appears to have been a place of considerable antiquity. The road from Ayr to Portpatrick passes through it. The harbour is commodious. It is governed by 2 bailies and 10 councillors, annually elected. It contains about 1000 inhabitants.

GIRVAN, a river in Ayrshire, which rises in the parish of Dailly; and, running N. W. 6 miles, takes a course S. W. through the district of Carrick, at the town of Girvan.

GLADSMUIR, a parish in Haddingtonshire, containing about 6000 acres, of which one half is under tillage. The ground rises in the middle to a ridge, which is a heathy barren moor, but gradually on each side improves in fertility. The whole parish abounds with coal. Population 1516.

GLAISCHOIREN BEIN, a mountain in Argyleshire, elevated 1920 feet.

GLAMMIS, a parish in Forfarshire, 12 miles long, and about 5 broad. It occupies the middle of the fertile valley of Strath-

more; and part of the ridge of Sidlaw hills. The soil of the lower parts is in general good and well cultivated. Improvements in agriculture have been greatly accelerated by the discovery of marl there. The loch of Forfar borders with the parish, from which runs the river Dean through the whole extent till it falls into the Isla. Besides excellent freestone, there are several fine grey slate quarries. Population 1931. The VILLAGE of GLAMMIS lies 5 miles and a half W. from Forfar. It contains about 500 inhabitants; and the adjoining suburb, called the New Town, contains about 150. The chief manufactures are yarn and linen cloth. Near the town is the castle of Glammis, the seat of the Earl of Strathmore. It is situated on the banks of the Dean, commanding an extensive prospect of the beautiful vale from which its owner takes his title.

GLASGOW is a large and populous City, in the Nether Ward of Lanarkshire, on the banks of the River Clyde; it lies 44 miles west of Edinburgh, 28 east of Greenock, 34 north of Ayr, and 28 miles south-west of Stirling. Glasgow is one of the most ancient towns in Scotland; there is no authentic record in existence, by which the date of its origin can be ascertained. Many conjectures have been formed, but fortunately these speculations are more a matter of curiosity than utility. It is certain, that in the year 560, a bishopric was founded here by St. Mungo, or St. Kentigern, who died in 601, and was buried at the end of the ground where the Cathedral now stands, and where his tomb is yet to be seen; if this date be assumed as the probable origin of the town, it may surely satisfy the most stubborn stickler for the antiquity of the place. This bishopric was erected into an Archi-episcopal See in the year 1484. Glasgow is said to have been erected into a royal burgh, by William the Lion in 1172. It however appears, from an old document extant, that this Town was governed by a Provost and Magistrates in the year 1268, and that they then held Courts of Justice. In 1611 the City received a Charter from James the Sixth, and another from Charles the First in 1636, and 1690. The Trade and industry of the City at a very early period, seems to have been confined chiefly to the produce of the Fishery in the Clyde; so early as the year 1420, this trade was conducted to a considerable extent, by exchanging with France, their cured Salmon and Herrings, for Wine, Brandy, and Salt; and they possessed some shipping so early

as 1546, which made captures of the ships of England. In 1667 a company was formed for the prosecution of the Whale Fishery; and the Soap manufacture was introduced about the same period. About the year 1680, we find that the merchants of Glasgow continued to export considerable quantities of cured Salmon and Herrings to France; this commerce must have been carried on in hired vessels from some of the English ports, as, previous to the Union (1707) the town possessed no Shipping of their own, and Dunbarton was their harbour, ---then Greenock and New Port Glasgow. The first vessel built on the Clyde, the property of Glasgow, which crossed the Atlantic, was in the year 1718, from which period may be dated the rise in the Tobacco trade. The Union of the kingdom had laid open the trade to America and the West India Islands; and a small trade to Virginia and Maryland was begun, by sending out goods for the use of the Colonies, and returning with cargoes of Tobacco. The great increase of this trade into the Clyde for a number of years, had raised the jealousy of the merchants of London, and other English ports engaged in the same trade, who accused the Glasgow merchants of fraud upon the revenue; this accusation was followed up by a number of new restrictions and vexatious regulations being laid upon the trade, ---these impositions were the cause of a considerable falling off in the importations to the Clyde, till the year 1755. The commerce with America continued to advance till the year 1750. when a new system commenced by opening warehouses in the New World, managed by partners in the mercantile establishments of Glasgow; this plan not only increased the extent of their transactions, but opened up new sources of trade, so that before the unfortunate war which separated these colonies from the mother country, the trade of Glasgow with America had attained its greatest height, ---the annual importations of Tobacco were from 35 to 49,000 hogsheads. In the year immediately preceding the war, 57,145 hogsheads were imported, of which 12,000 only were for home consumption. Such was the extent of the imports of Tobacco into the Clyde, as to engross more than the half of that article imported in Britain. In one year, out of 90,000 hogsheads imported, Glasgow alone engrossed 40,000. The American war was a severe blow to the trade of Glasgow and Greenock ---it unfortunately happened that the balances due by America to Glasgow

were uncommonly great; and as this trade then employed nearly the whole of the capital and enterprise of the City, many of the most opulent Merchants were ruined, who had every reason to believe themselves independent of the fluctuations of commerce. But although the favourite commerce of the City was thus for a time destroyed, the spirit which had been successfully roused was not extinguished, ---new sources of trade and industry were sought for, ---the West India trade, partially begun in 1732, was extended and vigorously prosecuted, ---the Continent of Europe presented a wide field for exertion, and this partial cheque given to commerce was amply compensated by the great increase of Manufactures which had been on the advance for years past, and to which the loss of trade, gave an additional stimulus. The trade of Glasgow with America, and the West Indies, is now equal in extent to that of any Port in the Kingdom. The coasting trade is also very great, and their commerce with the continent of Europe, and with all quarters of the globe, correspond with the wealth, enterprise and spirit of the inhabitants of the western Metropolis of Scotland. The Manufacture of Linen, Lawns, and similar articles were introduced into Glasgow, about the year 1725, and continued to be the staple Manufacture, until almost superseded by the introduction of that of Cotton, about the beginning of the War with America; since which period this Manufacture has made the most rapid improvement, and has been prosecuted with vigour, attended with the greatest success, and now unrivalled in any part of the Kingdom. The capital employed in the Cotton Trade is immense; Machinery has been introduced into every department, and new inventions, and improvements have rapidly followed each other. Every Article of Cotton Manufacture is made here; the Muslins, Printed Calicoes, Shawls, and Policates of Glasgow, are known and admired in every quarter of the Globe, for beauty, variety of Pattern, and cheapness. The late invention of the Power Loom, has given a facility to the Manufacture of the coarser species of Cotton Goods hitherto unknown. These Looms are numerous, and occupy many large and elegant buildings in the City, and are driven by Steam. In 1827, there were 11,000 Hand Looms. In the early stage of the Cotton Manufacture, the principal Spinning Mills were in the country, where falls of water could be obtained, some of them at very considerable distances; but since the

application of Steam Engines, to the purpose of driving Machinery, these works have been transferred to the City and Suburbs, and Steam Engines, from two to fifty horse power, are now universally employed wherever Machinery is required. The extension of the Cotton Manufacture naturally led to the establishment of Bleach-fields, Printfields, Dye-Works, &c. and these works have kept pace with the rapid increase of that Trade. The Incl weaving was introduced into Glasgow in the year 1759, having then been surreptitiously obtained from Harlaem, and was the first of these machines in Britain. The manufacture of green glass Bottles was established on a very limited scale in the year 1750, and that of Flint Glass, &c. about 50 years afterwards---a small manufactory of Pottery ware, the first in Scotland, was carried on here about the same period.---The first in the vicinity of Glasgow was established at Pollock-shaws about the year 1742; and Brewing at this period was chiefly confined to private families. Type Founding was early established in Glasgow, and the Types of this Manufactory have long been famed over Europe and America for their neat and elegant formation. The manufacture of Cudbear, a Dye stuff prepared from a species of lichen, or rockmoss, is carried on here to a great extent, and unequalled perfection. The Staple Manufacture of Glasgow (Cotton), gives employment to a number of Chemical Works, Dye Works, Calendering Works, &c., and the great quantity of Machinery necessary in the construction of the numerous Spinning Mills, Power Looms, Steam Engines, and other works in the City and neighbourhood; besides the making of machinery, for all parts of the kingdom, employ a vast number of Mill Wrights, Engineers, Boiler-Builders, Iron and Brass Foundries, Smiths, Plumbers, &c. The Sugar Refining is here an extensive business; the Distillation of Spirits, is carried on in the vicinity on a very large scale; and the Breweries are many and extensive. To the various articles belonging to the Cotton Manufacture, may be added those of Linen, Damask, Carpeting, Hats, Leather, Shoes, Saddlery, Gloves, Glass and Pottery Ware, Bricks, Tiles, Tobacco-Pipes, Ropes and Twine, Wire drawing and Wire work, Hair Cloth, Soap and Candle making. The Silk Manufacture has recently been introduced into Glasgow, with every appearance of success. There are several Paper Mills in the vicinity of Glasgow, where Writing, Printing, and coarse Papers are manufac-

tured. Printing in all its branches is carried on, and the Book Trade is extensive.---Book-binding, Book-selling and Stationary, are principal articles of trade. The exports of Glasgow consist of every description of Cotton Goods, Shawls of Silk and Cotton, and of Cotton only; Silks, Glass, Whisky, Soap, Saddlery, and the various Manufactures of this City, and Paisley. The principal imports, are Sugars, Rum, Cotton, Coffee, &c. the produce of the West India Islands, Wine, Brandy, Fruits, &c. from the Continent of Europe, and all the various productions of the United States of America, the British settlements of Canada, and Nova Scotia, the Continent of South America, and the East Indies. The City of Glasgow is chiefly built upon the North Bank of the Clyde, on an acclivity rising gently to the north, the River skirts the south side of the River, forming the Parish of Gorbals is also extensive; these Suburbs contain nearly one half of the population of the City, and a large portion of the manufacturing Establishments and public works. The communication with the southern Suburb is by two elegant Stone Bridges, and a wooden one; the most ancient of these Stone Bridges has eight, and the other seven Arches; the Wooden Bridge supplies the place of a Stone one, which was destroyed in the great storm of 1792. To describe the City of Glasgow cannot be attempted in a short account like the present; this is rendered superfluous by a reference to Cleland's Annals of Glasgow, which furnish the most complete and minute details of the rise and progress of this City. Glasgow, although reckoned the second City in Scotland, is first in point of population and manufacturing interest, as well as trade. The principal Street, running east and west, acquires the names of the Gallowgate, Trongate, Argyle Street, and Anderson's Street, and extends in length one mile and three quarters; the principal Street running north and south, called the Salt-Market, High Street, Kirk Street, and Castle Street, is nearly one mile long; a fine Street runs parallel to the first mentioned, on the north, called Duke Street, and George Street, and nearly a mile in length; and from all these Streets a number of others branch off to the north and south. From Argyle Street, and the Trongate, three Streets lead to the Bridges, and River Side, viz. the Salt Market to the Wooden Bridge; and Stockwell Street to the Old Bridge; and Jamaica Street, to the new Bridge. The houses in all the streets, are substantially built, with

fronts of Hewn Stone; the Streets are spacious and well paved, kept clean, with foot paths on each side; the City and Suburbs are abundantly supplied with water, and the Streets and Shops are lighted with Gas. There are three large Squares, the largest is George's Square, in which stands the Statue of General Sir John Moore, a native of this City, who fell at Corunna in 1809. St Andrew's is a spacious Square, in the centre of which stands the elegant Church of that name; St Enoch's Square, encloses St Enoch's Church. The City and Suburbs occupy a space of ground of 700 acres. The Green of Glasgow is on the north bank of the River, to the Town; this public park is of essential benefit to the inhabitants, and adds much to the beauty of the City. This beautiful Green is laid out with gravel walks, and has always been a favourite promenade of the inhabitants, and the admiration of strangers; this Park contains upwards of 100 acres, and is certainly one of the finest public parks in the kingdom; here stands, a monumental obelisk erected to the memory of Lord Nelson, in 1806; and here, on the Bank of the River, is situated the Humane Society House, where an apparatus for restoring suspended animation is kept, with boats, drags, &c. in case of accidents on the River. On the Green stands the public Washing House, an extensive establishment, where upwards of one hundred persons can be employed in washing at the same time; there are two other similar establishments in the north quarter of the City. A Ride and Drive round the Green, two and a half miles in length, is now in course of finishing, under the direction of Mr Cleland. The Sweeps in the interior of the Park, and on the Banks of the River Clyde, are beautiful, and do great credit to his taste. This bids fair to be one of the finest Rides in the kingdom, connected with a great Town. Glasgow possesses numerous magnificent public buildings. The Cathedral or High Church, deserves to be first mentioned, it was founded by John Achaius, Bishop of Glasgow, in the reign of David the First, in whose presence it is said to have been consecrated. This magnificent and venerable edifice stands on the high ground at the upper, or north end of the High Street, and is one of the most elegant and entire specimens of Gothic Architecture in this country,---it had been intended to be finished in form of a cross, but the tranverse part has never been built. It is 284 feet long from east to west, 56

broad, and 90 feet high within the walls, with two large towers, on one of which, near the centre, a Spire was built about the year 1420, ascending to the height of 220 feet,---it is lighted by 157 windows, and supported by 147 pillars. This building is occupied as two parish churches, the Inner and outer High Church---in the Choir are some remarkable ancient monuments; below the Inner Church is a vaulted Cemetery, used as a place of worship for the barony Parish, till the year 1801, when it was converted to its original purpose. The Cathedral is surrounded by an extensive Burying Ground. This noble monument of the taste and splendour of the Romish Church, made a narrow escape from the destructive rage of the Goths and Vandals of the Reformation.---The Magistrates had received orders to pull down all the monuments of idolatry,---workmen were assembled by beat of drum, to raze the Cathedral, but it was saved by the spirited opposition of the deacons and craftsmen of the City, whose names ought to be recorded, and revered, while a stone of this beautiful structure remains. There are many other Churches, whose names only can be mentioned here; they are all of them handsome buildings, and most of them in an elegant stile of Architecture. Blackfriars, or College Church, was built in 1699, the Tron Church erected in 1794, upon the site of the Old Church of that name, built in 1637, the Steeple of which remains; the Rams-horn Church, built in 1720, St Andrew's Church, an elegant building erected in 1756, St Enoch's built in 1780, the Barony Church, built in the year 1798, St George's, an elegant Gothic fabric, with a fine Steeple 162 feet high, built in 1807, Gorbals Old Church, built in 1729, and Gorbals New Church, built in 1800, St John's Church, a chaste Gothic building, with a Tower 138 feet high, erected in 1819, and St James's Church built in 1816. A neat Episcopal Chapel was erected in the year 1751; an elegant Catholic Chapel was erected in 1815, on the banks of the Clyde, which cost L.13,000. Glasgow supports the following places of Divine Worship. Besides 12 Churches, and 6 Chapels of Ease, belonging to the Established Church, there are 8 Relief Meeting-Houses, 8 Chapels belonging to the Secession Church, 4 Gaelic Churches, two Scotch Episcopal Chapels, 2 Baptist Chapels, 1 Cameronian, 3 Independent, 2 Original Burghers, 1 Reformed Presbyterian, 1 New Jerusalem, 3 Methodist, 1 Seamen's, 1 United Chapel, and 1 Catholic

Chapel. The City of Glasgow has long been renowned for its numerous and valuable establishments for Literature and Education. In no City in the world has superior attention been paid to the acquirement of useful knowledge, the study of Literature, and of all the arts and sciences which improve or adorn society. The University of Glasgow, next to that of St Andrews, is the oldest in Scotland. This celebrated seminary was founded in the year 1450, by William Turnbull, Bishop of Glasgow, and the same year Pope Nicholas V. granted a Bull of Constitution at the request of James the Second, who in the year 1453, conferred upon it many immunities, besides being amply endowed by the founder. The Reformation in Religion in 1560, almost annihilated the College; the members who were ecclesiastics dispersed themselves to avoid the fury of the populace, and it thus continued in a low state till James the Sixth granted a new charter of erection, and bestowed upon it some valuable property; from that time it increased in reputation, until it has attained its present celebrity. In this University there are a Lord Chancellor, Lord Rector, Dean of Faculty, Principal, and Professor of Divinity, Church History, Logic, Anatomy, Mathematics, Theory and Practice of Physic, Moral Philosophy, Civil Law, Practical Astronomy, Natural History, Greek, Humanity, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, Oriental Languages, Midwifery, and Materia Medica. The College is a venerable building, and its antique Gothic Ornaments towards the Street, present a singular contrast to the modern buildings in its vicinity. It is divided into four courts, with ample accommodation for the Professors and Class Rooms, &c., and occupies a space of nearly 10,000 square yards. The number of Students average about 1200 annually, attending the different classes. The Library contains a large and valuable collection, to which all the students have access. In the Parks or Gardens of the University, which are of large extent, stands the Observatory, well fitted up, and largely supplied with the most improved Astronomical Instruments, for the use of the Professor of that science. The Hunterian Museum is a most noble acquisition to the college,---it was bequeathed by the celebrated Dr. William Hunter of London. The building for its reception was erected in the College garden in 1805,---it is in the form of a Grecian Temple, in the purest stile of that Architecture, with a colonade in front. The Collection consists of rare

Books and Manuscripts in every department of Science, but particularly Medicine; an invaluable collection of Anatomical preparations,---of Coins, Medals, rare Paintings, Birds, Quadrupeds, and Reptiles; and a large collection of natural and artificial curiosities. This bequest also contains the collection of the late Dr. Fothergill, who died in 1780, and by whom a large collection of Shells, Insects, Corals and Fossils was made, and purchased by Dr. Hunter. The Collection of Coins contains those of every age and country, some of them struck eight hundred years before the Christian æra; the Medals consist of a series in gold silver, and copper, of all countries and states, ancient and modern,---many of them are unique, and this collection is considered to be the most complete in Europe,---they are valued at upwards of L.40,000. The Andersonian Institution was founded in 1796, by the late Mr Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow, who left to Trustees his valuable Apparatus, his Library and Museum, and other property.---From his funds, aided by a liberal public subscription, a handsome building was erected, containing a lecture-room and other apartments. The intention of the founder was to afford the means of instruction in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, to Mechanics, and others, who do not intend to enter any of the Universities. Popular Lectures are regularly delivered on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, as applicable to the useful arts, ---Botany and Natural History. From the Andersonian Institution, the Mechanics' Institution is certainly derived.---This establishment commenced in the year 1824, and is solely appropriated to the purpose of instructing the operatives employed in the various branches connected with the staple trade of the City. In this institution, Lectures on Chemistry and Mechanics are regularly delivered; and occasional Lectures on other branches of science.---The fees are so trifling, that attendance on these Lectures is within the reach of every one. The utility of such establishments were speedily appreciated, and have become general over the kingdom. A complete knowledge of Chemistry and Mechanics are essentially necessary in every manufacturing City; and it may be affirmed, that in no city in Europe is the knowledge of these branches of science more universally diffused than in the City of Glasgow. The Public Grammar School is of very ancient origin,---it is known to have existed previous to the Uni-

versity. The present Schools are large and commodious, in which are taught Greek and Latin, Grammar, Geography, Writing and Arithmetic; the establishment consists of a Rector and four Masters, and there are in general about 600 pupils. The academies and seminaries, established for private tuition, Boarding Schools, &c., are numerous and respectable; there are several public Libraries, Literary and Scientific Establishments. Among the many gratis establishments for the education of the children of the poor, may be named the General Session's School for the educating 300 boys and girls in reading, writing and accounts; and the Glasgow Highland Society Schools, for the education of 340 boys, descendants of Highlanders.--30 of whom are annually apprenticed to trades, and clothed for the first three years of their apprenticeship; and three other schools, supported by the same Society, for children of both sexes. The number of children educated at the Charity Schools, Sunday Schools, and other similar institutions, within the royalty, amount to upwards of 10,000. No city in the kingdom is more distinguished than Glasgow for liberality to the indigent, and for its charitable institutions,--the Town's Hospital, or Poor House, built in 1733, for the maintenance and support of the aged poor, the funds support about 1600 Paupers;--Hutchison's Hospital, is a beautiful building with a Spire and Clock; this Hospital, was founded in 1639, by George Hutchison, a Writer, and Thomas Hutchison, a Preacher, in Glasgow, for 12 poor Men, and 12 Boys. From the increase of the funds by donations and otherways, the number of Pensioners on the funds are upwards of 200, and 80 Boys are clothed and educated. The Trades have an Hospital for the maintenance of their poor, and the different incorporations have also established funds for the support of their decayed members and widows. The Royal Infirmary is an elegant building, situated on a large and well aired spot of ground to the north-east of Kirk Street, near the Cathedral, on the site of the Archbishop's palace. It was erected in 1794, by public subscription. The management is excellent, and the arrangements are commodious and appropriate. The Lunatic Asylum was built by subscription in 1810, it stands on an eligible situation, about half a mile west of the Infirmary, it is on an excellent plan, and has apartments for 136 patients, besides other rooms. Near this is the Magdalane Asylum, built by subscription in 1812, for the

reception of unfortunate females, who are employed in washing, dressing, and needlework. In the class of benevolent institutions, must be ranked as none of the least, the Deaf and Dumb Institution; this philanthropic establishment was commenced in 1816, upon a small scale; since which time, buildings have been erected by subscription on a piece of ground near the Monkland Canal Basin, which accommodates 50 Pupils, who are taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, and their proficiency is equal to the most sanguine hopes of the projectors. In this class also must be placed the Lock Hospital, Dispensary, and many other similar establishments on a smaller scale. From the abundance of Free Stone in the immediate vicinity of Glasgow, and other building materials, all the houses are handsome, and the Public Buildings have an elegance of Architecture, not inferior to many in the Metropolis of Scotland, even those buildings erected solely for manufacturing purposes, are substantial, and many of them elegant. Among the public buildings worthy of notice, may be narrated the Town Hall, built in 1636, Assembly Rooms, Exchange Buildings, the Coffee Room, the most elegant in Britain, Tentine Hotel, Merchant's Hall, Trades' Hall, Custom House, Bonding Warehouse, Weigh House, Post Office, elegant Barracks for 1000 men, Cavalry Barracks, the New Court House and Jail, which cost L.34,000, and is considered the most elegant building in the City, Bridewell, Police Office, &c. the public Markets and Bazaar, the new Theatre, built in 1804, at an expense of L.20,000, is one of the largest provincial Theatres in the kingdom, the old, or Minor Theatre, Concert Room, Circus, the Botanic Garden, Willow Bank Baths, the Dairy of 200 Cows, perhaps the largest in the kingdom, the Glasgow Gas Company, and two Water Companies, large establishments. The stupendous Aqueduct Bridge over the river, and valley of Kelvin, is a little to the north of the City, and is worthy of the attention of the traveller.--The city of Glasgow being situated nearly in the centre of Scotland, and communicating with the German Ocean, by the great Canal, and with the Atlantic by the Clyde, enjoys extraordinary advantages as a sea-port town, and at the same time, conveniently situated for an extensive inland trade. The commercial relations of the city, with every quarter of the globe, are important, and the manufacturers have establishments in London, most of the principal towns in England,

and almost in every country in Europe. The larger vessels belonging to the city load and discharge their cargoes at the sea-ports of Greenock and Port Glasgow, from, and to which, heavy goods are conveyed by lighters, dragged by steam vessels up and down the river. The Quay at the Broomielaw is the place or birth of these lighters, as well as the rendezvous for the numerous steam boats which ply regularly for passengers and goods, to Ireland, Liverpool, and the north of Scotland, and its Islands; as also for the sailing vessels, or regular traders from the Irish ports, the west coast of England, and for the shipping from the islands and western coast of Scotland. Port Dundas is the station for passage boats and trading vessels, to, and from the Frith of Forth, &c. by the Canal; it has two commodious basins, with extensive warehouses for grain, &c., a Custom-house, and shore-dues office. The maritime affairs of the river are managed by an officer appointed by royal charter, with power to exercise a civil and criminal jurisdiction, from the bridge of Glasgow to the Clough, near the mouth of the Clyde, 26 miles below the town. The municipal government of the town is vested in a Lord Provost, three Merchant Bailies, and two Trade's Bailies, a Dean of Guild, Deacon Convener, Treasurer, Master of Works, twelve Merchant Councillors, and eleven Trade's Councillors, annually elected at Michaelmas. There are fourteen Incorporated Trades. Glasgow joins with Dunbarton, Renfrew and Rutherglen, in returning a member to parliament. The magistrates have the aid of a well regulated and active Police. The Barony parish has a separate magistracy, consisting of a Provost, four Bailies, a Treasurer, and Dean of Guild, annually chosen. The Gorbals is also a burgh of Barony, and governed by a Provost, two Bailies, and four Councillors, chosen annually; both of these burghs have a separate Police Establishment. Nothing has contributed more to the rapid increase of this City, than its favourable situation in the midst of an extensive coal country, and the consequent cheap and abundant supply of that indispensable article in a manufacturing district; add to this, the local advantage of communicating directly by water carriage, with almost every quarter. These favourable circumstances have made Glasgow one of the very first manufacturing towns in the kingdom; and there is not, perhaps, another that has extended so much, and doubled its population, in the short period of twenty years. Glasgow has three banks belonging to the city,

--the Glasgow Bank Company, the Thistle Bank, and the Ship Bank; and Branches of the Bank of Scotland, British Linen Co., Commercial Bank, and Royal Bank of Edinburgh, and fifteen branches of nearly all the Provincial Banks of Scotland; a branch of the Belfast Bank, and an Exchange and Deposit Bank. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday; and annual fairs are held on the second Monday in January, Thursday before Easter, Monday after Whitsunday, second Monday, and five following days of July, and Wednesday after Martinmas. Population, in 1821, 147,043.

GLASS, a parish situated on both sides of the Deveron, in Aberdeen and Banffshires, about 5 miles long and 4 broad. The surface is varied with a number of fine meadows, which afford pasture to cattle and sheep. The soil is in general a deep loam. Population 825.

GLASS (LOCH), a lake in the parish of Kiltarn, Ross-shire, 5 miles long, and one broad. It discharges itself by a river of the same name, which, uniting near Erkless castle with the Farrar and Cannich, forms the Beaully.

GLASSARY, a parish in Argyleshire, 19 miles long, and 10 broad, containing 75,000 acres. Its form is nearly rectangular, rising gently from both sides to the middle, which is occupied by a considerable extent of moorland, covered with heath. On the banks of the river Ad, the soil is a deep rich loam, and on the shore of Loch Pyne, which bounds it on the E. it is generally a black loam, lying on limestone rock. The canal from Loch Gilp to Loch Crinan intersects the southern part of this parish. P. 3400.

GLASSERT, a small river which has its rise in the Campsie fells; and after a course of 6 or 7 miles, falls into the Kelvin above Kirkintilloch.

GLASSERTON, a parish in Wigtonshire, on the eastern coast of the bay of Luce, about 7 miles and a half long, and its breadth varies from 1 to 2 and a half. The aspect of the country is rugged and hilly. The lower tracts are loam, gravel, clay, or moss, generally wet and marshy. Great numbers of black cattle are fed. Sheep are also reared, and Swine fed; in considerable numbers for the English markets. Physgill, Castle-Stewart, and Glasserton, are the only villas of any note. Population 1047.

GLASSFORD, a parish in Lanarkshire, about 8 miles long, and 2 broad. The surface is level, and in general produces good crops. The eastern part is well inclosed with hedge-rows and ditches; but in the

west, where the soil is light and mossy, no trees thrive. There is a small village, containing about 200 inhabitants. The parish is supplied with fuel from the neighbouring coal pits, and from an extensive moss on the western border. Population 1213.

GLENALMOND, a picturesque vale in Perthshire, watered by the river Almond.

GLENALOT, a valley in Sutherlandshire, 15 miles N. of Dornoch.

GLENARAY, a vale in Argyleshire, in the parish of Inverary.

GLENARGLET, a valley in Stirlingshire.

GLENARTNEY, a valley in Perthshire, near Callender of Monteith.

GLENBEG, a district in Inverness-shire.

GLENBERVIE, a parish in Kincardineshire, about 6 miles and a half long, and 5 broad, containing 13,963 English acres. The soil in the upper part is a blue clay, and in the lower a dry loam, very fertile. Much has lately been done in agricultural improvement, particularly on the estates of Mr Barclay of Urie, and the late Lord Monboddo. The villages of Drumlithie and Glenbervie are in this parish. Pop. 1227.

GLENBRAWN, a valley in Inverness-shire, in the united parishes of Abernethy and Kincardine.

GLENBRIARACHAN, a valley in Inverness-shire, in the parish of Moulin.

GLENBUCKET, a parish in Aberdeenshire, 4 miles long and 1 broad, lying on the banks of a stream of the Don, called the Bucket. The soil is mostly a light loam, in some places mixed with clay. The parish belongs to the Earl of Fife. Pop. 420.

GLENCAIRN, an extensive parish in Dumfries-shire, in length about 11 miles, but its breadth varies from 3 to 5. It contains 21,795 Scots acres, or 42 and 3 quarters square miles. Besides the Cairn river, it is watered by several small rivulets, of which the chief are the Castlefern, Craigdarroch, and Dalwhat, which unite near Minehive, Dunreggan is the only other village in the parish. The land in general is good: the holms and meadows on the sides of the rivers are fertile; and, next to these, the rising grounds are of a light, warm, and kindly soil. In the higher parts there is excellent pasture. At the S. E. side of the parish there is a lake called Loch Orr, or Urr, from which the river of that name takes rise. Ferguson of Craigdarroch has a fine seat in this neighbourhood. P. 1666.

GLENCARREL, a valley in Sutherland, near Glenalot.

GLENCOE, a vale in Argyleshire, near the head of Loch Etive, noted for the cruel

massacre of its unsuspecting inhabitants, in 1691, when 38 persons, including the Chief of the clan, were butchered in their beds by a military party under Campbell of Glenlyon. Glencoe is also famous as the birth-place of Ossian, as appears from many passages in his poems. Many of the places are accurately named and described. In the middle of the vale runs the stream of Cona. The mountain of Malmor, rises on the S; and the celebrated Con Fion, the hill of Fingal, is situated on the N. side of the same vale.

GLENCROE, a vale in Argyleshire, one of the passes to the Highlands, near the N. E. extremity of Loch Long. The scenery is wild and sublime in the highest degree; on each side are mountains, steep and rugged, with overhanging rocks, many of which have fallen to the bottom of the glen, while others threaten the traveller with instant destruction. In some parts the craggy summits appear to meet over the road; in others the valley opens, and the sides exhibit patches of vegetation, covered with sheep. In the middle of the glen runs a considerable brook, near which the road is carried, and hundreds of rills that pour from the mountains, form in their descent innumerable cascades. There are a few miserable cottages on the sides of the road. The length of Glencroe is between 5 and 6 miles. The road ascends gently through the whole of it, excepting the last mile, where it is very steep, and carried in a zigzag form to the top of the hill. The road then turns into Glenkinlass. This last valley is terminated by the house and pleasure grounds of Ardkinlass, on the borders of Loch Fyne.

GLENCROSS, a parish in Mid-Lothian, about 3 miles square. The roads to Dumfries, Biggar, and Moffat, pass through it. A part of the Pentlands hills is in this parish, and the soil in general is better adapted for pasture than tillage; but the low grounds produce excellent crops. The minerals are whinstone and freestone, and a vein of silver was discovered in a hill on the S. side of Glencross water. Lime and coal are also found. In the vale on the N. side of the water, are the ruins of a chapel. The estate of Bellwood is finely cultivated, and the mansion is surrounded with thriving plantations. In this parish is Bullion Green, noted for a battle between the covenanted and the royal army under Dalziel. Within an inclosure, a monument is erected to the memory of the Rev. Mr Cruickshanks, Mr M'Cormic, and about 50 others who fell in this action. In 1813, buildings were erected to contain 6000 prisoners. Pop. 455.

GLNDARUEL, a vale in Argyleshire, in the parish of Kilmodan.

GLENDERBY, a vale in Perthshire, near Blair-Athol.

GLEDOCHART, a valley in Perthshire, in Breadalbane, through which the Dochart runs to Loch Tay.

GLLENDEVON, a parish in the county of Perth, about 6 miles, by 4 and a half. The general aspect is hilly, but the hills are green and smooth. The windings of the river Devon, with the plantations and surrounding scenery, form a highly picturesque prospect. The soil of the arable land is in general fertile; but the greater part is appropriated to sheep pasture. Popula. 170.

GLLENDOW, a valley in the counties of Dunbarton and Stirling.

GLLENDUCE, a village in Sutherlandshire, on the sea coast, near Loch Scowrie.

GLLENELCHAIG, a district in Ross-shire, in the parish of Kintail. Here is the cascade of Glammach, a considerable waterfall, the view of which is rendered strikingly awful from the darkness occasioned by the surrounding hills and thick woods.

GLLENELG, a parish in Inverness-shire, which also gives name to a division of the same county, comprehending Glenelg, Knowdort, and North Morror. The whole extent is about 20 miles in every direction. The two former have a light fertile soil, but Morror is rocky, mountainous, and fit only for pasture. The great road from Fort Augustus to the isle of Sky passes through the parish; and, at the termination of the road, are the ancient barracks of Bernera. There are many castles and round towers, built without mortar, two of which are very entire. Population 2611.

GLLENELLY, a village in Inverness-shire, on the coast of the sound which separates the isle of Sky from the mainland.

GLLENESK, a district in Forfarshire, through which the North Esk runs.

GLLENFERNAT, a valley in Perthshire, in the parish of Moulin, watered by the Arnot.

GLLENFICHAN, a valley on the W. coast of Lorn, Argyleshire.

GLLENFIDDICH, a fertile vale in Banffshire.

GLLENFINNIN, a narrow vale in Inverness-shire, at the head of Loch Shiel, into which the river Finnin runs.

GLLENFYNE, a valley in Argyleshire, at the head of Loch Fyne.

GLLENCAIRN. See **GLLENMUICK**.

GLLENGARREL, a vale in Dumfries-shire.

GLLENGARY, a district of Inverness shire,

occupying the central part of the great valley which extends from Inverness to Fort William. Glengary is the property of the chief of the clan of Macdonell.

GLLENGONAR, a vale and river in the southern extremity of Lanarkshire, near Lead-hills, in which some particles of gold dust is found.

GLLENGRUDY, a vale in Ross-shire, near Loch Fannich.

GLLENHOLM, a parish in Peebles-shire, taking its name from the rivulet Holm, which passes through it, and here falls into the Tweed. The parish is about 3 or 4 miles long, and nearly 2 broad. The hills afford good sheep pasture. The arable soil in the valleys is capable of high cultivation. There are six old castles, or towers, which are now in ruins, but appear to have been strongly built. There are also the remains of several military stations, both circular and rectangular. The post-road to Dumfries runs through the parish. Popula. 213.

GLLENISLA, a parish in the county of Forfar, in a valley through which the river Isla runs. Its length is 18 miles, and nearly 2 broad. The soil is in general of a light nature, full of stones: in some places it is a strong loam, capable of great improvement from the limestone, which is found in great abundance in the northern part of the parish. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of sheep and black cattle. Here are the ruins of two castles, Forter and Newton, which belonged to the Ogilvies of Airly. Population 1269.

GLLENKENS, the northern district of Kirkcudbrightshire, comprehending the valley watered by the river Ken, and part of the high lands which divide Galloway from Carrick. It is divided into four parishes. The Glenkens breed of Sheep and black cattle is much famed.

GLLENKINLAS, a vale in Argyleshire.

GLLENLEDNOCK, a vale in Perthshire.

GLLENLIVET, a district in Banffshire.

GLLENLOCHAY, a vale in Argyle and Perth shires, near Loch Tay.

GLLENLOCHAY, a valley in Perthshire, in Breadalbane.

GLLENLOCHAY, a valley in Inverness-shire.

GLLENLOTH, a vale in Sutherlandshire.

GLLENLUCE, a district of Wigtonshire, watered by the river Luce. It is now divided into two parishes, called Old and New Luce. Glenluce is still the name of a considerable village in that district, situated at the discharge of the river Luce into the bay of the same name, containing upwards

of 200 inhabitants. The beautiful seat of Balcail is situated immediately N. of the village.

GLENLYON, a long narrow vale in Braidalbin in Perthshire, watered by the river Lyon. (See FORTINGAL.)

GLENMORE, a valley in Perthshire, 15 miles N. of Blair-Athol.

GLENMORE, a district of Moray and Inverness-shires, abounding with wood, which is of excellent quality, and is floated down the Spey to Garmouth, (q. v.)

GLEN-MORE-NA-H'ALABIN, "the great glen of Caledonia," is a name applied to that valley which runs from N. E. to S. W. the whole breadth of the kingdom, from the Moray frith at Inverness to the Sound of Mull, below Fort William, and which is almost filled with extensive lakes. The distance in a direct line is little more than 50 miles, and of this the navigable lakes, Loch Ness, Loch Oich, and Loch Lochy, make near 40. It is through this tract that the Caledonian Canal is now cutting.

GLENMORISTON, a valley in Inverness-shire.

GLENMOY, a vale in Angus-shire, near Brechin.

GLENMUC-CLEUGH, a ridge of hills in Dumfries-shire, composed entirely of limestone.

GLENMUICK, a large parish in the district of Marr, Aberdeenshire, formed by the union of the parishes of Glenmuick, Tulloch, and Glengairn. It lies about 40 miles W. from Aberdeen. It is about 18 miles long, and 15 broad, intersected by the Dee, and several of its tributary streams. The soil is shallow and early, producing good grain. The hills are of considerable elevation; many of them covered with wood to the summit. The lake of Kan-nor is about 3 miles in circumference, in which are several islands, with ruins upon them. There are several other ruinous castles in the parish, particularly the castle of Cnoe, Dee castle, and Glengairn. In this district are the mineral wells of Pan-nanach, on the banks of the Dee. There is a vein of lead ore near the castle of Glengairn. Limestone abounds in this district. Population 1781.

GLENNEVIS, a valley of Inverness-shire, near Fort William.

GLENORCHAY and **INISHAIL**, an united parish, situated in the county of Argyll, on the borders of Perthshire, upwards of 24 miles long, but of an unequal breadth. The whole district is mountainous and hilly, excepting the vale of Glenorchay. The

river Orchay glides through the middle, dividing it into two parts. The church and manse are situated on a beautiful oblong islet, formed in the bed of the Orchay, upwards of a mile in circumference, every where bordered with Coppices and natural woods to the river side. The hills and moors, which some years ago were covered with heath, are, since the introduction of Sheep, gradually getting a rich sward, and afford excellent pasture. There are still some tracts of natural wood in Glenorchay. The banks of Loch Aw are covered with plantations of various kinds of wood. At the east end of Loch Aw stands the ruins of the Castle of Kilchurn. On a small island, called Fraoch Elan, are the ruins of a castle. There is another ruinous castle at Auchallader, in the upper part of the parish. In the island of Inishail the remains of a small monastery, with its chapel, are to be seen. The chief hills are Beindoran, Beinlaoi, and Chruachan. Besides Loch Aw there are several lakes, and many rivulets which abound with trout, and some salmon. The military road from Stirling to Inverary and Fort William passes through the parish. Cobalt, talc, asbestine filaments, and a beautiful green jasper, have been found in the fragments of the mountains, which are most of granite, with porphyry and a mixture of feldspar. Limestone is quarried in several parts of the parish. Population 1743.

GLENPROSSEN, a valley in Forfarshire, in the parish of Kirriemuir.

GLENQUIECH, a valley in Angus-shire, near Kirriemuir.

GLENQUIECH, a valley in Perthshire.

GLENROY, a valley in Inverness-shire, in which are the celebrated parallel or Fingalian roads. (See KILMANIVAIG.)

GLENSBEE (SPITTAL of), a pass into the Highlands, near the head of the Black water, or Shee. It is a stage on the military road to Fort George, 77 miles from Edinburgh.

GLENSHIEL, a parish in Ross-shire, a Highland district, extending from the N. W. side of Loch Duich, 16 miles long, and from 1 and a half to 4 miles in breadth. It consists chiefly of two valleys on the sides of which the hills rise to a prodigious height, almost by a perpendicular ascent. The interjacent valleys are covered with grass and some natural wood; but the proportion of arable ground is inconsiderable. The shores abound with fish, and Loch Duich is annually visited by shoals of Herring. In the heights of the parish is the

pass of Glenshiel, famous for a battle between the English troops and the Highland adherents of King James, led by the Earl of Seaforth, in which the latter were defeated. Population in 1801, 728.

GLENTANAR, a parish in Aberdeenshire, united to that of Aboyne. (q. v.)

GLENTILT, a pass in the Highlands of Athole, famous for the warriors which it anciently produced, and the dangerous road which runs through it. It is several miles in length, hounded on each side by mountains of an amazing height. On the S. is the great hill of Beinglo. The sides of many of these mountains are covered with fine verdure, and are excellent sheep walks. The road (says Mr Pennant) is the most dangerous and horrible I ever travelled.

GLENTRATHEN, or **LINTRATHEN**, a parish in Forfarshire, about 8 miles long, and 4 broad, elevated on the skirts of the Grampian mountains. It has a bleak and barren aspect. The surface is composed of hills, valleys, and mountains; possesses few spots which admit of culture, and even these spots are of a thin moorish soil, yielding an inferior quality of grain. It is watered by the Isla. Here are the ruins of a castle. A lake about a mile in diameter, gives rise to one of the principal streams of the Melgam. Population 958.

GLENTURRET, a romantic vale in Perthshire.

GLENURQUHART, a valley in Inverness-shire.

GLENWHURRYCLEUGH, a hill on the N. of Dumfries-shire.

GLIMSHOLM, one of the smaller Orkney isles, nearly 2 miles S. of Pomona.

GLITNESS, one of the smaller Shetland isles, 11 miles N. by E. of Lerwick.

GOATFIELD, or **GAOILEHEIN**, a lofty mountain in the island of Arran. It is elevated 2840 feet.

GOIL (LOCH), a small arm of the sea in Argyleshire, which strikes off from Loch Long.

GOLSPY, a parish in Sutherlandshire, extending along the coast about 10 miles, and from 1 to 2 in breadth, divided by the rivulet of Golspy, at the mouth of which is the village, containing nearly 500 inhabitants. Dunrobin castle is situated on an eminence near the shore. Near Craigton, a subterraneous building has been discovered, having an entry from the surface by a hole 2 feet and a half square, and leading to an apartment 11 feet square, and 9 feet high, covered with flag stones. The arable soil is in general light, but of good quality, and tolerably fer-

tile. The shores abound with all sorts of fish. Freestone and grey slate are abundant. Population 1591.

GOMETRA, a small basaltic island of the Hebrides, between Mull and Staffa. Cattle and horses are reared, and kelp manufactured.

GOODIE, a small river in Perthshire, issuing from the loch of Monteith, and falls into the Forth at the bridge of Frew.

GORBALS of Glasgow. (See Glasgow.)

GORDON, a parish in the district of Lauderdale, Berwickshire, about 7 miles long, varies from 2 to 4 in breadth. The surface is uneven, but most of the hills are under cultivation. The parish is watered by the Fden and Blackadder, and the great road from Edinburgh to London by Greenlaw runs through it. Population 851.---The **VILLAGE** of **GORDON** lies on the road from Edinburgh to Kelso, 8 miles N. W. from the latter.

GOULDIE, a village in the parish of Monikieff, Forfarshire. Population about 200.

GOURDON, a fishing village in the parish of Bervie, Kincardineshire. It lies about 2 miles S. of the burgh of Inverhervie. P. 200.

GOUROCK, a small town in Renfrewshire, parish of Innerkip, pleasantly situated on a bay of that name 3 miles W. from Greenock. It is a great resort in the summer season for those who frequent the sea bathing.

GOVAN, a parish in Lanark and Renfrew shires, about 5 miles long, and from 3 to 4 in breadth. The Clyde, which is here navigable to vessels drawing 8 feet water, divides it nearly into two equal parts. On each side of the river a fine plain extends about a mile and a half in breadth, adorned with beautiful plantations and villas. The Kelvin, in passing through this parish, is of great service in the working of machinery, and waters 5 or 6 extensive bleachfields. There is plenty of freestone; and brick and clay, and coal have been wrought for many years. About 2 miles S. of the church, are the remains of an old castle, of Gothic architecture, built in 1585; and near the Kelvin are the remains of an edifice, erected in 1611, for the country residence of the bishops of Glasgow. Population 3500, exclusive of that part which is considered as suburbs of Glasgow.---The **VILLAGE** of **GOVAN** is situated on the S. bank of the Clyde, 2 miles and a half below Glasgow. It contains 800 or 900 inhabitants.

GOWRIE. (See Carse of Gowrie and Blairgowrie.)

GRÆMSAY, one of the Orkney islands, a mile and a half long, and 1 broad. A great

part is arable, and only a few sheep are reared in the hilly district. Pop. 190.

GRAHAMSTON, a village in the parish of Falkirk, Stirlingshire, a mile and a half N. of that town. The road to Carron passes through it.

GRAHAMSTON, a village in the barony parish of Glasgow. (q. v.)

GRAITNEY, a parish and village in Dumfriesshire, 6 miles along the Solway Frith, and three broad. It is in general flat. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. There are several harbours on the Solway Frith, where vessels of considerable burden can unload, particularly at the small villages of Sarkfoot, Reidkirkpoint, Brownhouses, &c. The Sark and Kirtle rivulets intersect the parish for several miles. The new village of Springfield, lately built, promises to be a thriving manufacturing station. The village of Graitney is the first stage in Scotland, on the road from England by Moffat to Edinburgh, and has been long famous in the annals of matrimonial adventure, for the marriages of fugitive lovers from England. Graitney-hall has been lately fitted up as a commodious stage inn, by the Earl of Hopetoun, the proprietor. In the neighbourhood of the village is the elegant mansion-house of Springkell. At Graitney Mains are the remains of an oval Druidical temple. Population 1749.

GRAMPIAN MOUNTAINS, that chain of hills which extend across the island, from the district of Cowal in Argyshire, on the Atlantic, to Aberdeen on the German ocean; and there forming another ridge in a north westerly direction, extends through Aberdeenshire to Moray and the borders of Inverness. The southern front of the first ridge has in many places a gradual and pleasant slope into a champaign country, of great extent and fertility; and, notwithstanding the forbidding aspect of the mountains, with their coverings of heath and rugged rocks, they are intersected by winding valleys, watered by rivers and brooks of the most limpid water, clad with the richest pastures, sheltered by thriving woods that fringe the lakes, and run on each side of the streams, and are accessible in most places by excellent roads. The rivers in the deep defiles struggle to find a passage; and often the opposite hills approach so near, that the waters are precipitated with incredible force and deafening noise. Beyond these, plains of various extent appear, with villages and cultivated fields. The N. side of the Grampians is more rugged in its appearance, and the huge masses

are seen piled on one another in the most awful magnificence. The height of these mountains varies from 1400 feet. Along the S. base lies Strathmore, or "great vale," a term which is often given to the strath from Dunharton to Aberdeen. Many of the hills are evidently volcanic, and composed of basaltics and lava. Precious stones abound in the Aberdeenshire mountains, and the cairngorum topazes are well known.

GRANGE, a parish in Banffshire, about 6 miles long, from N. to S. and 5 broad. It extends N. from the banks of the river Isla, in three long but low ridges, terminating in the mountains called the Knock-hill, the Lurg-hill, and the hill of Altmore. The low ground is in general well cultivated, and has extended nearly half way up the neighbouring hills. On the banks of the Isla, the ground is tolerably dry and early; but the N. district is cold, wet, and unproductive. There are inexhaustible quarries of the best limestone. It is intersected by roads in every direction from Banff, Cullen, and Aberdeen, &c. Here is the ruinous castle of Grange, once the residence of the abbots of Kinloss; much of ancient magnificence still remains. Population 1529.

GRANGEMOUTH, a village in the parish of Falkirk, Stirlingshire, 3 miles E. by N. of Falkirk, at the junction of the great canal with the Carron, and consists chiefly of one street and some lanes. It was begun by Sir Lawrence Dundas in 1777, and is now a place of considerable importance. It has a dry dock, a rope work, and a custom-house, with spacious warehouses for goods. It carries on a considerable trade with the Baltic and Norway, and has also a good coasting trade. Population 800.

GRANTOWN, a village in the parish of Cromdale, in Morayshire, 12 miles S. of Forres. It is neatly built, with a Town-house and prison of elegant architecture. Besides the parish school there is another where Latin, French, &c. are taught. Here is also a hospital for Orphans, which maintains 30 poor children. It lies on the great road to Inverness, and contains about 400 inhabitants.

GREENHOLM, one of the Orkneys, a mile and a half S. W. of the Island of Eday.

GREENHOLM, one of the Shetland islands, lying 10 miles N. N. W. of the town of Lerwick.

GREENLAW a parish in the county of Berwick, 7 or 8 miles long, and on an average 2 broad. The surface is in general level. The soil in the S. part of the parish is exceedingly fertile, but, towards the N.

of a very inferior quality; and, on the northern borders, is only fit for sheep pasture. The house of Marchmont, is situated about a mile or two from the town. There are the remains of two religious houses which were dependent on the priory of Kelso. Popu. 1260.---The TOWN OF GREENLAW lies 7 miles and a half W. of Dunse. The town is situated nearly in the centre of the county, and is a burgh of barony, held in feu, from the Earl of Marchmont. After the town of Berwick was taken by the English, the Courts of Justice were removed to Dunse, and shortly after established in the town of Greenlaw, which is still the county town. It contains about 600 inhabitants.

GREENOCK, a parish in Renfrewshire. It extends about 4 miles and a half along the Frith of Clyde, indented by several bays, where there is safe anchorage. Excepting a stripe of level ground along the shore, the surface is hilly, agreeably diversified, and watered on the S. by the river Gryfe. The village of Crawford's-dike, nearly adjoining to the town of Greenock, is a burgh of barony, erected in 1653 by King Charles II. The mansion-house of Greenock is a large modern building, situated on a considerable eminence S. from the town. Population 19,042.---The TOWN of GREENOCK lies 22 miles W. of Glasgow. It is situated on a narrow strip of land, between a high bank to the S. and the sea on the N. The principal street extends from E. to W. nearly a mile, and there are other parallel streets along the quays. It contains a number of elegant buildings. In the centre of the town is a square, on the S. of which is a neat church; a theatre, an infirmary, a bridewell; and a large house for a Coffee-room, assembly-rooms, &c. have been lately built. Greenock was erected into a burgh of barony by Charles I. It is governed by two bailies and nine councillors; the revenue is about L.2000 per annum. The harbour is very spacious and commodious; within these few years the quays have been removed farther out to a greater depth of water, and new quays have been built to the eastward of the old harbour, at which there is from 16 to 20 feet water, and from 5 to 7 at low water. It is now capable of containing 500 sail of ships, and has been completed at the expense of L.60,000. The trade of this port is so considerable, that Greenock is now the first port in Scotland. The great canal has opened to it an extensive trade to the E. coast of the kingdom, particularly London, Leith, Dundee, and

Aberdeen. Greenock is also deeply engaged in the herring and Newfoundland fisheries. It has five houses for refining sugar, and four large rope works, besides a few on a small scale; two dry docks, in which ships of 500 tons can be repaired; 3 Ship-builders' yards, where vessels of 800 tons have been built, a tan-work, the largest in Scotland; and two iron foundries; and also two banking companies. It contains three parish churches, a Gaelic chapel of ease, 2 United Secession, Relief, and Missionary meeting-houses. Population of the town and parish 25,000.

GREENOCK, a small tributary stream of the river Ayr, which it joins near the village of Catrine.

GRIMSAY, an island of the Hebrides, valuable only for its kelp, lying between N. Uist and Benbecula.

GRIMSHADER (LOCH), an arm of the sea, in the island of Lewis, near the town of Stornaway.

GROAT'S HOUSE (JOHN O'), a memorable place in the parish of Canisbay, in Caithness, which, perhaps, owes its fame less to the circumstances of its local situation, at the northern extremity of the island, than to an event which it may not be improper to relate. In the reign of James IV. three brothers, Malcolm, Gavin, and John de Groat, (supposed to have been originally from Holland,) arrived in Caithness, with a letter from that prince, recommending them to the protection of his loving subjects in the county of Caithness. These brothers purchased some land near Dungsby-head, and, in a short time, by the increase of their families, 8 different proprietors of the name of Groat possessed these lands, in equal divisions. These 8 families having lived peaceably and comfortably for a number of years, established an annual meeting, to celebrate the anniversary of the arrival of their ancestors on the coast. In the course of the festivity on one of these occasions, a question arose respecting the right of taking the door, the head of the table, &c. which increased to such a degree as would probably have proved fatal in its consequences, had not John de Groat interfered. He expatiated on the comfort they had heretofore enjoyed, and assured them, that, as soon as they appeared to quarrel amongst themselves, their neighbours, who had till then treated them with respect, would fall upon them, and expel them the country: he therefore conjured them, by the ties of blood, and their mutual safety, to return quietly to their several homes, and pledged

himself that he would satisfy them on all points of precedency, and prevent the possibility of such disputes at their future anniversary meetings. They all acquiesced, and departed in peace. In due time, John de Groat, to fulfil his engagement, built a room, distinct from all other houses, in an octagon figure, with 8 doors, and having placed a table of oak of the same shape in the middle, when the next meeting took place, he desired each of them to enter by his own door, and to sit at the head of the table, he himself occupying the last. By this ingenuous contrivance, the harmony and good humour of the company were restored. The building was then named John o' Groat's House; and, though nothing remains but the foundation of the building, the place still retains the name.

GRUGAG, a river in the parish of Eddertown, in Ross-shire, which falls over a precipice nearly 300 feet high.

GRUNNOCK (LOCH), a lake in the parish of Girthon, in Kirkcudbrightshire, about 3 miles in length, and 1 in breadth, remarkable for the vast numbers of charr it contains.

GRUYFE, a considerable river in Renfrewshire. It has its source in the high moors in the parish of Greenock, and runs a very rapid course through the parishes of Kilmacolm, Houston, and Kilbarchan, to the low country at Fullwood, after which it moves slowly, in a serpentine course, receiving the

Black Cart at Walkinshaw, and the White Cart at Inchinan-bridge, and falls into the Clyde about a mile below Renfrew. It abounds with trout and perch, and near its mouth salmon are plenty in the proper seasons. It also gives motion to several cotton mills. This river anciently gave the name of Strathgryfe to the district which is now termed Renfrew.

GULAN, a small straggling village in the parish of Dirleton, county of Haddington. The promontory called GULANNESS, is the point where the Frith of Forth opens into the German ocean.

GUMSCLEUCH, a mountain in Peeblesshire, parish of Traquair, elevated 2200 feet above the level of the sea.

GUNNA, a small island of the Hebrides, lying in the sound betwixt the islands of Coll and Tiry.

GUTHRIE, a parish in Angus-shire, one part of the parish is separated at least 6 miles from the other, and lies directly S. from it. Its superficial contents are about 2700 acres, of which 500 are moor. The remainder, with the exception of 80 acres of moss, and 60 under plantations, is arable, or under pasture. From the hill of Guthrie, the surface gradually descends towards the S. and S. E. The castle of Guthrie is a strong building, still very entire. In the southern district of the parish is part of a Roman camp, the vallum and fosse of which are very distinct. Population 556.

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HADDINGTONSHIRE, or EAST LOTHIAN, is bounded on the W. by Edinburghshire, on the N. by the Frith of Forth, on the E. by the German Ocean, and on the S. by the great ridge of the Lammermuir hills. It extends about 25 miles in length, and from 12 to 16 in breadth. It is one of the most fertile counties in the kingdom. Towards the S. the surface is rugged and mountainous, but well adapted for the pasturage of sheep. The county is intersected by many streams of clear water, none of which deserve the name of river, except the Tyne. Agriculture is well understood here. The inhabitants on the sea coast employ themselves in the fishery and salt-making. In the inland parts, several branches of the linen and woollen manu-

facture have been established. At Prestonpans, a great manufacture of vitriol has been established; and near the same place the manufacture of sal-ammoniac has been for some time carried on. Haddingtonshire contains three royal burghs, viz. Haddington, North Berwick, and Dunbar; and several populous towns and villages, as Tranent, Prestonpans, Aberlady, Dirleton, &c. It abounds with excellent coal, freestone, and limestone. Ironstone is also found in the parish of Humber. Belonging to this county are the islands of Bass and Fiddrie. The whole county is divided into 24 parishes, containing 51,057 inhabitants.

HADDINGTON, a parish in the above county, 6 miles square, containing 12,000 acres. Towards the W. the soil is barren

and unproductive; but the rest of the parish is arable, well enclosed, and in a high state of cultivation. The Tyne intersects the parish. It contains several elegant seats. About a mile below the town, on the N. bank of the Tyne, stood the abbey of Haddington, founded in 1178. A small fragment of one of the walls is all that now remains of this fabric. Population 4370.---The BURGH of HADDINGTON, the county town of East Lothian, lies 16 miles E. of Edinburgh. It is situated on a plain on the left bank of the Tyne, and consists of 4 streets, which intersect each other. The S. or High-street, is broad and spacious, containing many fine and elegant houses; the other streets are clean and handsome, having many good houses. On the S. side of the town is the church of the Franciscans. The W. end of the church was repaired within these few years, in a style of great magnificence, in the Gothic taste. The great tower and choir are unroofed, and fast going to ruin. This church was anciently called "the Lamp of Lothian," from its magnificence. On the E. side of the Nungate is the ruins of St Martin's chapel. Haddington has a good grammar school; a school for English, writing, and accounts; and a school for mathematics and geography. In 1224, it was consumed by fire; in 1355, it was burnt by Edward III.; and in 1698, it was almost again consumed. In 1548, it was taken by the English, and evacuated in 1549. In 1421, on St Ninian's day, it suffered greatly by an inundation; and on 4th Oct. 1775, the Tyne rose 17 feet perpendicular, and laid half the town under water. Haddington is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 19 councillors, and has 9 incorporated trades. It joins with Dunbar, North Berwick, Jedburgh, and Lauder, in sending a member to parliament. Its revenues amount to upwards of L.1400. On Friday it has a weekly market for all kinds of grain, said to be the greatest in Scotland. In the town are a woollen manufactory and three tan-works. On the opposite bank of the Tyne is the Nungate, a suburb of the town, connected with it by a bridge of 3 arches. Haddington gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Hamilton family. (See THORN ABBEY.) Population 4370.

HADDO, a small town in the parish of Methlick, Aberdeenshire, 9 miles N. N. E. from Inverury.

HALBORN-HEAD, a promontory in Caithness, on the W. side of Thurso bay.

HALFMORTON, a district in Dumfries-

shire, in the parish of Langholm. See LANGHOLM.

HALKIRK, a parish in Caithness-shire, bounded on the N. by Thurso, is 24 miles long, the breadth varies from 7 to 12. The soil is in general good. The surface is generally flat, though there are several rising grounds. Great numbers of sheep are reared; but the greatest attention is paid to the raising of oats and barley. A great part, however, is still waste, and covered with lakes and swamps. There are 24 large and small lakes, which give rise to numerous streams, among which are the rivers of Thurso and Forse. There is limestone and marl. Of antiquities, the castle of Braal claims the first notice. It is one of the finest places in Caithness, and of the strongest massive construction. The castles of Dirlet, Lochmore, and Auchnavern, are also ancient edifices. Population 2532.

HALADALE, a river which takes its rise at the base of the Bein-Griam mountains, and, after a course of 20 miles, falls into the Pentland Frith at Bighouse hay. It forms the boundary for several miles between the counties of Sutherland and Caithness.

HALAVAILS, two mountains in the isle of Sky, elevated about 2000 feet, and within a mile of each other, affording a good landmark.

HAMILTON, a parish in Lanarkshire, 6 miles square, in the centre of the middle ward. It is watered by the Clyde and Avon, over which there are 3 bridges. On the banks of the Clyde lie extensive meadows and holms, with a rich fertile soil. The ground rises gradually to the S. W.; the highest parts are about 600 feet above the level of the sea, but without forming any hills, or becoming remarkably uneven. The land is all arable, except the steep banks of the Avon, some swampy meadows, and those parts which are covered with natural wood. The soil is in general good; but, upon the whole, this parish is rather a beautiful than a fertile country. Coal is wrought in several places in the neighbourhood of the town. Limestone has been wrought for upwards of a century. Freestone and Ironstone abound, and many springs contain iron in solution. There are several beds of steatites, or rook soap; and clay of the finest kind, fit for the making of earthen ware. Population 6455.---The TOWN of HAMILTON lies 11 miles S. E. of Glasgow. It is handsome, though irregularly built, and noted for the palace of the noble family of Hamilton. It lies along the bottom of a rising ground, extending nearly a mile in

length. It has a neat town-house and prison, a parish church, and commodious buildings for the market-places. It has 3 hospitals, where 21 old men are maintained. It is uncertain when the town was built, but it was erected into a burgh of barony in 1456. In 1548, it was erected by Queen Mary into a royal burgh; but the rights and privileges thus acquired from the crown were resigned into the hands of William Duke of Hamilton after the Reformation, who, in 1670, restored to the community its former privileges, and erected it into a burgh of regality, dependent on him and his successors, in which state it still remains. The residence of the family of Hamilton necessarily renders it a gay place; indeed, its races are amongst the best attended in the west of Scotland. The women have been long famous for the spinning of linen yarn. In the cotton manufacture, 800 looms are employed. Hamilton contains about 4000 inhabitants. A fine square of barracks for cavalry has been lately erected in the vicinity of the town. Hamilton house, or palace, forms 3 sides of a quadrangle, and appears to have been built at different periods. Several of the rooms are very large, particularly the gallery, which contains a collection of pictures, one of the best in Scotland. On a rock overhanging the W. bank of the Avon, stand the ruins of Cadzow castle, the ancient manor-house. Opposite to these ruins, on the other side of the Avon, is a building, said to have been a representation of the castle of Chatelherault in Normandy, from which the family of Hamilton have the title of Duke of Chatelherault in France. A little below Cadzow is Barncluth, or rather the remains of it. It is much resorted to by strangers for the fine prospect it commands of the wooded banks of the Avon, and the fertile vales on the sides of the Clyde. The roads from Glasgow to Edinburgh, and from Edinburgh to Ayr, pass through the town.

HANDA, a small island on the W. coast of the county of Sutherland, separated from the mainland by a narrow sound. It is a mile square, affording excellent pasture for a few sheep.

HANGINGSHAWLAW, a mountain in the county of Selkirk, elevated 1980 feet.

HARLAW, a place in Garioch, Aberdeen-shire, where a great battle was fought in 1411, between the royal forces under the Earl of Marr, and the forces of Donald, Lord of the Isles.

HARPORT (LOCH), a safe harbour on the S. W. coast of the Isle of Skye.

HARRAY, a parish in the island of Pomona, in Orkney, united to the parish of Birsay. It is 7 miles and a half long, and of irregular breadth, containing about 20 square miles. Population 691.

HARRIS, a district of the Hebrides, comprehending the southern part of Lewis, and the small islands which surround it, of which Berneray, Calligray, Ensay, Pabbay, Taransay, Scalpay, and Scarp, only are inhabited; besides a vast number of pasture and kelp isles, holms, and high rocks, which are also distinguished by particular names. The mainland of Harris is separated from Lewis by a narrow isthmus of about 6 miles, formed by the approximation of the two harbours of Loch Resort and Loch Seaforth. The whole length, from the isthmus to the southern end of Harris, where the sea separates it from North Uist, may be estimated at 25 or 26 miles. Its breadth is extremely various, intersected by several arms of the sea, but it generally extends from 6 to 8 miles. Harris is again naturally divided into two districts by two arms of the sea, called East and West Loch Tarbert, which approach so near each other as to leave an isthmus of not more than a quarter of a mile in breadth. The northern district, between Tarbert and Lewis, is termed the Forest, though without a tree or shrub. Along the eastern and western shores there are a number of creeks or inlets of the sea, most of them commodious harbours; at each of which a colony of tenants contrive, by a wonderful exertion of industry, to raise crops from a soil of the most forbidding aspect. The surface of the ground S. of Tarbert is much of the same appearance as the northern district; but the hills are not so elevated, and the coasts are better adapted for culture, and consequently better peopled. Kelp is the staple, and excepting the few cows sold to the drovers, the only valuable article of exportation which the country produces. On the mainland of Harris there are many monuments of druidism, and several religious edifices. The different branches of the family of Macleod, and of Harris, are proprietors of the island. Population of Harris and its islands 5569.

HARRIS (SOUND of), a navigable channel between the islands of Harris and N. Uist, 9 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. It is the only passage for vessels of burden passing from the E. to W. side of that long cluster of islands called the Long Island. A remarkable variation of the current happens in this sound, from the autumnal to the vernal equinox; the current in neap

tides passes all day from E. to W., and all night in the contrary direction; after the vernal equinox, it changes this course, going all day from W. to E., and the contrary at night: at spring tides, the current corresponds nearly to the common course.

HARTFEL, a mountain in the parish of Moffat, in Dumfries-shire, noted for the mineral spring called the Hartfel Spa. It is 3900 feet above the level of the sea. The spring is found at the base of the mountain, in a deep and narrow linn or ravine, the sides of which are laid bare to the very top, and form a very interesting object to the mineralogist, as all the strata are distinctly seen. The mountain abounds with ironstone of a rich quality, and there are several appearances of lead and copper.

HARTFIELD, a mountain in the district of Tweeddale, elevated 2800 feet.

HAVEN (EAST and WEST), two fishing villages, about a mile distant from each other, in the parish of Panbride, in the county of Forfar. The East Haven contains about 120 inhabitants, and the West Haven nearly 250.

HAWICK, a parish in the county of Roxburgh, nearly 16 miles long, and 4 and a half broad. The general appearance is hilly; but none of the hills are of remarkable size, and all are green, and afford excellent sheep pasture. The arable soil is inconsiderable compared with the pasturage.

HAWICK, is a thriving Town, in the parish of that name, and County of Roxburgh, on the great road from Edinburgh to London, by Carlisle. It lies 49 miles south of Edinburgh, 44 north of Carlisle, 20 west of Kelso, 10 west by north of Jedburgh, and 11 miles south of Selkirk. The Town stands chiefly upon the east bank of the river Tiviot, where the water of Slitridge falls into that river, and consists principally of the High Street, which runs nearly parallel to the Tiviot, about half a mile in length, with a large market-place at the south end of the street. The other parts of the Town lie upon the south and west sides of the Slitridge, over which, there are two stone Bridges of communication—one of which is very ancient; over the Tiviot, a handsome Bridge forms the communication with the country to the north. The High Street is broad, regular, and spacious, and contains many good and handsome buildings, the south-west part of the Town is more irregular. The Town-Hall in the High Street, is a commodious plain erection, in which are apartments for transacting the municipal business of the Town, Justice of

Peace Courts, &c. A very handsome building in Buccleugh Street, called the Subscription Rooms, was finished in 1821, and is a great ornament to this quarter of the Town. The Academy at the west end of the Town, is a handsome and commodious building, and is most appropriately and delightfully situated, for the purpose of an extensive seminary of education. The Parish Church stands between the southern and western banks of the Slitridge, on a beautiful circular eminence, formed by a turn of that river, at the south end of the High Street, or market-place, near to the two Bridges, which cross that water, and form the junction of the two divisions of the Town. The Crescent is on the eastern bank of the Slitridge water, in this quarter of the Town, and is a beautiful row of elegant modern houses. Besides the Parish Church, there are in Hawick, two Churches belonging to the United Secession, one Relief, one Baptist Meeting House, and a very neat plain Meeting House, in Buccleugh Street, belonging to the Society of Friends. Hawick is a Burgh of Barony, independent of the Lord of erection, and appears to have existed free from a very early period. But the rights and documents of the Burgh, having been either lost or destroyed, during the inroads of the English Borderers, a charter was granted in 1545, by James Douglas, Comes de Drumlanark, confirming to the Burgesses, such rights and lands as they formerly possessed. This charter was confirmed, in toto, by another, granted by Queen Mary, in the month of May, of the same year. In consequence of these charters, the Burgesses elect their Magistrates annually, viz. two Bailies, and two representatives of each of the seven incorporated trades, which, with fifteen standing councillors, elected for life, manage the affairs of the Town. Hawick possesses all the immunities and privileges of a Royal Burgh, except that of sending Members to Parliament. The revenue of the Town, amounts to 4 or £500 per annum. The whole of the Town is well paved and lighted, and most abundantly supplied with excellent spring water, conveyed to every part of the Town by leaden pipes. Hawick carries on a very extensive manufacture of stockings, which employ between 500 and 600 stocking frames. In the spinning and carding of wool, chiefly lamb's wool, much business is done. There are eight or ten carding and spinning mills, some of them on a large scale, wrought by water, containing machinery of the most

improved construction. It is computed, that from eight to nine hundred thousand pounds weight of wool, is annually carded and spun into yarn, and of this quantity, one half is made into hose in Hawick, and the remainder sold in Glasgow, and other manufacturing towns in England; carpets and blankets are also manufactured here, to a considerable amount. The tanning of leather, and the dressing of sheep and lamb skins, are important branches of trade; and the making of gloves and thongs employ a number of hands. Corn and flour mills are on the banks of the rivers, and there is a large brewery in the town. A branch of the British Linen Company's Bank, has long been established here. There are two public libraries in Hawick, and two reading rooms, amply supplied with the London and provincial newspapers. A mechanics' institution, or school of arts, has lately been established, which promises to be of the utmost utility. The agricultural society, or farmers' club, instituted here in 1776, was among the first establishments of the kind in Scotland. Hawick may be considered as the first trading and manufacturing town in the South of Scotland. Hawick and its environs are the admiration of every stranger. The banks of the Tiviot are extremely picturesque and delightful, and the approach to the town from the south, can no where be surpassed in beauty. The extensive nursery grounds, which are in the immediate vicinity of the town, contain a most extensive collection of all the fruit and forest trees, flower plants, roots, &c. which have been naturalized in this country. These extensive grounds add much to the embellishment of the surrounding romantic scenery. The fanners, or winnowing machine, which may be said to have been the first attempt to abridge agricultural manual labour by machinery, was the invention of Andrew Rodger, a farmer in this parish, in the year 1737, and at that period met with great opposition, as setting aside the good old way! The celebrated Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, the Scottish poet, and translator of Virgil, was rector of Hawick. The weekly market day is Thursday, and four annual fairs are held here, viz. on the 17th of May, 17th of July, 21st of September, and the 8th of November. A cattle tryst is held on the 5d Tuesday in October, to which immense numbers of black cattle are brought to sale, in passing from Falkirk tryst, to Carlisle and Newcastle fairs. Population of the town and parish, by the census of 1821, 4387.

HEBRIDES, or the **WESTERN ISLANDS**. These islands are nearly 200 in number, lie scattered in the Atlantic, to the W. of the mainland of Scotland. The small islands or holms amount to about 160, of which a fourth are sometimes inhabited in the summer. In superficial extent, the Hebrides rather exceed 3184 square miles, or 1,592,000 Scots acres, or 2,037,760 English acres, nearly a 12th of Scotland, or a 50th of Great Britain. They are named by ancient writers the Hebrides, Æbudæ, or Æmodæ, but were never accurately known or described till the beginning of the 16th century, when a description of them was published by Donald Monro, High Dean of the Isles. The ancient history of these islands is involved in great obscurity; and many fabulous stories are told by Boethius and Buchanan concerning the ancient inhabitants of the Ebudæ. They appear to have been under their own princes, and subject to the Scottish monarchs, until the 8th century, when the Danes and Norwegians, who had made frequent descents on these islands, got possession of the greater part of them. After a succession of revolutions, however, in which they were sometimes claimed by one sovereign, and sometimes under the domination of another, they were finally ceded to Scotland, by the successor of Hacho, after the battle of Largs, for the annual tribute of 100 merks. The inhabitants of these isles observe the same customs, wears the same dress, speak the same language, and are in every respect similar to the Highlanders of Scotland. These islands were lately possessed by 49 proprietors, 19 having estates from L.50 to L.500 in value; 22 from L.500 to L.3000, and 8 from L.5000 to L.18,000. These islands are divided into 31 parishes. Every variety of soil known in Scotland, occurs in them. Very great advances are making in agriculture; but the chief dependence of the inhabitants is upon their livestock, the fisheries, and the manufacture of kelp. There are generally about 110,000 head of cattle, of which 1.5th is annually exported to the mainland. The number of sheep is estimated at 100,000. The fisheries bring into these isles L.200,000 per annum, at the expense of about 120,000l. The kelp shores yield from 5000 to 5500 tons, of which the Long island furnishes 4000 tons. The average price is L.16 per ton. The total value of the imports, including the fisheries, amounts to about L.400,000. Potatoes are cultivated so much here, as to form 4.5ths of the food of the inhabitants. Sand-drift is so extensively injurious in some

instancs, as to destroy one-half of the arable land. Broom, whins, and bent grasses, are cultivated to prevent the shifting of the sand. Population 90,000.

HEISKER, a small island of the Hebrides, lying about two leagues westward of North Uist. It is only valuable for its kelp shores.

HELENSBURGH, a village in the parish of Row, 8 miles W. of Dunbarton. It is pleasantly situated on the N. bank of the Clyde, opposite to Greenock, at the entrance of the Gair Loch. About half a mile E. of the village is a suit of cold and warm baths, elegantly fitted up. There are few manufactures carried on. Population 450.

HELL'S CLEUGH, a hill in the parish of Kirkurd, in Peebles-shire, 2100 feet high.

HELL'S SKERRIES, a cluster of small islands of the Hebrides, about 10 miles W. from the island of Rum, so named from the violent current which runs through them.

HELMSDALE, a river of Sutherlandshire. It takes its rise from Loch Coyn and several other lakes in the parish of Kildonan, and running in a S.E. direction, about 20 miles, falls into the German Ocean, about 3 miles S. of the Ord of Caithness.

HERIOT, a parish in Edinburghshire, about 10 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. Towards the N. E. the surface is level, and on the banks of the Gala and Heriot waters there are some fertile meadows, but the general appearance is mountainous. There are the remains of several ancient fortifications, generally of a circular form. Population 500.

HERIOT, a small river in Edinburghshire, which rises at the west end of the parish of Heriot, and, after a course of a few miles, loses itself in the water of Gala, below Haltrees.

HERMATRA, one of the uninhabited Harris islands.

HERMITAGE, a river in the parish of Castletown, in Roxburghshire. It falls into the Liddel, near the English border.

HESTON, a small island of Kirkcudbrightshire, situated at the mouth of the river Urr.

HIGHLANDS, one of the two greater divisions of Scotland, applied to the mountainous part of the country to the N. and N. W. in contradistinction to the Lowlands, which occupy the E. and S. E. district. The Highlands are generally subdivided into 2 parts, the West Highlands, and the North Highlands; the former of which contains the shires of Dunbarton, Bute, part of Perth and Argyre, with the islands belonging to

them, and the latter comprehending the counties of Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, the districts of Athol, Rannoch, and the isles of Sky, Lewis, belonging to Inverness and Ross; Breadalbane, Marr, and Monteith, forming a third or central division. The extent of this great district from Dunbarton to the borders of Caithness, is upwards of 200 miles, and its breadth varies from 80 to 100. The whole is wild, rugged, and mountainous in the highest degree. Many of these mountains are elevated to a great height. The vales at their bases are generally occupied by lakes, or the precipitous rivers which pour in torrents from the hills. The great rivers of the country have their rise in these wilds, descending to the ocean with great rapidity. Of these the Tay, the Spey, and the Forth, are the chief. Until the beginning of the last century, no regular roads and bridges had been made in the Highlands, and the entries from the Lowlands were often impassable for the greater part of the year.---Hence the inhabitants, being prevented from commerce and acquaintance with the more cultivated part of the country, were likely long to continue attached to their ancient customs and manners, unless some expedients were found to introduce trade and industry among them. To produce this desirable effect, General Wade, in 1724, being ordered by a commission from George I. travelled over the most difficult and dangerous passes of the mountains, and, in his progress, projected the bold undertaking of making smooth and spacious roads in that confused and rugged district. In 1726 he began the work, which he completed in 1737, employing in it only 500 soldiers, under proper officers. Wherever the hills permit, they run in straight lines, notwithstanding the rocks and hogs which often interpose. The large stones which were raised out of the ground by means of an engine, are set up by the road side, to serve as guides in deep snows; and, at every 5 measured miles are pillars, to inform the traveller how far he has proceeded. The roads enter the mountains at 3 different parts of the low country; one at Crieff, another at Dunkeld, and the last goes along the side of Iochlomond by Luss. The general met with many difficulties in the prosecution of the work, but at length had the satisfaction to see them completed. Since that period, the military roads have been farther extended, opening a ready communication with every part of the country. In the Highlands the feudal system long continued; and, until the year 1748, when

heritable jurisdictions were finally abolished, every baron might be said to have the power of life and death over his vassals. The Highlanders, about the middle of the second century, seemed to live chiefly in a hunting state, and in a state of warfare with the surrounding powers. After this they appear to have turned their attention to the pastoral life, as affording a less precarious subsistence; but till of late, neither in the practice of husbandry, nor the management of cattle, had they made great progress towards improvement. The language of the Highlanders is still the Gaelic, which has been secured to them by their mountains and almost impenetrable fastnesses, amidst the many revolutions which have agitated the rest of the island and produced the mixed and varied language of the low country. Their dress is different from that of the other parts of the country, bearing a great resemblance to that of the ancient Romans. The Highlanders are only beginning to avail themselves of their mines, their woods, their wool, and their fisheries; and there is every reason to suppose, that by continuing their exertions, with due encouragement from government, the Highlanders will soon become one of the most valuable districts of the British Isles.

HILTOWN, a village in Ross-shire, in the parish of Fearn. It is situated on the Moray Frith, is a good fishing station, and contains upwards of 100 inhabitants.

HOBKIRK, a parish in the county of Roxburgh, about 12 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is watered by the river Rule, on the banks of which the soil is a deep fertile clay, in some parts mixed with small gravel. At a distance from the river the soil is thin and sandy, on a cold till bottom, exceedingly barren. Here the surface is exceedingly mountainous. The parish abounds with freestone, and contains three excellent limestone quarries. Pop. 709.

HODDAM, a parish in the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It contains 11 and a half square miles. Its extent is about 5 miles by 2 and a half. It is composed of the united parishes of Hoddam, Line, and Ecclefechan. The surface consists of high and low ground, and extensive holms or meadows on the banks of the Annan, the Milk, and the Mein, which water the district. Except a few acres of marshy ground, the whole is arable, and in a state of improvement. The banks of the Annan are covered with a large wood of oak, ash, and birch trees. On the hill of Brunswark are vestiges of a Roman camp. Pop. 1428.

HOLAY, one of the smaller Hebrides near Harris.

HOLME, a parish on the S. E. coast of Pomona, in Orkney, extending 9 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, along the sound to which it gives its name. The soil is tolerably fertile, producing more barley and oats than is sufficient for the consumpt of the inhabitants. The shores of this parish are generally rocky, and about 50 tons of kelp are annually manufactured. P. 871.

HOLME SOUND, a beautiful Frith in the Orkneys, lying opposite to the parish of Holme.

HOLOMIN, a small island of the Hebrides, near Mull.

HOLY ISLE, an islet on the S. E. coast of Arran, covering the harbour of Lamlash.

HOLYWOOD, a parish in the district of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. It occupies the middle of a long and spacious valley, extending about 10 miles in length, and on an average one and a half in breadth. It contains 14 and a half square miles. The soil is mostly arable and fertile; and the few eminences which are not under culture produce excellent pasture. There are, in the church-yard, vestiges of the old abbey of Holywood, built in the 12th century. Population 850.

HOPE, a river in the parish of Tongue, in Sutherlandshire, which has its rise from Loch-in-Dailg. It runs a course of about 11 miles due N. when it enters Loch Hope, whence, after a course of 1 mile, it falls in to the sea, on the E. side of Loch Eribole.

HORDA, one of the smaller Orkney islands, lying in the Pentland Frith, between South Ronaldsay and Swinna.

HORSE, a small island in the Frith of Clyde, near the coast of Ayrshire.

HORSESHOE, a safe and commodious harbour in the island of Kerrera, near Oban.

HOUNA, a cape on the coast of Caithness, 2 miles W. from Dungsby-head.

HOUNAM, a parish in Roxburghshire, 9 miles and a half in length, and 6 in breadth. It borders on the S. with England, where the top of the Hounam fell is the march. The surface is hilly and mountainous, but the pasture is excellent; and this parish is noted for a particular breed of sheep, called the Kalewater breed. The Roman road from Borough-bridge in Yorkshire, towards the Lothians, can be distinctly traced in this parish for 5 miles. Population 373.

HOUNSLOW, a small village in the parish of Westruther, Berwickshire, 30 miles from Edinburgh.

HOURN (LOCH), an extensive arm of

the sea, on the western coast of Inverness-shire, extending 20 miles inland from the sound of Sky.

HOUSE, a small island in Shetland, united by a bridge to the island of Barra. It contains nearly 150 inhabitants. It is 3 miles long, and half a mile broad.

HOUSTON and KILLALLAN. These united parishes lie in the county of Renfrew, and extend 6 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is considerably broken with rocky eminences; the low ground is in general fertile, being partly loam and partly clay. An extensive moss of many hundred acres, occupies the western district. There is a neat village called New Houston, which contains about 300 inhabitants. An extensive bleachfield is lately erected in the neighbourhood of the village. The mansion houses of Houston, Barrochan, and Elderslie, are in the parish. There is abundance of limestone, and several quarries of excellent freestone. Besides the old castle of Houston, there are many remains of antiquity, particularly several sepulchral monuments in an aisle adjoining the church. Population 3044.

HOUTON HOLM, a small pasture island of the Orkneys, about 2 miles S. of Pomona Island.

HOWAN SOUND, a strait of the Orkneys, between the islands of Eglishay and Rousay.

HOY, a considerable island of the Orkneys, lying S. of the mainland, and W. from S. Ronaldsay. It is about 6 or 10 miles long, and in general is about 6 broad. Its surface is very hilly: the great employment of the inhabitants is the breeding and rearing of sheep. Population 282.

HOY and GRÆMSAY, a parish in Orkney, comprehending the islands of Hoy and Græmsay.

HUMBIE, a parish in the county of Haddington 9 miles in length by 4 in breadth. The surface is uneven, but the high grounds are well adapted for sheep pasture. The low ground is generally cultivated with great attention and ability. About 300 acres are covered with plantations in a very thriving condition. The parish is watered by several rivulets. There is abundance of iron

ore; and many places indicate the existence of coal. Population 837.

HUME, a village in the united parishes of Stitchell and Hume, in the county of Berwick, 3 miles S. of Greenlaw, containing about 180 inhabitants.

HUNISH, or RU-HUNISH, the northern promontory of the isle of Sky.

HUNTER'S BAY, a bay on the E. coast of Wigtonshire.

HUNTLY, a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 9 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, formed by the annexation of the parishes of Dumbenan and Kinmore. The surface is exceedingly rough and rocky, containing, however, many acres of fine arable land; and many of the hills and eminences are covered with plantations of firs, oak, elm, birch, &c. giving it a beautiful appearance. It is watered by the Bogie and Deveron. There is a limestone quarry, some of the stones of which approach to the nature of marble, and take a very high polish. Population 2764. The **TOWN** of **HUNTLY** is 18 miles S. E. of Fochabers, and 123 from Edinburgh. The town is situated on a point of land formed by the confluence of the Bogie with the Deveron. It is neatly built, having two principal streets crossing each other at right angles, and forming a spacious square or market-place. The town has increased much of late years. Near it, on the banks of the Deveron, is the elegant residence of Huntly Lodge, the seat of the Marquis of Huntly, and to the bridge of Deveron, stand the remains of Huntly castle.

HUTTON, a parish in Berwickshire, 4 miles in length. Its general appearance is level. It is bounded on the S. by the Tweed, and intersected by the Whittadder. There are two villages, Paxton and Hutton, which together contain about 500 inhabitants. Population 1030.

HUTTON and CORRIE, an united parish in Dumfries-shire, and district of Annandale, 12 miles long, and about 3 broad, containing about 19,000 acres. It is watered by the Milk, the Dryfe, and the Corrie rivers. The chief object of the farmer is sheep pasturage, and the raising of green crops sufficient for the support of their flocks. Population 677.

I

JAMES (ST.), a parish in Roxburghshire, united to that of Kelso. (q. v.)

JAMES' TOWN, a pleasant village in the parish of Westerkirk, in Dumfries-shire. It was built by a Mining Company, on the banks of the river Megget, for the miners.

I-COLM-KILL, or I-COLUMB-KILL, one of the Hebrides, lying to the W. of Mull, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called the Sound of I. It is a small, but celebrated island; "once the luminary of the Caledonian regions," as Dr. Johnson expresses it; "whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion."

---By Monkish writers it has been named Iona. The island is 3 miles long, and the average breadth very little more than 1, containing about 1500 Scots acres. On the E. side it is flat, in the middle it rises into small hills, and on the W. side it is rugged and rocky. There is a small village, containing about sixty houses, near a small bay, called the Bay of Martyrs, where the illustrious dead were landed for interment. This island furnishes many valuable minerals, particularly a beautiful yellow serpentine granite. The soil is light and sandy along the shores, except where cultivation and manure have converted it into a dark loam. There are some pleasant and fertile plains along the sea side, which produce good crops of barley and oats. The hills are generally covered with a fine verdure; but the island is chiefly interesting to the antiquarian. It was once the retreat of learning, while Western Europe lay buried in ignorance and barbarity. The religious edifices, of which the ruins now only remain, were established by St Columba, about the year 565, who left Ireland, his native country, with the intention of Preaching Christianity to the Picts. The Danes dislodged the Monks in 807, and the monastery became depopulated; but, on the retreat of the Danes, the building received a new order, the Cluniacs, who continued there till the dissolution of monastic establishments, when the revenues were united to the see of Argyle, and, on the abolition of episcopacy, it became the property of the duke. The Cathedral is built in the

form of a cross, 194 feet long without, and 34 broad. The east window is a beautiful specimen of Gothic workmanship.---In the middle of the Cathedral rises a tower 22 feet square, and between 70 and 80 high, supported by 4 arches, and ornamented with bas reliefs. Near where the altar stood, on the N. side, is a tomb-stone of black marble, on which is a fine recumbent figure of the Abbot Macfingone, exceedingly well executed, as large as life. Opposite to this, on the other side, is the tomb-stone of Abbot Kenneth, executed in the same manner. On the right of the cathedral, are the remains of the college. A little to the N. of the cathedral are the remains of the bishop's house; and on the S. is a chapel 60 feet long, and 22 broad within the walls. In this are many tomb-stones of marble, particularly of the great lords of the isles. S. of the chapel is "the burying-place of Oran," containing a great number of tombs, but so overgrown with weeds as to render few of the inscriptions legible. In this inclosure lie the remains of 48 Scotch kings, 4 kings of Ireland, 8 Norwegian monarchs, and 1 king of France. S. from the cathedral and St. Oran's chapel, are the ruins of the nunnery and the church of which is pretty entire, being 51 feet by 20 on the floor. It is thickly covered with cow dung, except at the E. end, which Mr. Pennant caused to be cleared, and where the tomb of the last prioress is discernible, though considerably defaced. Betwixt the nunnery and the cathedral a broad paved way extends, called the Main-Street, which is joined by two others, one from the bay of Port-nacurrach, and the other from the Bay of Martyrs. In this way is an elegant cross, called Maclean's cross, the only one remaining, according to Mr. Sacheverel, of 360, which were demolished at the Reformation. In the court of the cathedral, also, are two elegant crosses, dedicated to St. John and St. Martin. Near the cathedral is a cell, said to be the burial place of St Columba. Boethius tells us, that Fergus II., who assisted the Goths under Alaric at the sacking of Rome, brought away, as part of the plunder, a chest of MSS. which he presented to this monastery;

and the archives of Scotland and valuable papers were kept here. Of these, many it is said, were carried to the Scots college of Douay in France, and the Scots College at Rome at the Reformation. Other ruins of Monastic buildings and Druidical edifices can be traced; and many places are pointed out, noted for particular acts of St. Columba. The population of this small island, in 1808, was 586. The island is the property of the Duke of Argyll. ♦

JED, a river in Roxburghshire. It takes its rise in Carterhill, on the borders of England, and running by the town of Jedburgh, falls into the Teviot, about 2 miles below.

JEDBURGH, a parish in Roxburghshire, 15 miles long, and 6 or 7 broad, bounded by England on the S. The arable land, reckoned nearly a fifth of the whole, lies on the banks of the Jed and Teviot. The quarries afford abundance of excellent freestone.

JEDBURGH is a Royal Burgh, in the Parish of the same name, and the County town of Roxburghshire. It is 45 miles S. of Edinburgh, 11 W. of Kelso, 10 E. of Hawick, and 12 N. of the English Border. The local situation of Jedburgh is delightful; it is situated on the banks of the river Jed, from whence its name, on the declivity of a Hill, and surrounded on all sides, by hills of a considerable elevation. It is a very ancient Burgh, and was a place of some importance, in the year 1165, as appears from a charter of William the Lion, granted upon founding the Abbey of Jedburgh, or Jedwarth, as it is there sometimes called. It has the honour of Parochial precedence, being the oldest Parish in Scotland, of which any historical record has been transmitted to posterity. Jedburgh continued to be a place of considerable importance, and early in the seventeenth century, was one of the principal towns on the English Border. There are four principal Streets in Jedburgh, which cross each other, at right angles, terminating in a large square or Market-place; the High Street runs parallel to the river, and that from the Castle Hill to the New Bridge, is broad, well paved, and clean. Within these few years, many new houses, in a fine style have been built, and many other improvements made, which have added greatly to the beauty of the town. The county gaol and Bridewell, built about 5 years since, is a fine building, it stands upon the site of the old Castle, and is called Jedburgh Castle. The arrangements and accommodations of the interior of the building, are well suited to

the purposes for which it was built, and from its elevated situation, forms a grand object in the approach to the town. The town hall, founded by the Marquis of Lothian in 1811, is an elegant and spacious building. It contains rooms for transacting the business of the Burgh and county, the Sheriff and Justiciary Court Rooms, &c. The English and Grammar Schools, under the patronage of the Magistrates and the Heritors, are conducted upon the best principles, and supplied with able teachers. There are also three public libraries. A dispensary was here established in the year 1810, which has been a great benefit to the town and county. Jedburgh, like the other border towns, suffered a temporary decline, in consequence of the union of the two kingdoms in the year 1707. Previous to this period, the town of Jedburgh, as well as all the border towns, carried on an extensive contraband trade with England, by introducing various articles, such as malt, skins, and salt, which at that time, paid no duty or tax in Scotland, and were therefore advantageously exchanged for English wool, which they exported from the Firth of Forth to France, and the returns from thence yielded a very great profit. The loss of this source of gain, was followed by the depopulation and consequent decay of the place to a considerable extent; and it is only of late years, by the introduction of a few manufactures, particularly those of woollen, that the town has revived. At present, the manufacture of Narrow Cloths, Carpets, Flannels, Blankets, and Stockings, are carried on to a considerable amount, and are upon the increase. The tanning of leather, and the dressing of sheepskins, are also considerable branches of trade. But the want of coal, is an insuperable obstacle to the extensive introduction, and progressive advance of manufactures in the town and neighbourhood of Jedburgh. There are several large peat-mosses in the neighbourhood, which supply the inhabitants with fuel, who are unable to purchase coal, an article that sells here at a higher price, than in any other place in Scotland. Besides the Parish Church, there are three places for divine worship, belonging to dissenting congregations, viz. two to the United Secession, and a Relief chapel. A branch of the British Linen Company's Bank was established here in the year 1791, and from that period, may be dated the rapid enlargement of the town, and the increase of manufactures. A bank for the

savings of the poor, was established in 1816, under the management of a committee, which has been eminently successful, and done much good to the lower classes, by inducing habits of industry and economy, by furnishing the means of securing and accumulating their small savings, upon a principle heretofore unknown. Jedburgh is governed by a provost, four Bailies, and a dean of Guild, and a treasurer, assisted by a select council of the principal citizens, and along with Lander, North Berwick, Haddington, and Dunbar, returns a Member to parliament. Jedburgh is the seat of a presbytery; and the courts of the southern circuit of the Lords of Justiciary, and the Lords Commissioners of the Jury court, are held here. The southern circuit, includes the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, Selkirk, and Peebles, and are held in the months of April and September. The Sheriff court is held here once a fortnight, the Justice of Peace court, for the Jedburgh district, is held on the first Tuesday of every month, and the Magistrates hold a court every Saturday. The general Quarter Sessions of the Peace are also held here. The river Jed takes its rise on the Carter Fell, and runs along the south-east side of the town; there are seven bridges upon this river, within a mile of the town of Jedburgh. The town is abundantly supplied with excellent water, conveyed to it by leaden pipes. The neighbourhood of the town, is noted for its fine Orchards. The old Castle of Jedburgh, situated on an eminence at the town head, (now occupied by the new Gaol), was a place of great strength and consequence in ancient times, it was retaken from the English in 1409, by the Duke of Albany, who demolished it; the keys of this castle, were lately found, in digging near to the spot on which it stood. The abbey of Jedburgh, founded by David I. for canon regulars, is situated on the banks of the Jed, on the S. side of the town, and has been a large and magnificent fabric, in form of a cross. Part of the west end is fitted up for the parish church, which has a fine circular window in the gable. It runs from east to west, and appears to have been originally three stories high, in the first and second stories there are nine arches in each. The west end from the steeple, and the south front are the most entire part of the ruins, the steeple is also nearly entire, and about 120 feet high. To preserve, as far as possible, this venerable fabric from total ruin, a subscription was set on foot, to repair the abbey in such a manner as not to interfere

with, or alter the original Gothic, a strong proof of the good taste of the projectors of this praise-worthy undertaking. For a number of years past, the lofty pile of quadrangular building, or tower, had been observed to discover symptoms of serious decay, which if not checked, might one day prove fatal to the whole structure. To provide against this, the gaps have been filled up, and huge iron bars, have been employed to unite more firmly the opposite sides of the quadrangle, and to impart a greater degree of strength to the whole fabric. The ancient narrow stair, which reached from the bottom to the top of the tower, but which from its decay in some parts, rendered the ascent rather perilous, has been repaired, so that now, the visitor has it in his power to enjoy from a great elevation, a most interesting view, as the country around abounds with rich and romantic scenery. The ancient chapel, where the service of the catholic church was wont to be performed, and which was appropriated to the interment of the more remote ancestors of the Marquis of Lothian, has been covered in. The effect of the whole repairs is such, as fully realizes the expectations of the original projectors, and to compensate for the labour and expense which has been bestowed upon this venerable pile. There was also a convent of Franciscans in this town, founded by the citizens in 1515, but besides their houses, they had no revenues, being mendicants. The market-day is Tuesday, and there are four annual fairs, namely, the first Tuesday after Whitsunday, the second Tuesday in August, O. S. on the 25th of September, and the first Tuesday in November, O. S. There are also two public hiring markets, on the Tuesday immediately before the 26th day of May, and the 22d day of November. Population of the town and parish 4454.

IFFERT, a small island on the W. coast of Lewis.

ILA, or ISLAY, one of the Hebrides, lying to the S. W. of Jura, and belonging to the county of Argyre. It is 51 miles long, from N. to S., and 24 broad from E. to W. containing about 154,000 acres, of which 22,000 are arable. On the E. side the surface is hilly, but the greater part of the island is flat, and, where uncultivated, covered with a fine green sward. The coast is rugged and rocky, but indented by numerous bays and harbours, and at Lochindall is a harbour for ships of considerable burden, with a quay at the village of Bownmore. There are several lakes; and the

island is well watered by numerous streams, which abound with trout and salmon. In the centre of the island is Loch Finlagan, about 3 miles in circuit, with the islet of the same name in the middle. The island was formerly divided into four parishes, viz. Kilchoman, Kildalton, Kilarrow, and Kilmeny; but the two last are now united. In Islay agricultural improvements have proceeded with rapidity within these 50 years, a great many roads made, and bridges built, and a new system of husbandry adopted. It now produces good crops of barley, oats, pease, flax, and some wheat; and excellent crops of potatoes are here raised, great quantities of which are exported. Formerly, during winter, the cattle were almost starved; now hay is produced in great abundance, and turnips and other green crops cultivated to a considerable extent, sufficient to support their stock in winter. Coarse yarn, to the value of £5000, is annually exported. About 200 tons of kelp are made annually. The island exports from 250 to 300 horses of different descriptions annually. But the great staple article of exportation is black cattle, of which nearly 3000 head are sold yearly. The climate is moist, and agues are pretty frequent. The Gaelic is the general language of the common people, yet English is well understood. The Highland dress is very little worn. Islay abounds with mines of lead and copper, which are very rich, and have been long wrought. There are also vast quantities of that ore of iron called bog-ore, of the concrete kind, and below it large strata of vitriolic mudic. Near the veins of lead are found specimens of barytes and excellent emery. A small quantity of quicksilver has been found in the moors. Limestone and marl are abundant. Islay belongs to Campbell of Shawfield. P. 11,500.

ILA SOUND, the narrow channel betwixt Ila and Jura, the navigation of which is very dangerous.

ILERAY, one of the Hebrides, about 3 miles long, and 1 and a half broad, lying to the westward of the island of North Uist.

INCH, a parish in Inverness-shire. (See **KINGUSSIE**.)

INCH, a parish in the county of Wigton, occupying a great part of the isthmus formed by the bays of Luce and Ryan. The southern part is flat and sandy; but, towards the E. and N. E. there is a beautiful range of hills. Except the sandy plain to the S., the soil is a good loam. The pasture lands are of considerable extent; upwards of 2500 head of black cattle, and a-

bout 5000 sheep, are reared. There are about 15 or 16 fresh water lakes, with a small island in each, one of which is about 600 yards in circumference, and vestiges of a religious edifice are still remaining upon it. The village of Cairn is finely situated for trade, on the E. of Loch Ryan, and has an excellent harbour. The ruins of Castle Kennedy show it to have been a strong and massy building. Population 1851.

INCH-BRAYOCK, or **INCH-BROYOCK**, a small island, at the mouth of the South Esk, in Forfarshire. It contains about 34 acres, and has lately been of importance from its two bridges on the turnpike-road, which passes across this isle. One bridge of stone communicates with the parish of Craig; and another of wood, with a draw-bridge, connects the island with Montrose. Streets have been formed, on which some houses have been built.

INCH-CALLOCH, "the island of old women," an island of Loch Lomond, in Stirlingshire. It is about a mile in length, elevated and covered with trees. It is the property of the Duke of Montrose, is inhabited, and produces good wheat and oats.

INCH-CLEAR, a small island of Loch Lomond, entirely covered with wood.

INCH-COLM, a small island in the Frith of Forth, in the parish of Dalgety, about 2 miles from the village of Aberdour. On it are the remains of a famous monastery of Augustines, founded in 1123 by Alexander I.

INCH-CRUIN, a small island of Loch Lomond.

INCH-FAD, a small inhabited island in Loch Lomond, about half a mile in length, and very fertile.

INCH-GALBRAITH, an island in Loch Lomond.

INCH-GARVIE, a small island in the Frith of Forth, nearly in the middle of the passage over the Forth at Queensferry.

INCH-GRANGE, an island in Loch Lomond, half a mile in length, covered with oak-wood.

INCH-INNAN, a parish in Renfrewshire, about 3 miles long, and 1 and a half broad. The soil is in general fertile, and particularly excellent on the banks of the Cart, Gryfe, and Clyde. Although the surface is generally level, yet the ground rises into several beautiful eminences, which are arable to the top. The parish contains about 2400 acres, of which not more than 200 are uncultivated, and 100 of these are planted with firs. North Barr is a fine old building. The road from Glasgow to

Greenock passes through the parish. Population 641.

INCH-KEITH, a small rocky island in the Frith of Forth, half way betwixt Leith and Kirkcaldy. It derives its name from the gallant Keith, who, in 1010, so greatly signalized himself at the battle of Barrie, in Angus, against the Danes; after which he received the barony of Keith, in East-Lothian, and this little isle. There is a spring of fine water on the top of the rock. In ancient times it was used as a place of banishment. On Inch-Keith there is a light-house, for the security of vessels sailing up the Frith of Forth.

INCHKENNETH, a small island of the Hebrides, between Mull and Icolm-kill.

INCH-LOANIG, an island of Loch Lomond, noted for its great number of yew trees.

INCH-MARNOCH, a beautiful little island in the Frith of Clyde, a few miles S. W. of the isle of Bute. It is about a mile long.

INCH-MICKERY, an islet in the Frith of Forth, near Cramond, noted for oyster beds near it.

INCH-MOAN, a small island of Loch Lomond, which is almost entirely peat moss.

INCH-MURIN, or **INCH-MARIN**, the largest and most southerly island in Loch Lomond. It is about two miles long, and one broad, finely wooded, and affording excellent pasture.

INCH-TAVANACH, an island in Loch Lomond. It is about three quarters of a mile long, and half a mile broad, containing 150 acres, chiefly covered with wood and heath, the latter growing to a great size.

INCH-TORR, or **TORREMACH**, a small island in Loch Lomond.

INCH-TURE, a parish in the Carse of Gowrie, in Perthshire, united to the parish of Rossie. It is 3 miles broad along the banks of the Tay, and 4 miles from S. to N. and contains about 3000 acres, the soil of which is exceedingly rich and well improved. The **VILLAGE** of Inchture is situated on the turnpike road from Perth to Dundee, from the former of which it is 9 miles distant, and 13 from the latter. It contains nearly 400 inhabitants. There are five other villages. Balindean, the seat of Sir John Wedderburn, is delightfully situated at the foot of the rising ground, which bounds the Carse of Gowrie on the N. Moncur, the ruins of an ancient castle, adjoins to Lord Kinnaird's park. There are

several freestone quarries. Population 754.

INCHYRA, a small village in Perthshire, in the parish of St Madois, situated on the Tay, about 8 miles below Perth. It has a good harbour.

INHALLOW, a small but pleasant island in Orkney, about 3 and a half miles from Kirkwall.

INIS-CONNEL, an island in Loch Aw, in Argyleshire, on which are the majestic ruins of an ancient castle.

INIS-FRAOCH, or **FRAOCHELAIN**, a small but beautiful island in Loch Aw, Argyleshire, on which are the ruins of a castle, granted, along with the island, in 1267, by Alexander III. to the chief of the clan of Macnaughton.

INIS-HAIL, a beautiful picturesque island in Loch Aw, Argyleshire.

INIS ERAITH, a small island in Loch Aw, in Argyleshire.

INNERKIP, a parish in Renfrewshire, extending along the Clyde 7 miles from E. to W. and about 6 in breadth. From the shore towards the S. E. is a gradual and irregular ascent, beautifully varied. On the S. E. the parish is surrounded by lofty mountains, covered with heath; on the N. and W. the Frith of Clyde exhibit a delightful scene, which is terminated by the towering summits of Beinn-barran and Goatfield, in the isle of Arran. The arable land, which is less than one half of the surface, is generally inclosed, and well cultivated. Besides the Kirktown of Innerkip, there are two villages, Daff and Gourack, each of which contains nearly 400 inhabitants. Ardgowan, an elegant mansion, is delightfully situated on the shore. Population 1632.—The **VILLAGE** of **INNERKIP** lies 6 miles W. of Greenock. It is a place of considerable resort for sea-bathing.

INNERLEITHEN, a parish mostly in Peebles-shire, but a small part is in Selkirkshire. It is situated on the N. bank of the Tweed, and watered by the Leithen. It contains 22,270 Scots acres. The appearance of the country is broken, rugged, and precipitous, rising abruptly from the brink of the two rivers to the height of 1000 feet. The arable soil is not more than 1000 acres. The craggy sides of the glens, and the broken rugged surface, are better calculated for sheep farming. There are generally about 90 horse, 200 head of black cattle, and 15,000 sheep in the parish.—The **VILLAGE** of **INNERLEITHEN** is pleasantly situated near the mouth of the Leithen. A woollen manufacture is carried on. The castle

of Horsburgh is an ancient building, on the banks of the Tweed. There is a sulphurous-mineral spring, similar to Harrowgate, much resorted to, in the summer season. There are the ruins of fortified towers at the mouth of every defile, and, on a rising ground near the village, are vestiges of a strong encampment. Population 677.

INNERPEFFRAY, or **INCH-HAFFERAY**, an ancient abbey in Perthshire, in the parish of Madderty, on the banks of the Erne.

INNERWELL, a sea-port village in Wigtonshire.

INNERWICK, a parish in Haddingtonshire, lying on the sea-coast, eastward from Dunbar, about 12 miles long, and from 2 to 6 broad. The coast is rocky, but the face of the country is in general level, and the soil fertile. On the borders, however, farther removed from the sea, the land rises into considerable eminences, which are in part covered with heath. The greater part is well inclosed, and sheltered. A great quantity of sea-ware is thrown ashore, which is used for manure, and about 20 tons of kelp are annually prepared. There are the remains of a chapel near the coast; and several military encampments and tumuli are met with in this quarter. Limestone and freestone are abundant. Population 899.

INSCH or **INCH**, a parish in the district of Garioch, in Aberdeenshire. It is 5 miles long by 3 broad, containing nearly 7500 Scots acres, of which only one-third is under cultivation. The town of Insch, which is situated near the church, is a burgh of barony. It lies 26 miles from Aberdeen, between which and Insch a canal has lately been cut. Population 918.

INVER (LOCH), a small arm of the sea, on the W. N. W. coast of Sutherlandshire.

INVER, a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Little Dunkeld, situated at the confluence of the Bran with the Tay.

INVERARY, a parish in Argyleshire, extending about 18 miles in length, and on an average 3 in breadth. Its appearance is hilly, though interspersed with several tracts of flat ground, particularly about the town, and the vale of Glenshira, which is nearly 5 miles in length. The whole of the flat ground is arable. The most improved system of agriculture is followed on many farms, particularly those of the duke. The parish lies along the coast of Loch Fyne, and is watered by the rivers Aray and Shira, which fall into that arm of the sea near the town; the latter, in its course, forms an expanse of water, called Loch

Duah, from the darkness of its bottom. In high tides, the sea flows as high as this lake. Not far from the town is the castle of Inverary, the principal seat of the Duke of Argyll. The plantations, in the parish are extensive, and finely laid out. Population of the town and parish 1113. The **TOWN** of **INVERARY** is the county town, 60 miles W. of Glasgow. It is situated on a small bay at the head of Loch Fyne, where the river Aray falls into the sea. It is a small town, consisting chiefly of one row of houses facing the lake, built with great uniformity. It was erected into a royal burgh by a charter from Charles I. dated 1640. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and a council nominated by the duke, and joins with Ayr, Irvine, Rothesay, and Campbelltown in sending a member to parliament. Its revenue is only about L.50 per annum. The chief support of the place is the herring fishery. Its harbour was anciently called Slockk Ichopper; and the arms of the town represent a net with a herring. In 1754, a company from Lancashire erected a furnace not far from the town, for smelting iron ore by means of wood charcoal, but this establishment has been lately broken up.

INVERARITY, a parish in the county of Forfar, 3 miles square. The surface is uneven, and a great part of the soil moory and unimprovable. The principal manure employed is marl. Population 865.

INVERAVEN, a parish on the banks of the Aven, near the confluence of that river with the Spey. It is situated partly in Elginshire, but the greater part is in the county of Banff. It is 14 miles long, and 9 broad; besides the Aven and Spey, it is watered by the Livet. The surface is irregular, but not mountainous. The district of Glenlivet is remarkably fertile. The sides of the rivers abound with copses of birch and alder; and on the banks of the Spey there is a considerable extent of oak wood. Ballendalloch, the seat of General Grant, is an elegant house. There are 3 Druidical temples. Population 2260.

INVERBERVIE. (See Bervie.)

INVERCHAOLAIN, a parish in the district of Cowal, Argyleshire, intersected for 8 miles by Streven, an arm of the sea, and watered by a small rivulet, which joins the lake at this place. The surface is for the most part rugged. In some places there are small flat fields nigh the shore; but, for the most part, the ascent from the sea is immediate; and about half a mile inland, the soil is only adapted for pasturage. All the mountains formerly were covered with

heath, but many of them are now clothed with a rich sward of grass, since the introduction of sheep. The small island of Eal-langheirrig is in this parish. Population 552.

INVERESK, a parish in Mid-Lothian. It is situated on a bay of the Frith of Forth, where the Esk falls into the sea. It contains 2571 acres. On the banks of the river the soil is naturally fertile; towards the S. E. and S. W. the soil is more of a clayey nature, capable of raising great crops, especially of wheat: the low part of it is only a few feet above the level of the sea; between which, and the towns of Musselburgh and Fisherrow, lies the plain called Musselburgh Links. Behind, there is a rising ground, which begins at the western extremity of the parish, and extends in a swelling course to the hill of Inveresk, on which is situated the village. The hill on which the village is situated is nearly surrounded by the Esk; and the sloping gardens, belonging to the inhabitants, approach to the brink of the river. There is plenty of freestone, and likewise of limestone; but the most valuable mineral is coal, which has been wrought in many places. Pop. 6393.

INVERGORDON, a village in Ross-shire, in the parish of Rosskeen, situated on the N. side of the Frith of Cromarty, over which there is a regular ferry to the town of Cromarty.

INVERGOWRIE, a village in the parish of Liff, Carse of Gowrie, on the banks of the Tay, 20 miles E. of Perth, and 2 W. of Dundee. It is noted for having been the first place of Christian worship in Scotland N. of the Tay; a church having been founded here in the 7th century, by Boniface, a legate from Rome.

INVERKEILOR, a parish in Angus-shire, of an oblong figure, extending about 6 miles from E. to W. and about 2 miles and a half in breadth. Almost the whole surface is arable, and the soil, which varies from clay to sand or gravel loam, is in general fertile. It is divided in nearly its whole length by the river Lunan, and watered by a small stream called Keilor, which falls into the sea about a mile and a half from the church. The sea coast towards the E. is flat and sandy, being part of that bay into which the Lunan discharges itself, and to which it gives its name; but towards the W. the shore rises to a bold rocky promontory, 250 feet perpendicular, called the Red Head. There is a fishing village called Ethiehaven, at the mouth of Keilor, and a considerable number of houses

near the church, on the turnpike road between Arbroath and Montrose.

INVERKEITHING, a parish in Fifeshire, about 5 miles W. and 3 miles and a half N. from the town. The surface, except the hills at the north Ferry, is either flat, or gently rising grounds; the greater part is strong, rich, clay soil, yielding plentiful crops, and a great part of the Ferry-hills is arable, and produces good crops. Towards the northern extremity the soil is cold and moory. In this parish are the harbours of North Ferry and Brucehaven; at the former is a village containing 300 inhabitants. Popu. 2400.—The **BURGH** of **INVERKEITHING** lies 2 miles N. of the North Ferry. It is pleasantly situated upon a rising ground, on the N. coast of the Frith of Forth. It consists of one street, of considerable length, with bye-lanes crossing it at right angles. The houses have an ancient appearance, and almost every one has a piece of garden ground belonging to it. There is a neat town-house, built in 1770, containing a prison, rooms for the town clerk and bailie-courts and for public meetings and entertainments. It is a very old burgh, having received its first charter from William the Lion. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, and treasurer, annually elected by the councillors and deacons of the trades. The number of councillors is so unlimited, that the whole burgess inhabitants might be made councilors; and, what is more singular, they continue in office during life and residence. It joins with Dunfermline, Culross, Queensferry, and Stirling, in sending a member to parliament. Before the entrance of the harbour is the bay of Inverkeithing, affording safe anchorage to vessels of any burden in all winds. The exportation of coal is the chief employment of the vessels. There are also several salt pans.

INVERKEITHNY, a parish in Banffshire, situated on the S. bank of the river Deveron. It is from 5 to 6 miles in length, and from 4 to 5 broad. Popu. 533.

INVERKIRKAG, a river of Sutherlandshire, which runs into Loch Inver.

INVERLOCHY, an ancient town in the parish of Kilmanivaig, Inverness-shire. It is called by the old Scottish writers the emporium of the W. of Scotland. The castle of Inverlochy is adorned with large towers, which, by the mode of building, seem like the structures raised by the English in the reign of Edward I.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, is bounded on the N. by Ross-shire, and part of the Moray

Frith; on the E. by the shires of Elgin, Moray, and Aberdeen: on the S. by Perth and Argye; and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. A small insulated district between the shires of Banff and Moray is annexed to it; with several of the Hebrides. It comprehends the districts of Badenoch, Lochaber, and Glenelg; with several smaller districts or glens. The islands annexed to it are Harris, North and South Uist, Benbecula, Sky, Barra, Eigg, and the smaller islets which are situated on its coasts. It is subdivided into 31 parochial districts. The mainland, excluding the isles, extends in length from the point of Arisaig on the W. to the point of Ardersier on the E. where Fort George is built, about 92 miles, and its greatest breadth is nearly 50 miles. Ben-nevis, the highest mountain in Britain, is 4370 feet above the level of the sea; and many other mountains approach nearly to that elevation. The county is every where intersected by numerous rapid currents, which, uniting, form several large rivers. The most noted of these are the Spyc, Ness, Lochy, Garry, Glass, &c. The small river of Foyers, noted for its tremendous cataract, is also in this county. The western shore, particularly of the districts of Moidart, Arisaig, Morror, and Knoydart, are indented with numerous bays, creeks, and arms of the sea, which might be rendered excellent fishing stations. The fir woods of Glenmore and Strathspey, are supposed to be far more extensive than all the other natural woods in Scotland together. Of late, considerable attention has been paid to agriculture; and great numbers of black cattle, and sheep, and goats, are reared. The mountains and forests are inhabited by immense herds of red and roe deer; the alpine and common hare, and other game, are also abundant. This county contains only one royal burgh, Inverness, and several small villages. The Gaelic is the language of the people in the northern, western, and southern borders; but, in the neighbourhood of Inverness, the better class use the English. When the feudal system existed in the Highlands, it was necessary to erect some military stations to keep the Highlanders in subjection. Accordingly Fort George, Fort Augustus, and Fort William, were erected. By the spirited exertions of the gentlemen of this populous county, commerce and industry have of late been greatly increased; to facilitate the communication with the most remote parts, roads and bridges are now formed under the direction of government, through every dis-

trict. In the district of Glenroy, or King's Vale, are seen the famous parallel roads, called by the common people Fingallian roads, and attributed to that hero. Limestone is found in every district of the county, in many places approaching to the nature of marble. Most of the mountains are composed of a reddish granite, which, according to Williams, is the most beautiful of any in the world. Veins of silver, and lead and iron ore, have been found, but not in sufficient quantity to render these an object of manufacture. Inverness-shire contained, in 1811, 78,336 inhabitants, including its islands.

INVERNESS, a parish in the above county, is 8 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. The general appearance is varied, part being flat, and part hilly, rocky, and mountainous. It is unequally divided into two parts by the lake and river Ness. Near the town, on the W. side, is "the hill of Fairies," a beautiful insulated hill, covered with trees. Culloden-moor, so fatal to the hopes of the Stuart family, lies a few miles S. E. of Inverness. Population of the town and parish 10,757.---The BURGH of INVERNESS, the county town, lies 61 miles and a half N. E. of Fort William, and 156 N. of Edinburgh. It is situated on both sides of the river Ness, where it discharges its waters into the Moray Frith. It is a large and well-built town, having many elegant houses. On the High-street, nearly in the centre of the town, stands the court-house, connected with the tolbooth, a handsome modern building. The Academy is also a spacious and elegant building. There is a fine stone bridge of seven arches over the Ness; also a timber bridge, uniting the two sides of the town, of which the S. is by far the most populous and extensive. It is a royal burgh of great antiquity, having received its first charter from Malcolm Canmore. It is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, and treasurer, assisted by 14 other councillors, composing a town-council of 21. The old council annually elect a new, and the new council immediately elect their office-bearers out of the number. There are four incorporated trades, two of whose deacons and conveners are members of the council. It is now almost wholly rebuilt, and its limits are yearly extending on every side. The principal manufactures are hemp and flax. The harbour is safe and commodious, allowing vessels of 200 tons to unload at the quay; and about a quarter of a mile below, a small harbour, capable of receiving larger vessels,

has just been finished. Vessels of 500 tons can ride at safety in the frith, within a mile of the town. The ships which belong to Inverness are employed chiefly in carrying to London the produce of the salmon fishery of the Ness, and the skins of otters, roes, &c. caught in that neighbourhood. A great increase of trade may be expected to accrue from the Caledonian canal, which is now finished, at the expense of about L.800,000. There are two weekly newspapers published here, which have been productive of the highest advantage.

INVERNETHIE, a small harbour in Aberdeenshire, near Peterhead.

INVERNOCHTIE. See **STRATHDON**.

INVERNAID, a fort in the parish of Buchanan, in Stirlingshire, 2 miles E. of Loch Lomond, where barracks were erected about the beginning of the 17th century, to repress the depredations of freebooters. A detachment from Dunbarton Castle still mounts guard here.

INVERUGIE, a small village in the parish of St Fergus, Aberdeenshire, seated on the Ugie, where that river discharges itself into the ocean.

INVERURY, a parish in Aberdeenshire, extending W. from the confluence of the rivers Don and Ury. The land near the rivers is generally very early, producing excellent crops in light showery summers. From this ground it rises gradually to the skirts of the mountain of Benochie. Population 907.—The **BURGH** of **INVERURY** is seated on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Don and Ury, 15 miles N. W. of Aberdeen. It is a small town. By the spirited exertions of the Earl of Kintore and provost Thom, a bridge upon the Don was finished in 1791, at the expense of L.2000. A fine bridge over the Ury was lately built. These improvements, with the canal from this place to Aberdeen, have given an impulse to industry. Tradition reports that it was erected into a royal burgh by King Robert Bruce. The oldest charter is a novodamus by Queen Mary. It is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 15 councillors. It joins with Kintore, Cullen, Banff, and Elgin, in sending a member to parliament. Inverury gives second title of baron to the Earl of Kintore.

JOCK'S LODGE, or **PIERSHILL**, about a mile S. E. from Edinburgh, where cavalry barracks were some years ago erected in a most elegant style, sufficient to accommodate a regiment.

JOHN'S (ST), or **ST JOHN'S CLAU-**

CHAN, a considerable village in the parish of Dalry, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 21 miles N. W. of Kirkcudbright, it is the property of the Earl of Galloway. It contains about 500 inhabitants.

JOHN'S-HAVEN, a sea-port town in the parish of Benholme, in Kincardineshire, about 9 miles N. by E. from Montrose. P. 839.

JOHNSTON, a parish in Annandale, about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, containing 20 and a quarter square miles, watered on the E. by the river Annan. The western district is hilly, and chiefly appropriated to the pasturage of sheep and black cattle. Population 904.

JOHNSTOWN, a neat manufacturing village in Renfrewshire, about 4 miles W. of Paisley. It was begun to be feued in 1782, when it contained 10 persons; in 1801, 2304; and in 1811, 3647. Cotton-spinning is the only business carried on here.

IRVINE, a parish in Ayrshire, about 5 miles in length along the river of the same name. Its greatest breadth is not more than 2 miles. On the coast and the banks of the river, the surface is flat and sandy; about the town the soil is a light loam, in some places mixed with gravel, both of which soils are abundantly fertile. Towards the N. E. extremity the situation is more elevated. Besides the Irvine, it is watered by the Annock and Garnock. Population of the town and parish 5750.—The **BURGH** of **IRVINE** is a sea-port town in the bailiery of Cunningham, and county of Ayr, 12 miles N. of Ayr. It stands on a rising ground on the N. side of the Irvine, the estuary of which forms the harbour.—The situation is dry and well aired, having a broad street running from the S. E. to N. W. the whole length of the town. On the S. side of the river, but connected to the town by a bridge, there is a row of houses on each side of the road leading to the harbour, on a uniform plan, chiefly inhabited by seafaring people. None of these suburbs are within the royalty, but are locally situated in the parish of Dundonald. The church is an ornament to the place, being situated on a rising ground betwixt the town and the river, and surmounted by an elegant spire. And at the N. end of the town a fine new academy has been lately finished. The town-house stands in the middle of the street. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 12 councillors, and joins with Ayr, Campbelltown, Inverary, and Rothesay, in sending a member to parliament. They have an ample revenue arising from

the customs, and from a large tract of land which rents at £500 per annum. The harbour is commodious, with 10 or 12 feet water on the bar at spring tides. A number of brigs are employed in the coal trade. The imports are iron, hemp, flax, wood, and grain. Population 4500.

IRVINE, a river in Ayrshire, which takes its rise in the E. side of Loudonhill, in the parish of Loudon, and falls into the Frith of Clyde, at the town of Irvine. This river forms the boundary betwixt the bailiwicks of Cunningham and Kyle.

ISAY, a small island of the Hebrides, in West Loch Tarbert.

ISHOL, a small island of Argyleshire, in Loch Linnhe.

ISHOL, an island on the south-west coast of Ilay.

ISLA, or ILA, a river in Forfarshire, which rises in the Grampian mountains, several miles northward of Mount Blair. Washing the foot of that hill, it turns eastward, traverses the long narrow vale of Glenisla, below which it forms a cascade, 70 or 80 feet perpendicular, called the Reeky Linn. After passing the linn, it forms a deep pool of water, called Corral. It then divides into two branches, which, uniting again, form a pleasant island, called the Stanner Island. It afterwards proceeds westward through the valley of Strathmore, receiving the Dean at Glammis castle, Melgam at Airy castle, and Erich near Cupar. By these rivers its size is considerably increased, and, now flowing with a smooth and gentle course, it falls into the Tay at Kinclaven. In rainy seasons it proves very prejudicial to the adjacent fields, and sometimes sweeps away whole harvests. Near its junction with the Tay, it possesses several valuable salmon-fishings.

ISLA, the name of a river in Banffshire, which takes its rise on the borders of Inverness-shire, and empties itself into the Deveron, after a short and rapid course of about 12 miles.

ISLE MARTIN, a fishing station in Loch Broom, on the W. coast of Ross-shire, with a custom-house. It lies 5 miles N. of Ullapool.

ISLE TANERA, a fishing station and village in Ross-shire, 3 miles N. of Isle of Martin.

ISLE of WHITHORN, a good harbour and village in Wigtonshire, near the royal burgh of Whithorn. P. 590.

JURA, one of the Hebrides, lying opposite to the district of Knapdale. It extends 26 miles in length, and is on an average

seven broad. It is the most rugged of the Western Isles, being composed chiefly of huge rocks, irregularly piled on one another. The chief of these mountains extends in the form of a ridge from S. to N. nearly in the middle of the island. They are four in number, which are termed the Paps of Jura, and are conspicuous at a great distance. The southern one is named Beinn-achaolis; the next and highest, Beinn-an-air; the third, Beinn-sheunta; and that to the north, Corra-bhein. Beinn-an-air is composed of large stones, covered with mosses near the base; but all above is bare and unconnected. From the W. side of the hill runs a narrow stripe of rock into the sea, called the slide of the old hag. Jura itself displays a stupendous front of rock, varied with innumerable little lakes, of the most romantic appearance, and calculated to raise grand and sublime emotions in the mind of the spectator. To the S. the island of Ilay lies almost under his feet, and beyond that the N. of Ireland; to the E. Gigha, Kintyre, Arran, and the Frith of Clyde, bounded by Ayrshire, and an amazing track of mountains as far as Benlomond. Over the Western Ocean are seen Colonsay, Oransay, Mull, Iona, Staffa, and the neighbouring isles; and, still further, the long extended islands of Coll and Tyrie. Beinn-an-air is elevated 2420 feet above the level of the sea. All the inhabitants live on the E. side. The only crops are oats, barley, potatoes and flax; the chief manure is the sea-weed which is cast ashore. There are two fine harbours on the E. coast of the island; there are also some anchoring places on the W. coast. At the N. end of Jura are situated three inhabited islands, viz Scarba, Lunga, and Bala-huaigh. Between Scarba and Jura is that famous gulph called Coryvreckan. There is only one small village, called Jura, on the E. coast of the island. There is a great abundance of iron ore, and a vein of the black oxide of manganese. On the shores of the W. coast there are found great quantities of a fine kind of sand, which is carried away for the manufacture of glass. The Gaelic is the only language spoken in the island. Population 1157.

JURA and COLONSAY, a parish of Argyleshire, composed of nine islands, of which Jura is the largest. The islands of Colonsay and Oransay, of Scarba, Lunga, Bala-huaigh, with three small uninhabited isles on the N. of Jura, form the rest of the district. Population 1913.

K

KAIL, or **KALE**, a river in Roxburghshire.

KAIM, a small village in the parish of Duffus in Morayshire.

KATTERLINE, a parish in Kincardine-shire, united to Kinneff. Also a small harbour on the coast of that parish.

KEARN, a parish in Aberdeenshire. Vide **FORBES** and **KEARN**.

KEIG, a parish in Aberdeenshire, of nearly a circular figure, from 3 to 4 miles in diameter. It is watered by the river Don. Population 463.

KEILLESAY, a small island of the Hebrides, 5 miles N. E. of Barra.

KEIR, a parish in Dumfriesshire, 8 miles in length, on an average from 2 and a half to 3 in breadth. The soil is in general light, dry, and fertile; more than one third of the surface is hilly, affording excellent sheep-pasture. Population 995.

KEITH, a parish in the county of Banff, of nearly a circular figure, with a diameter of 6 miles. It lies in the district of Strathisla, in the middle of the county; is watered by the Isla, and is general fertile. There are several flourishing villages. The principal manufactures are flax-dressing, spinning, and weaving; and a bleachfield has lately been established on an extensive scale. There are also a tannery and distillery. Near the old village of Keith, the Isla, precipitating itself over a high rock, forms a fine cascade, called the Linn of Keith. The town of Keith is divided into Old and New Keith. Population 3352.

KEITH-HALL and **KINKELL**, an united parish in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, extending about 6 miles long, and 5 broad. The district is hilly and mountainous; the soil partly fertile, and partly barren and unproductive. It is watered by the rivers Don and Ury. Population 883.

KEITH-INCH. Vide **PETERHEAD**.

KELLS, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and one of the four which form the district of Glenkens. It is nearly of the form of an isosceles triangle, the base of which, at the N. end, is about 6 miles, gradually diminishing for 15 miles to the point where the river of Dee and Ken unite. These rivers bound it on the E. and W.

sides; and one of the streams of the Ken is its boundary on the N. forming it into a sort of peninsula. Besides Loch Ken there are about 80 acres covered with lakes. There is a rich lead mine on the Glenlee estate, and the appearance of a copper mine in the vicinity. The Royal burgh of New Galloway is situated in this parish. Population 941.

KELLS RANGE, or **RHYNS**, a ridge of hills in the parish of Kells, extending in a N. and S. direction about 8 miles. It is reckoned the highest in Galloway. Kells Range is almost entirely composed of granite. On one of these hills is a rocking stone of 8 or 10 tons weight.

KELSO, a considerable town in Roxburghshire, pleasantly situated at the confluence of the rivers Teviot and Tweed, on an extensive plain, bounded on all sides by rising grounds, covered with plantations, forming a most beautiful amphitheatre. It is built in the manner of a Flemish town, with a large square, and 6 streets going off from it at regular distances. In the square stands the town-house, with the principal houses and shops. The parish church and episcopal chapel are elegant buildings, and add much to the beauty of the town. The bridge over the Tweed was carried away in 1798, but it has since been rebuilt on an elegant plan. There is a dispensary, with rooms for the reception of a few sick; and a public subscription library. The Duke of Roxburgh is lord of the manor of Kelso. It is governed by a baron-bailie, appointed by the Duke, and 15 stent masters. Kelso was three times burnt down by the English. It was totally destroyed in 1686 by an accidental fire; and nearly so about 90 years ago. The principal trade is the manufacture of woollen cloth, and the dressing of sheep and lamb skins, of which a considerable quantity is exported. The parish, which formerly contained three parishes, Kelso, Maxwell, and St James, is of an irregular triangular figure, each side of which is 4 and a half miles in length. The soil, for a considerable tract on the banks of the Tweed and Teviot, is a rich deep loam, producing early and luxuriant crops. A considerable part is hilly; and though the greater part is arable, it is kept under sheep pasture. A

considerable part of the abbey of Kelso, formerly an immense edifice, still remains, and exhibits a venerable monument of the magnificence of ancient times. It was built by David I. Roxburgh castle, which has been in a ruinous state ever since the reign of James III. is equally admired for its strength as a fortress, as the abbey is for its extent and magnificence. Of the many elegant seats in this parish, the Fleurs, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Roxburgh, is the chief. P. 4408.

KELTIE, a river in Perthshire, which rises in the western border of the parish of Callander, and, taking a S. E. direction, falls into the Teith.

KELTON, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, about 6 miles long, and on an average 3 broad. It consists of 3 united parishes, Kelton, Gelston, and Kirkcormick; and is bounded on the W. by the river Dee. The principal attention is paid to the rearing of black cattle; but heavy crops of grain are raised, particularly on the banks of the river. The great road from Dumfries to Portpatrick runs through the parish, on which are situated the two villages of Castle Douglas and Rhonhouse, or, as it is often named, Kelton hill. P. 2263.

KELTY, a village of Kinross-shire, in the parish of Cliesh.

KELVIN, a river which rises in the parish of Kilsyth, Stirlingshire, and falls into the Clyde at the village of Govan. In passing through the parish of E. Kilpatrick, it flows under the aqueduct bridge of the great canal.

KEMBACK, a parish in Fifeshire, 4 miles long, and 1 broad. The soil is generally fertile, particularly on the banks of the river Eden, which bounds it on the N. It is also watered by a small rivulet called Ceres. Freestone, coal, and limestone abound here; and on the estate of Blebo, there is a vein of lead ore. P. 626.

KEMNAY, a parish in Aberdeenshire, 4 miles and a half long, and 3 broad. The surface is hilly, having the ridge called the Kembs running through it from S. E. to N. W. The soil, for the most part, is a light mould, stony, lying upon a bed of sand. Population 541.

KEN, a river in Galloway, rising in the mountains of Kirkcudbrightshire, and flows in a direction towards New Galloway, below which it expands into a fine lake, called Loch Ken, 4 and a half miles long, and 1 and a half broad. After this it joins the Dee, and falls into the Solway Frith at Kirkcudbright.

KEN-EDAR, a parish in Aberdeenshire. Vide **KING EDWARD**.

KENLOWIE, a rivulet in Fifeshire, which, after a course of about 6 miles, falls into St Andrew's bay.

KENMORE, a parish in Perthshire, in Breadalbane, lying on both sides of Loch Tay. It is 8 miles long, and 7 broad; but the vale of Glenorchy extends much farther, and some places of it are no less than 28 miles from the church. Glenquich also lies at a considerable distance, separated from the parish by a lofty mountain, 5 miles over. Benlawers, the third mountain in Scotland, rises abruptly from the banks of the lake. The soil on the banks of Loch Tay is a rich loam, and the arable parts of the hills are of a light mossy nature, not unfriendly to vegetation. P. 3624.--- The **VILLAGE** of **KENMORE** is neatly built, and delightfully situated on an isthmus projecting into the eastern extremity of Loch Tay, from which point is thrown over an elegant bridge of 5 arches.

KENNETHMONT, a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 6 miles long, and 3 broad. The soil in general is a light loam, capable of producing luxuriant crops. The parish is watered by several rivulets. Population 888.

KENNET-PANS, a village in the county and parish of Clackmannan.

KENNOWAY, a parish in Fifeshire, 3 miles long, and 2 broad. The soil is all arable, and generally fertile. The **VILLAGE** of **KENNOWAY** is built at the top of a beautiful and romantic den, the sides of which are steep and rocky, and contain some remarkable caves. Population 1521.

KERERA, an island of Argyleshire, 8 miles from the island of Mull, and 1 from the mainland of the district of Lorn. It is 4 miles long, and 2 broad. There are 2 good harbours, Ardintrave and Horseshoe bay.

KERLOACK, one of the Grampian hills, elevated 1890 feet.

KERSHOPE, a small river in Roxburghshire, rising in the parish of Castletown, and forms for several miles, the boundary betwixt Scotland and England.

KET, a small river in Wigtonshire, which falls into the sea at Port-Yarroch.

KETTINS, a parish in Forfarshire, about 4 miles long, and 3 broad, lying on the N. side of the Sidlaw hills, and on a part of the valley of Strathmore. There are seven villages, of which Kettins is the largest.

KETTLE, a village and parish in Fifeshire. The parish is about 9 miles square. The greater part lies in the course of that

strath which extends from Kinross to St Andrews. The village is situated on the low and wet part of the valley, and is liable to be overflowed by the Eden. Pop. 1968.

KILBAGIE, a village in the county and parish of Clackmannan.

KILBARCHAN, a parish in Renfrewshire, 9 miles long, and from 3 to 5 broad, bounded on the S. and E. by the Black Cart river. The VILLAGE of Kilbarchan is situated on the N.W. side of Loch Winnoch, and has several extensive bleachfields in its vicinity. Besides Kilbarchan there is another village near Linwood mill. P. 3563.

KILBIRNY, a parish in Ayrshire. On the borders is a fine lake, 2 miles long, and nearly half a mile broad. The VILLAGE of Kilbirny contains about 300 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the silk manufacture.

KILBRANDON and KILCHATTAN, an united parish in Argyshire, consisting of 5 farms on the mainland of Lorn, opposite the sound of Mull, and 5 islands, Luing, Sell, Shuna, Forsa, and Easdale. There are several good harbours. Pop. 1253.

KILBRANNAN SOUND, a narrow sound, between the peninsula of Kintyre and the isle of Arran.

KILBRIDE, a parish in the isle of Arran, 4 miles long by 7 broad. There are 2 safe harbours, Loch Ranza and Lamash.

KILBRIDE (EAST), a parish in Lanarkshire, about 10 miles long, and from 2 to 5 broad. It consists of the united parishes of Kilbride and Torrance. Pop. 2906.

KILBRIDE (WEST), a parish in Ayrshire, extending 6 miles long, and from 2 to 3 and a half broad, bounded on the W. by the Frith of Clyde. In this parish is a small village of the same name, 8 miles S. E. from Glasgow. Population 1015.

KILBUCHO, a parish in Peeblesshire, 4 miles and a half long, and 3 broad.

KILCALMONELL and KILBERRY, an united parish in Argyshire, on the borders of E. and W. Lochs Tarbert. It is 16 miles long, and from 3 to 5 broad. There are several harbours with fishing villages. Population 2265.

KILCHOMAN, a parish in Argyshire, in the island of Ilay, 30 miles long, and 6 broad. There is one lake which covers 100 acres. Population 5131.

KILCHRENAN, a parish in Argyshire, united to that of Dalvich. It lies on both sides of Loch Aw, extends 12 miles, and is 8 in breadth. Population 626.

KILCONQUHAR, a parish in Fifeshire, on the coast of the Frith of Forth, extending about 8 miles, and is 2 in breadth. The

villages of Colinsburgh, Earl's-ferry, Kilconquhar, and Barnyards, are in this parish. Near the town of Kilconquhar is a small lake, with two islands on it. Pop. 2218.

KILDA (St.), or **HIRTA**, the most remote of the Scottish Western Isles, the nearest land to it being Harris, from which it is distant 60 miles in a W. N. W. direction; and it is about 140 miles from the mainland of Scotland. It is 9 miles and a half in circumference. The whole island is fenced about with one continued perpendicular face of rock, of prodigious height, except a part of the bay or landing-place, lying towards the S. E. The bay is also difficult of access. The surface is rocky, rising into 4 high mountains. There are several springs, which form a small rivulet, that runs close by the village. In this village, which is about a quarter of a mile from the bay on the S. E. all the inhabitants reside. Their houses are built in two regular rows, facing one another, with a street running in the middle. The laird of Macleod is the proprietor.

KILDALTON, a parish in Argyshire, in the island of Ilay, situated on the S. E. end of the island, extending 15 miles, and is 6 in breadth. There are several harbours, particularly Loch Knock, on which is situated the village of Kildalton, containing about 100 inhabitants. Population 2269.

KILDONAN, a parish in Sutherlandshire, about 20 miles long, and 8 miles broad at one end, but not half a mile at the other. It lies on both sides of the river Helmsdale. The general appearance is mountainous. There are 10 small lakes which abound with trout. Population 1574.

KILDRUMMY, a parish in Aberdeenshire, from 2 to 3 miles square, situated in a valley, and watered by the river Don. The soil is a deep rich loam. Pop. 404.

KILFINAN, a parish in Argyshire, 15 miles long, and from 3 to 9 broad. The surface and coast are very rugged, and the soil thin and poorly cultivated. There are several small lakes, which abound with trout. Population 1282.

KILFINICHEN and KILVICEUEN, a large united parish in Argyshire, in the island of Mull, now generally termed the parish of Ross. It extends 22 miles, and its greatest breadth is 12. The general appearance of the parish is barren, and the mountains are elevated to a great height.

KILL, a rivulet in Ayrshire, which falls into the river Ayr, in the parish of Stair.

KILLARROW, a parish in Argyshire, in the island of Ilay, united to Kilmeny,

and frequently termed Bowmore, from the name of the village in which the church is situated. It is 18 miles long, and 8 broad. The surface is partly low, and partly hilly. Bowmore is situated on the banks of an arm of the sea called Lochindaal, into which the river Killarow discharges itself. The parish is also watered by the Luggan, which empties itself into a bay of that name. Population 2956.

KILLASAY, one of the small Hebrides, on the W. coast of Lewis.

KILLEAN and **KILCHENZIE**, an united parish in Argyleshire, and district of Kintyre, 18 miles long, and 4 broad. The soil along the coast is sandy, but when well manured produces good crops. Pop. 2934.

KILLEARN, a parish in Stirlingshire, in the western extremity of Strathblane. It is 12 miles long, and about 1 and a half broad. It is watered by the Blanc and Endrick, on the latter of which is the village of Killearn, containing about 230 inhabitants. This parish gave birth to George Buchanan, the celebrated poet and historian, to whose memory a beautiful monument has been erected by subscription in the village of Killearn. Population 997.

KILLEARNAN, a parish in Ross-shire, 5 miles long, and 2 broad. The soil is in general good. Population 1596.

KILLICRANKIE, a noted pass in the Highlands of Athole, near the junction of the Tummel with the Garry. It is formed by the lofty mountains impending over the Garry. The river is in most places invisible; but at one place is seen pouring over a precipice, forming a scene of awful magnificence. Near the N. end of this pass was fought the battle of Killicrankie, in 1689, in which the forces of King William were defeated by the adherents of King James.

KILLIN, a Highland parish of Perthshire, in Breadalbane, 18 miles long, and in most places from 6 to 8 broad. It comprehends Glendochart and Strathfillan, and part of Glenfalloch and Glenloch. The surface is unequal, but the valleys are mostly arable, and capable of a high state of cultivation. It lies along the S. bank of Loch Tay, and is watered by various rivers. Benmore is the highest mountain in the parish. The situation of the village of Killin, at the W. end of Loch Tay, is singularly picturesque and pleasant. Besides Killin, which contains about 150 inhabitants, Clifton contains nearly 200. Population 2160.

KILMADAN, a parish in Argyleshire, 12 miles long, but not half a mile broad, being seated in a narrow glen, surrounded by high

hills. The soil is deep and fertile. Population 502.

KILMADOCK, a parish in Perthshire, sometimes called Doune, from the town in which the church stands. It comprehends a considerable portion of the ancient stewartry of Monteith, and has an area of 94 square miles. The surface is diversified, and the soil exhibits all varieties, from the richest carse clay to the poorest moor. It is watered by the rivers Forth, Teith, and the Ardoch, Keltie, and Annat, which joins them. From these rivers the surface rises considerably. Besides the town of Doune, there are two small villages, Buchany, and Burn of Cambus, which are nearly united to the town of Doune. Population 3134.

KILMAHOG, a village in Perthshire, in the parish, and within a mile of the town of Callander. Population 200.

KILMALCOLM, a parish in Renfrewshire, about 6 miles square. It is watered by the Gryfe and Duchal, and bounded on the N. by the Clyde. The surface is rocky and diversified with frequent risings. The village or Kirktown of Kilmalcolm is situated nearly in the centre of the parish. P. 1474.

KILMALIE, an extensive parish in the counties of Argyre and Inverness, intersected by three arms of the sea. Its extreme points are at least 60 miles distant, and its breadth is not less than 50. The greater part of the parish consists of high mountains and hills, covered with heath, affording excellent pasture for numerous flocks of sheep. Amongst these is Bennevis, the highest mountain in Britain. In the valleys, upon the banks of the Lochy and Nevis, and in several other places, there is some arable ground, of different qualities; but in general the soil is shallow and sandy. In several of the valleys lies extensive lakes, of which Loch Archaig and Loch Lochy are the chief. The rivers and lakes abound with salmon. Fort William, and the adjoining village of Maryburgh, are situated in this parish, at the E. end of Lochiel. There are several extensive caves, particularly one 50 feet long, and 11 broad. Opposite to this cave; is a beautiful cascade, on a small rivulet, which, falling down the side of Bennevis, forms an uninterrupted torrent for half a mile, before it joins its waters to the Nevis in the valley. Population 4645.

KILMANIVAIG, a parish in Invernessshire, 60 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Its surface is much diversified with ranges of lofty mountains, intersected by extensive glens and rapid rivers. Great numbers of black cattle and sheep are reared. In this

district is the ancient Castle of Inverlochry, the only remnant of the ancient burgh of that name. It was the seat of royalty, for here, King Achaius signed, in 790, the league with Charlemagne. This city was destroyed by the Danes; and of it there are now no remains, except some paved work, which are supposed to have been the streets. Population 2407.

KILMANY, a parish in Fifeshire, about 6 miles long, and 4 broad, in a fine valley, watered by the river Motray. The **VILLAGE** of **KILMANY** is pleasantly situated on an eminence on the old road from Dundee to Cupar, about 5 miles from the latter, and 3 miles and a half from Balmorino on the Tay. Population 781.

KILMARNOCK, a town of Ayrshire, situated in a valley on each side of a rivulet, which is a tributary stream of the Irvine. It is very irregularly built, few of the Streets being laid out on a fixed plan. Kilmarnock is a burgh of barony, governed by 2 bailies, a council of 12 of the merchants, and the deacons of the 5 incorporated trades. It is one of the principal manufacturing towns in Ayrshire, and carries on a considerable trade in making carpets, serges, and other woollen cloths.—The **PARISH** of **KILMARNOCK**, extends 9 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, along the banks of the river Irvine. The surface is level, and the soil deep, strong, and fertile. Population of the town and parish 10,148.

KILMARONOCK, a parish in Dumbartonshire, 5 miles long, and from 2 to 4 broad, watered by the Endrick. On the banks of the river, the soil is a deep rich loam; but, on the rising ground, it gradually degenerates into a moor or moss. There are the remains of two Romish chapels; and at Catter is a large artificial mound of earth, where, in ancient times, the baronial courts were held. The castle of Kilmarnock, and the castle of Batturel, both in ruins, appear to have been formerly magnificent edifices. Population 898.

KILMARTIN, a parish, 12 miles long, and 3 broad, lying on the W. coast of Argyshire, and bounded on the E. for 6 miles by Loch Aw. The valley in which the church and village of Kilmartin are situated, is one of the most beautiful in the Highlands.—Through this vale is the line of road from Kintyre to Fort William, on which the village is a stage, with a commodious inn. Loch Crinan is the principal harbour in this parish. Population 1453.

KILMAURS, a parish in Ayrshire, about 6 miles long, and 3 broad. Craig and Car-

mel bank are the chief seats in this parish. Bushby castle is now unroofed, and falling to ruin. The parish is watered by several rivulets. The **TOWN** of **KILMAURS** is a burgh of barony, erected by James V. It is pleasantly situated on a gentle ascent, and consists of one handsome street, with a small town-house and spire in the middle. It is governed by 2 bailies, annually elected by the majority of the portioners of the town. Population 1432.

KILMENY, a parish in Argyshire, in the island of Ilay, united to Killarrow.

KILMORACK, a parish in Invernesshire, extending about 60 miles, and from 10 to 30 miles in breadth. It lies on the banks of the Beaulie, and exhibits every variety of surface, scenery, and soil. There are many lakes. Loch Uain, or the green lake, is about 40 miles W. of Beaulie, surrounded by lofty mountains, and in summer and winter, covered with ice; but, in the middle of June, when the sun is vertical, a very little of the ice in the centre is dissolved. Population 2528.

KILMORE and **KILBRIDE**, an united parish in Argyshire, situated in the district of Lorn, on the coast, and comprehending the island of Kerera. There is a considerable lake in the parish, called Loch-nel, from which a small rivulet discharges itself into Loch Feachan, an arm of the sea. The coast is high and rocky, possessing, however, two excellent harbours; one at the village of Oban, and another at Dunstaffnage; besides two in the island of Kerera. There are three ferries, Connel ferry, over Loch Etive; Port Kerera, between the mainland and that island; and Mull ferry. Population in 1801, 2729.

KILMORICH. Vide **LOCHGOILHEAD** and **KILMORICH**.

KILMORY, a parish in Buteshire, and isle of Arran, extending 30 miles, in a semicircular form. The coast is rugged and bold, and the surface uneven and hilly. Benbharbhionn, the highest hill, has its top covered with snow the greater part of the year. Loch Earsay is a considerable lake, nearly in the centre of the island. Pop. 3450.

KILMUIR, a parish in Invernesshire, at the northern extremity of the isle of Sky. It extends 16 miles, and is 8 in breadth. Along the coast, it is flat, with gently rising eminences, affording excellent pasture; but the interior is mountainous, and covered with heath. The shores are in general high and rocky; and towards the N. point terminate in a lofty promontory called Hunnish, near which is a dangerous and

rapid current. The harbour of Duntulm is the safest in the island. P. in 1801, 2752.

KILMUIR, (EASTER), a parish situated in Ross-shire, and partly in that of Cromarty, about 10 miles long, and on an average 4 miles and a half broad. P. in 1801, 1703.

KILMUIR (WESTER) and **SUDDY**, an united parish in Ross-shire, now more generally named Knockbain, (q. v.)

KILNINIAN, a parish in Argyleshire, island of Mull. It is in the form of a peninsula, lying in the N. W. extremity of the island, about 12 miles square. To it belong the islands of Ulva, Gometra, Little Colonsay, and Staffa: and the small uninhabited cluster called the Treishnish, or Treshnish isles. It has an excellent harbour at Tobermory, where a village was erected about 25 years ago by the British society for encouraging the fisheries. At Aros, on the sound of Mull, there is also a harbour. Population 4064.

KILNINVER and **KILMELFORT**, an united parish in Lorn, Argyleshire, forming nearly a square of 12 miles. It is bounded on the W. by the sound of Mull. The lower parts of the parish are smooth, with a gentle declivity to the sea; and consists of a light loamy soil, yielding in favourable seasons, good crops. The upper district is hilly and mountainous, covered with extensive natural forests and plantations. In this hilly district lie two considerable lakes, Loch Scammadale, and Loch Tralig, from whence issue the river Euchar and Oude. Population 953.

KILPATRICK (NEW or EAST), a parish situated partly in Stirling, and partly in Dunbartonshire, disjoined from Old Kilpatrick about the end of the 17th century. The river Kelvin runs through it; and the great canal is carried over that river by an aqueduct bridge of 4 arches. The soil is clayey, and difficult of culture. The only village is Melguy, which contains about 200 inhabitants. Population 2608.

KILPATRICK (OLD or WEST), a parish in Dunbartonshire, on the N. bank of the Clyde, 10 miles below Glasgow. It is 8 miles long, and from 3 to 4 broad. The surface is partly flat, partly hilly and mountainous, and in many places covered with natural wood. Population 3428.---The **VILLAGE** of **KILPATRICK** lies 10 miles W. from Glasgow, and contains 500 inhabitants.

KILRENNY, a royal burgh and parish in Fifeshire, on the N. coast of the Frith of Forth. The town owes its charter to James VI. The parish, which is of a circular

form, has a diameter of about 2 miles. The coast is one continued ridge of rocks, with two small creeks, the harbour of Kilrenny, and the port of Cellardykes. Pop. 1300.

KILSPINDIE, a parish in Perthshire, partly in the Carse of Gowrie, and partly amongst the Stormont hills, about half way between Perth and Dundee. It is of an oblong form, about five miles by 3 miles and a half. Population 762.

KILSYTH, a parish in Stirlingshire, in the southern extremity of the county, about 7 miles by 3 miles and a half. The Carron and Kelvin are the principal rivers, and one of the reservoirs for the great canal is in this parish.---The **VILLAGE** of **KILSYTH** is a considerable manufacturing place, on the old road from Glasgow to Edinburgh. It is a burgh of barony, entitled to hold a weekly market and 4 annual fairs. P. 3206.

KILTARLITY, a mountainous parish in Inverness-shire, formed by the union of the parishes of Kiltarlity and Conveth. It is 30 miles long, and about 6 broad. There are 3 lakes, Biruach, Gorm, and Neattie; and it is watered by the Beaulie, and the 3 streams which form it. P. about 3000.

KILTEARN, a parish of considerable extent in Ross-shire, on the N. side of the Frith of Cromarty. Along the coast it is arable; but the remainder is wild and mountainous, and uncultivated. Benuaish, whose top is constantly covered with snow, is the most lofty mountain in the parish. Besides the river Skiace, there are several other rivers, which takes their rise from lakes among the mountains, and descends to the sea with amazing rapidity, forming several fine cascades. Population 1552.

KILWINNING, a considerable town and parish in Ayrshire,---The town is situated 5 miles N. N. W. of Irvine, and contains 1260 inhabitants. It is noted for being the seat of the first mason lodge in Scotland, from whence all the other lodges have their rise.---The **PARISH** of **KILWINNING** is 9 miles long, and in many places of the same breadth. The surface rises gently from the S. and W. to the N. and E. and is beautifully diversified. The whole is inclosed, and in a state of improvement. The parish is watered by the Garnock river, and the Lugton, one of its tributary streams. Population 3291.

KINBATTOCK, Vide Towie.

KINCARDINE, or **MEARNS**. This county is bounded on the N. by Aberdeenshire; on the E. by the ocean; and on the S. and W. by the county of Angus. Its form is nearly triangular, about 50 miles in

length along the coast. It is said to have received the name of Mearns from a brother of Kenneth II. called Mearnia. The name of Kincardine is derived from a small village in the parish of Fourdoun, which was anciently the county town: but the courts were removed from thence to Stonehaven. The sea coast is partly flat, and partly rocky, rising inwards to a fine level country, about 100 or 150 feet above the level of the sea, intersected by numerous streams, the Bervie, Cowie, and Carron, and divided from Angus by the North Esk. A part of the Grampian ridge runs through the county, forming the N. side of the How of the Mearns, the N. E. extremity of Strathmore. South of the Grampians the surface is in general fertile. The N. W. part of the shire is mountainous, and chiefly adapted for pasture. Kincardine contains only one royal burgh, Inverhervie; but there are several populous towns and villages, of which Stonehaven, Johnshaven, and Laurencekirk are the chief. In many places there are fine quarries of limestone. Kincardineshire is divided into 19 parochial districts, which contain 27,409 inhabitants.

KINCARDINE, a parish in Perthshire, in the strath or valley of Monteith. It is about 10 miles long, surrounded on every side, except the S. by lofty mountains; on the E. by the Ochils, towering amongst the clouds. It contains somewhat more than 6000 acres, of which 4000 are carse lands, lying along the Forth, and the remainder dry-field, along the Teith. Besides the Teith and Forth, the parish is watered by the small river Goody. There are two villages, Forriestown and Thornhill, now nearly united. Population 2260.

KINCARDINE, a parish in the counties of Ross and Cromarty, above 30 miles long. At its E. end it is very narrow, but it gradually widens, till at the western extremity, at the great forest or Balnagown, it is 20 miles broad. It consists of glens, in which run several rivulets, with mountains of great extent. The coast of the Frith of Dornoch, which bounds the parish on the N. and E. is flat and sandy, affording safe harbours for small vessels. The village of Kincardine is situated on the coast, with a small harbour, about 14 miles W. of Tain. Population 1666.

KINCARDINE, a town in the parish of Tullialan, Perthshire, of considerable extent, lying on the northern bank of the Forth, between the burghs of Clackmannan and Culross, from both of which it is distant about 3 miles. It was at first named

West Pans, from the salt pans which were wrought in it. Its staple article of employment is ship building, for which it is much celebrated, particularly for vessels intended for the coasting trade. Of late too, the rope manufacture has been introduced, and is carried on with great spirit and advantage. A pretty productive fishing of sprats or garvies has been long carried on here by means of cruives. Its harbour is commodious, and a good quay was built a few years ago. Opposite to the town is an excellent roadstead where vessels can ride in safety. The houses are in general well built; and within these 50 years the town has been greatly enlarged by the erection of several handsome streets regularly planned. It contains nearly 300 inhabitants.

KINCARDINE, a decayed village in the parish of Fourdoun, in Kincardineshire, the capital of the county, till King James VI. removed the courts to Stonehaven. In 1792, it contained only 73 inhabitants.

KINCARDINE O'NEIL, a parish in Aberdeenshire, 7 miles long, and 5 broad. The village, which surrounds the church, is finely situated on the banks of the Dee, and is much resorted to in summer by invalids. Population 1845.

KINCHARDINE. Vide Abernethy and Kinchardine.

KINCLAVEN, a parish in Perthshire, in the district of Stormont, lying upon the S. and W. banks of the Tay. The surface is diversified with a few rising grounds, all of which are accessible to the plough. P. 1066.

KINCRAIG POINT, a promontory of Fifeshire, in the Frith of Forth, forming the W. boundary of Largo bay.

KINDAR (LOCH), a small lake in Kirkcudbrightshire, in the parish of Newabbey.

KINFARNS, a parish in Perthshire, at the eastern extremity of the Carse of Gowrie, 5 miles long, and 2 and a half broad. Population 621.

KINGARTH, a parish in the county and island of Bute, 7 miles long, and 2 broad, in the S. extremity of that island. P. 854.

KING EDWARD, anciently called Ken Edar; a parish in Aberdeenshire, 12 miles long, and varying from 2 to 5 in breadth, bounded on the W. by the Deveron. The village of Newbyth was begun to be feued in 1764, and contained in 1795 about 200 inhabitants. Population 1887.

KINGHORN, a royal burgh in Fifeshire, on the coast of the Frith of Forth, nearly opposite to Leith, between which towns there are regular passage boats. It was

invested with the privileges of a royal burgh by King David I. and about that time is said to have been a royal residence. The town is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill fronting the Forth, and consists of a main street, intersected by bye-lanes. An ancient building, called St. Leonard's Tower, in the middle of the town, is used as a court-house and prison. The parish of Kinghorn is about 4 miles in length, and 3 and a half in breadth; and the island of Inchkeith is generally considered as belonging to it. The surface is beautifully diversified, and the soil exceedingly fertile. The coast is about 3 miles in extent, and has 2 harbours, one below the town, and the other about half a mile W. at Pettycur, for the convenience of the passage-boats. About half way betwixt the town of Kinghorn and Pettycur, is a basaltic rock, rising into the sea. Population 2204.

KINGLASSIE, a parish in Fifeshire, 4 miles long, and 2 broad. It is bounded on the N. by the Leven, and watered by two of its tributary streams, the Lochtie and the Ore. The whole of it is arable, but only one third of it is under tillage. The village of Kinglassie is situated on the banks of the Leven, 2 miles S. W. of Leslie. Pop. 985.

KINGOLDRUM, a parish in Forfarshire, situated at the base of the Grampian mountains. It is 7 miles long, and 2 and a half broad. The soil is in general fertile. Catlaw, a hill elevated 2264 feet is in this parish. Population 537.

KINGOODIE, a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Longforgan.

KINGSBARNs, a parish in Fifeshire, about 4 miles square. The soil is various, but generally produces good crops. The village of Kingsbarns lies 9 miles S. E. of St Andrew's, and carries on a considerable manufacture of Osnaburghs, Shirtings, &c. for the Dundee market. Population 860.

KING'S-SEAT, a hill in Perthshire, on the borders of the parishes of Abernethy and Alyth. Its height is 1238 feet.

KINGUSSIE and **INCH**, an united parish in Inverness-shire, in the district of Badenoch, about 20 miles long, and 17 broad. It is mostly allotted to the pasturage of sheep. It is intersected by the Spey. There are other streams, which arise from several small lakes in the parish, and empty themselves into the Spey. The largest lake is Loch Inch, from which one of the districts takes its name. Population 1981.

KINLOCH, a parish in Perthshire, 9 miles long, and 2 and a half broad. The surface is finely diversified. The lakes are Drume-

lie, Rae, and Fenzies. The soil is in general fertile. Population 340.

KINLOSS, a parish in the county of Elgin, situated at the head of the bay of Findhorn, about 3 and a half square miles. The surface is level, and the soil tolerable. Findhorn is in this parish. Population 1052.

KINLOSS, a small river in Argyleshire, which runs into Loch Aw, near the mountain of Cruachan.

KINNAIRD, a parish and village in Perthshire, 2 miles E. and W. and 3 N. and S. comprehending part of the hilly lands on the N. side of the Carse of Gowrie. P. 445.

KINNAIRD'S HEAD, a promontory in Aberdeenshire, about a mile N. of Fraserburgh. On the top of the promontory a light-house is erected.

KINNEFF, a parish in the county of Kincardine, extending from the mouth of the river Bervie northward about 5 miles. The surface is interspersed with rising grounds, mostly covered with heath; but the soil, particularly along the shore, is tolerably fertile. The coast is bold and rocky, possessing only two small creeks for boats, as Caterline and Gap-bill. Population 952.

KINNELL, a parish in Angus-shire, containing nearly 3000 acres. The soil is various, but tolerably fertile. Population 804.

KINNELL, a river in Dumfries-shire, which falls into the Annan near Lochmaben.

KINNELLAR, a parish in Aberdeenshire, containing 4000 acres, somewhat hilly, but susceptible of cultivation. P. 325.

KINNESSWOOD, a village of Kinross-shire, in the parish of Portmouk. P. 500.

KINNETTLES, a parish in Forfarshire, forming nearly a square of 4 miles. The greater part is enclosed and well cultivated. Population 552.

KINNOUL, a parish in Perthshire, on the E. side of the Tay, 1 and a half or 2 miles square. The surface is irregular, rising from the banks of the river to the summit of the hill of Kinnoul, the elevation of which is 632 feet. The village of Kinnoul, commonly called Bridge-end, is a burgh of barony, holding of the Earl of Kinnoul. Population 2451.

KINPURNIE, a hill in Perthshire, in the parish of Meigle, about 1151 feet in height.

KINROSS-SHIRE is bounded on the N. E., E. and S. by Fifeshire, and on the other sides by Perthshire. It is almost circular, and about 30 miles in circumference. The middle part is occupied by Loch Leven. From its banks, the ground rises gradually towards the N. with a gentle ascent; but,

on the S., the rise is more abrupt and rugged. It is divided into 4 parishes, the population of which is about 7000. Kinross-shire, alternately with Clackmannanshire, sends a member to parliament. There are abundance of limestone and coal; and ironstone is also met with. The hills are mostly composed of a coarse whinstone, in some of the fissures of which are small veins of lead ore.

KINROSS, the county town of the shire. It is pleasantly situated on a plain, at the W. end of Loch Leven, upon the great road from Queensferry to Perth, from each of which it is distant 15 miles. It carries on a considerable manufacture of coarse linens. The PARISH of Kinross extends about 3 miles in every direction round the town, except towards the E. where Loch Leven forms the boundary. The surface is flat, and the soil is pretty fertile. It is watered by 3 small streams, the North and South Quiech, and the Gairney.

KINTAIL, a parish in Ross-shire, 15 miles long, and in general 6 broad, comprehending 5 districts, viz. the side of Croe, Glenelchaig, and Glassletter. The whole is intersected by the arms of the sea, Loch Long and Loch Duich, and is wild and mountainous. The hill of Tullochard is elevated to a great height; and the cascade of Glonach is a remarkable waterfall. Pop. 1058.

KINTORE, a small burgh in Aberdeenshire, seated on the Don, about 15 miles W. of the county town. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, and a treasurer, assisted by a council of 8 burgesses. It has a neat town-house and prison. It contains about 250 inhabitants, and unites with Banff, Cullen, Elgin, and Inverury, in sending a member to parliament. The PARISH is nearly 6 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, gradually rising from the hanks of the Don to the hills on its borders. Population about 1000.

KINTYRE, the S. division of Argyshire. It is a peninsula, lying between the Frith of Clyde and the Atlantic Ocean, and joined to Knapdale at the narrow isthmus of TARBERT. It extends about 35 miles in length, and 7 in breadth. There are several villages in the district; but the only town of consequence is the royal burgh of Campbelltown. Population 18,285.

KINTYRE (MULL OF), the S. point of the peninsula of Kintyre.

KIPPEN, a parish lying on the S. bank of the Frith of Forth, but situated partly in Perthshire, and partly in the county of Stirling. It is 8 miles in length, and from 2 to

4 in breadth. It contains 2 villages, viz. Kippen and Bucklyvie. Population 1895.

KIRKCALDY, a royal burgh and sea-port in Fifeshire, situated on the coast of the Frith of Forth, 5 miles E. of Kinghorn. It stretches along the foot of a bank, and is properly but one street, about a mile long, with a few narrow lanes opening at each side. The town-house is a plain building, with a tower and spire, situated nearly in the middle of the town; and the church, a building in the Gothic style of architecture, stands on an eminence at the back of the town. The harbour is safe and commodious. Manufactures of various kinds are here carried on to a considerable extent. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, and a treasurer, with a council of 21 members. It joins with Kinghorn, Dysart, and Burntisland, in sending a member to parliament. The PARISH is of an irregular oblong figure, between 2 and 3 miles in length, and about 1 in breadth, rising gradually from the coast to the northern extremity. The prospect from the heights is magnificent. The parish contains freestone, ironstone, and coal. Population 4452.

KIRKBEAN, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 6 miles long, and 3 broad, occupying a promontory in the S. E. corner of Galloway. The surface rises into a ridge of hills called the Criffel. There are 3 small villages, viz. Kirkbean, Preston, and Salterness. Population 800.

KIRKBOST, a small island of the Hebrides, lying on the W. coast of North Uist.

KIRKCOLM, a parish in Wigtonshire. It is a sort of peninsula, formed by the bay of Lochryan and the Atlantic Ocean, 6 miles by 4. The coast affords several safe places of anchorage, particularly at the Wig. Population 1465.

KIRKCONNEL, a parish in Dumfriesshire, in Nithsdale, from 10 to 14 miles in length, and from 7 to 8 in breadth. It contains 40 square miles and a half. The hilly part of the parish is well stocked with sheep and black cattle. The Glenmuleugh hills are composed entirely of limestone. Coal is found in different places. It also abounds with freestone and many mineral springs. Population 1017.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT. This shire, or stewartry, comprehends the eastern district of Galloway, and extends from N. W. to S. E. about 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. E. and E. by Dumfriesshire, on the S. by the Solway Frith and the Irish sea, on the W. by Wigtonshire, and on the N. W. by the county of Ayr.

The face of the country exhibits the appearance of one continued heath. This shire, especially toward the N. is rugged and hilly, and is intersected by numerous streams, which, uniting, form four considerable rivers; the Cree on the W. the Fleet, the Dee, formed by the union of the Ken and Dee, and the Orr, or Urr. These rivers, all of which have their rise in the N. empty themselves into the Solway Frith and Irish sea. This shire contains two royal burghs, Kirkcudbright and New Galloway, and several considerable villages, most of which have been built within these 70 years. It has neither coal nor lime, and but little freestone. Kirkcudbright sends a member to parliament. It is divided into 28 parishes, and contains 33,684 inhabitants.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a parish in the above county, 7 miles from N. to S. and from 3 to 4 in breadth. It is somewhat hilly; but the soil produces tolerable crops. The river Dee, which bounds the parish on the W. forms a peninsula called St Mary's isle. Population 2763. The **BURGH** of Kirkcudbright, and county-town of the stewartry, is pleasantly situated on the Dee, about 4 miles above where it pours its waters into the Solway Frith, 28 miles S. W. of Dumfries. The town consists of two streets, uniting nearly at right angles. About the middle of the town is a large and elegant court-house. The harbour is well sheltered. It is a port of the custom-house. The government is vested in a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and 11 councillors. It joins with Dumfries, Annan, Sanquhar, and Lochmaben, in sending a member to parliament. Population 1841.

KIRKDEN, a parish in Forfarshire, about 5 miles long, and 2 broad. It is watered by the Lunny and the Vinny. Pop. 735.

KIRKGUNZEON, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 5 miles long, and 3 broad. The general appearance is hilly, but there is a good deal of level ground. Population 659.

KIRKHILL, a parish in Inverness-shire, formed of two parishes, Wardlaw and Farna. It extends about 8 miles, and from 1 to 3 in breadth. It is watered by the river Beaulie, which falls into the frith at this place. Population 1477.

KIRKINNER, a parish in Wigtonshire, 14 miles by 6. It lies on the W. coast of the bay of Wigton, and along the river Bladenoch, which forms the N. boundary. P. 1453

KIRKINTILLOCH, a parish and burgh in Dunbartonshire. It is of a triangular figure, in no place extending more than 5

miles and a half. The river Kelvin passes through it, and in its course receives several considerable streams, particularly the Skinna and the Luggie. The Forth and Clyde canal also passes through the whole extent. The **TOWN** of Kirkintilloch is pleasantly situated on each bank of the Luggie, near its junction with the Kelvin. It is neatly built. It is governed by two bailies, annually elected by freemen. P. 3740.

KIRKLAND, a village in the parish of Wemyss, in Fife, in which is a most extensive flax spinning mill.

KIRKLISTON, a parish on each side of the river Amond, partly in the county of Edinburgh, and partly in Linlithgowshire. It is 5 miles and a half long, and 3 and a half broad. The whole parish is under tillage. The village of Kirkliston, contains about 600 inhabitants. Population 1682.

KIRKMABRECK, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, about 8 miles long and 4 broad, lying upon the E. side of Wigton bay and the river Cree. The Ferry-town of Cree, now generally termed Creetown, is situated in this parish. Population 1264.

KIRKMAHOE, a parish in Dumfries-shire. There are 4 or 5 villages, the largest of which, Duncow, contains nearly 200 inhabitants. Population 1494.

KIRKMAIDEN, a parish in Wigtonshire, occupying the extremity of the peninsula which is termed the Rhins of Galloway. It extends from the Mull of Galloway 10 miles long, and about 2 and a half broad. The general appearance is hilly. The coast, particularly near the Mull, is bold and rocky; but on each side there are several safe anchoring places. Population 1719.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish in Ayrshire, 9 miles long, and 4 broad. The water of Girvan runs through it, and the Doon is its boundary for several miles. P. 1693.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish in Banffshire, in the western extremity, 10 miles long, and 3 broad at the middle. It is hilly; and, in its western extremity, the mountain of Cairngorum raises its lofty head. It is intersected by numerous torrents, which pour on every side from the hills to join the Avon. Here are extensive beds of pure white marl. Tammtoul is the only village, and contains about 180 inhabitants. Population 1386.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish in Dumfries-shire, of an elliptical figure, nearly 10 miles long, and 4 broad in the middle. The general appearance is barren, being interspersed with extensive unimprovable heathy tracts and mosses, which supply

the country with fuel. It is watered by the Ae, Kinnel, and Glenkill. Population 1035.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish in the N. E. corner of Perthshire, 17 miles in length, and from 6 to 7 in breadth. It comprehends the greater part of Strathardle, and the whole of Glenshee is watered by the Ardlie and Shee, which run through these valleys. The military road from Cupar Angus to Fort George passes along the Ardlie, and through Glenshee. P. 1460.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish in the counties of Ross and Cromarty, to which are added the two parishes of Cullcudden and St Martin's. It lies along the S. coast of the Frith of Cromarty, and extends about 8 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. Population 1234.

KIRKNEWTON, a parish in the county of Mid-Lothian, to which the parish of East Calder is annexed. It is 6 miles long, and 4 broad, bounded on the N. by the river Amond, and on the S. by the water of Leith. Population 1300.

KIRKOSWALD, a parish in the district of Carrick, Ayrshire. It extends about 6 miles along the coast, and contains nearly 11,000 Scots acres. The surface is hilly and unsheltered; but the soil on the coast is generally a rich loam, mixed with clay. Population 287.

KIRKURD, a parish in Peebles-shire about 5 miles and a half long, and from 3 to 4 broad. The surface is finely diversified, and the arable land is nearly equal in point of extent to the pasture land. Population 1689.

KIRKOWAN, a parish in Wigtonshire, 15 miles in length, and from one to six in breadth, watered by the rivers Bladenoch and Tarf. The surface is partly moor land, and partly arable. Population 1006.

KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM, a parish and village in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The parish is 9 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth, lying along the eastern bank of the river Urr. The northern, or upper part of the parish, is covered with heath; but the lower part is enclosed, and almost entirely arable. P. 1156.

KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING, a parish in Dumfries-shire, about 6 miles long, and 3 broad. The surface, which rises gently from the S. to the N. presents a pleasing variety, and striking contrast; in several parts the lands are in a high state of cultivation, partly covered with heath. The soil of the arable land varies considerably; but it is in general fertile, and produces

tolerable crops. It is watered by the small river Kirtle; and the Black and White Sark have their sources here. Population 1664.

KIRKPATRICK-IRON-GRAY, a parish in Kirkcudbrightshire, 9 miles long, and 2 broad. The eastern extremity is level, and the soil dry and fertile; the rest of the parish is hilly, except a tract of low land on the banks of the Cluden and Cairn. Or the river Cairn there is a bridge over a romantic waterfall, called the Routing Bridge. P. 841.

KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA, a parish in Dumfries-shire, a triangular figure, each side being about 8 miles long, bounded on the N. and E. by the river Annan. The general appearance is bleak, interspersed with moss and moor. From the water side, which is flat and populous, the ground rises to the summit of the hill of Queensberry on the W. border, elevated 3000 feet above the level of the sea. P. 582.

KIRKTOUN, a parish in the county of Roxburgh, 8 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles and a half broad. The face of the country presents a continued range of hills, separated only by small rivulets, and gradually ascending from E. to W. The soil is poor and shallow. Population 287.

KIRKURD, a parish in Peebles-shire, about 5 miles and a half long, and from 3 to 4 broad. The surface is finely diversified, and the arable land is nearly equal in point of extent to the pasture land. Population 387.

KIRKWALL, a royal burgh, and chief town of the stewartry of Orkney, situated in the parish of Kirkwall and St Ola, in the island of Pomona. It is built on a neck of land, washed on one side by the bay of Kirkwall, and on the other by a pleasant inlet of the sea, which flows by the back of the gardens at high water. It is nearly a mile long, but is of inconsiderable breadth, having only one street running the whole length. It was anciently possessed by the Danes and Norwegians, who named it Kirkivog. It was erected into a royal burgh by James III. It is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, a treasurer, dean of guild, and council, annually elected by the burgesses. The cathedral of St Magnus is a large Gothic pile, said to have been founded by Rognwald, Count of Orkney, in the year 1138. It is still very entire, and a part of it is occupied as the parish church. Here are also the ruins of an extensive and elegant building, erected, in 1607, by Patrick, Earl of Orkney, called the Earl's palace;

and almost adjoining to it is the Bishop's palace, a ruin of very great antiquity. The harbour is excellent, with an outer road affording safe anchorage; and the whole is commanded by a fortification, built by the English in the time of Oliver Cromwell. Kirkwall joins with the burghs of Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain, in sending a member to Parliament.---The PARISH of KIRKWALL and ST. OLA comprehends the town of Kirkwall, and the district for about 6 miles round. Population 2285.

KIRMUNDIE (NETHER), a village of Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Longside, on the banks of the Ugie.

KIRRIEMUIR, a considerable town and parish in Angus-shire. The town is situated near the foot of the braes of Angus, on the S. W. side of a hill, near a romantic den, through which flows the small river Gairie. It lies 16 miles from Dundee. It is a burgh of barony, of which Lord Douglas is the superior.---The PARISH extends 7 or 8 miles in length, and upwards of 6 in breadth, and is watered by the Esk, the Carity, the Gairie, and the Prosen. The surface is beautifully diversified. The hills, however, those of Glenprosen excepted, are of no great elevation, and are either cultivated, planted, or afford tolerable pasture. Population 4969.

KIRTLE, a river in Dumfriesshire, which has its source in the parish of Middlebie, and running past Kirkpatrick-Fleming, falls into the Solway Frith, a little below Gretna-Green.

KLETT, a small rocky island, about 3 miles W. from the W. coast of Sutherland.

KLOACHNABANE, a hill in the parish of Strachan, Kincardine-shire, elevated 2370 feet.

KNAPDALE, a division of Argyleshire, about 20 miles long, and 16 broad. It is in-

tersected by the lakes of Caolisport and Castle-swen. A cluster of small islands on the W. coast belongs to it. The greater part of the district is mountainous, with fertile fields interspersed.

KNAPDALE (NORTH), a parish in the district of the same name. It extends 12 miles, and 3 broad, over a tolerably fertile tract of land on the coast of the Atlantic. Population 2184.

KNAPDALE (SOUTH), a parish, extending 20 miles in length, and 16 broad, along the W. coast of Loch Fyne. Pop. 1720.

KNOCKANDOW, a parish in the county of Moray, about 10 miles long, by 2 broad, bounded on the S. and S. W. by the river Spey. Population 1332.

KNOCKBAIN, a parish in Ross-shire. It extends from 6 to 7 miles by 5 or 6, and is divided by the bay of Munloch. P. 1766.

KNOCKDOLIAN, a hill in Ayrshire, elevated 1950 feet.

KNOCKFALLARIC, a hill in the parish of Fodderty, Ross-shire.

KNOCKFARRIL, a mountain in Inverness-shire.

KNOCKIRNY, a hill in Ross-shire, partly in the parish of Assint, and partly in that of Kincardine.

KNOCKRHEACADAN, a lofty hill in Sutherlandshire, in the parish of Tongue.

KNOCKSHINAN, a village in Perthshire.

KOOMB, a small island on the N. coast of Sutherlandshire, upon which are the remains of a chapel and burial ground.

KYLE, a district of Ayrshire. It is separated from Carrick by the river Ayr, and from Cunningham by the river Irvine. The surface is various; towards the coast being flat and sandy, but rising in the interior to considerable hills. It contains 21 parishes.

KYPE, a small stream in Lanarkshire, which falls into the Avon, a few miles above its junction with the Clyde.

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LADY-ISLE, a small islet in the Frith of Clyde.

LADYKIRK, a parish in Berwickshire, on the banks of the Tweed. P. in 1801, 535.

LADYKIRK, a parish in the isles of Sanday, in Orkney, comprehending 8 square miles, and containing 830 inhabitants.

L A G

LAGGAN, a parish in Inverness-shire, in the district of Badenoch, about 20 miles in length. The river Spey takes its rise from a lake of the same name, in the western extremity of the parish, and running in a N. E. direction, intersects it the whole length.

LAGGAN (LOCH), a lake in Inverness-shire, in the parish of Laggau, 15 miles long, and 1 mile and a half broad, at the E. end it receives the small river Pattack; at the W. end it falls into the Spian, which runs W. to join Loch Lochy near Fort William.

LAIRG, or **LARIG**, a parish in Sutherlandshire, 24 miles long, and 8 broad, including Loch Shin, which intersects it for 20 miles. Population 1354.

LAMBHOLM, a small isand of the Orkneys, in Holme Sound, three miles in circumference.

LAMERTON, a parish in Berwickshire, annexed to that of Mordington. In the church of this place, in 1503, James IV. married the daughter of Henry VII. of England, which paved the way for the union of the two kingdoms.

LAMMERMUIR HILLS, a ridge of hills in the S. of Scotland, which begins at Dungleigh in E. Lothian, and at Coldingham in Berwickshire, and runs W. for 30 or 40 miles, terminating at Soutra hill. It forms one of the 3 districts of Berwickshire.

LAMINGTON, a parish in Lanarkshire, extending 9 miles along the E. bank of the Clyde, and is from 3 to 4 in breadth. It is formed by the parishes of Lamington and Wandel. The small town of Lamington is situated on the banks of the Clyde, nearly opposite to the hill of Tinto, and contains about 100 inhabitants. Population 365.

LAMLASH, an excellent harbour, on the S. E. side of the island of Arran, where vessels of any size may safely lie at anchor. It is sheltered by the islet of Holy Isle. There is a small village of the same name at the bottom of the bay.

LANARKSHIRE, sometimes called Clydesdale, is about 58 miles from N. to S. and 36 from E. to W. It is bounded on the N. W. and N. by Renfrew and Dunbarton shires; on the N. E. and E. by Stirling and Linlithgow shires; on the S. E. by Peebles-shire; on the S. by Dumfries-shire, and on the W. by Ayrshire. In the southern border the Clyde has its source, and runs N. and W. dividing it nearly into 2 equal parts. It was anciently divided into three wards of jurisdictions, Clydesdale, Douglasdale, and Avendale; but it is now divided into two; the shire of Lanark, of which Lanark is the chief town, and the barony of Glasgow. It was formerly one of the kingdoms into which Scotland was divided, at the time of the Roman invasion. This Kingdom, which also included a great part of the shires of Stirling, Dunbarton,

and Renfrew, was denominated Strathclyde; and Alclud or Dunbarton is mentioned as the capital. The surface is mountainous and hilly, especially on the S. Towards the Clyde the face of the country is agreeably diversified; and about Lanark the scenery is peculiarly interesting, from the falls of the Clyde. Lanarkshire contains two royal burghs, viz. Glasgow and Lanark, and many considerable towns and villages, as Hamilton, Douglas, Biggar, Carnwath, &c. There are, besides, several considerable villages, particularly Leadhills and Wilsontown, which owe their existence or prosperity to the valuable metals with which this county abounds. Lanarkshire is divided into 41 parochial districts, which contain 191,752 inhabitants.

LANARK, a parish in Lanarkshire, between 4 and 5 miles long, and 3 broad, stretching along the eastern bank of the Clyde, and containing 6000 acres. The greater part is flat, and capable of culture, along the Clyde, for about 3 miles, the banks are high, precipitous, and rocky. Population 5827.

LANARK, a royal burgh, and county town of Lanarkshire, is situated 24 miles S. E. of Glasgow, and 30 W. of Edinburgh. It stands on a rising ground near the Clyde. There are 5 neat streets, besides lanes; and since the introduction of the cotton manufacture, many new houses have been built. It is a very ancient burgh, having received its charter from Alexander I. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, 13 merchant councillors, and 7 deacons of trades. It appears to have been, in former times, a place of considerable note; for we find that, in 978, Kenneth II. held in it an assembly or parliament, the first mentioned in Scottish history. Lanark was the Scene of Sir William Wallace's first military exploit; having in this town defeated and put to death William de Desilrig, who had murdered his wife. Lanark unites with Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Peebles, in sending a representative to parliament. Population 2260.

LANARK, (NEW) adjoining to the burgh of Lanark, was built in 1785, to accommodate the work people (amounting to upwards of 1500) at the cotton mills erected there by Mr Dale.

LANGHOLM, a town and parish in Dumfries-shire, situated in the middle of the district of Eskdale. The PARISH is nearly 6 miles and a half square, and contains, exclusive of Halfmorton, about 14,520 acres, of which 1000 are under cultivation. The

surface along the banks of the Esk, which intersects it from N. to S. is level, and produces the most luxuriant crops. The district called Halfmorton belonging to this parish, is completely separated from it by the intervention of the parishes of Middlebie and Canobie. This district is watered by the Logan and the Sark, both of which are overhung with beautiful copses of natural wood. The town of Langholm is a burgh of barony. About half a mile from it is the village of New Langholm. Population 2535.

LANGTON, a parish in Berwickshire, in the district of Merse, containing about 7000 acres. The surface rises from the E. and S. towards the N. to the high ground named Langton Edge. The whole is inclosed and well cultivated. The ancient village of Langton was a long straggling town; but it has been removed to a pleasant situation about half a mile distant, and named Gavintown, from Mr. Gavin, the late proprietor. Population 428.

LANGWALL, a river in Caithness, which falls into the sea near the Ord, or southern extremity of the county.

LAOGHAL (LOCH), a lake in Sutherlandshire, about 4 miles long, and 1 broad. From it the river Torridale takes its rise.

LARBERT, a parish in Stirlingshire, united to that of Dunipace, extending about 8 miles from E. to W. and 2 miles from N. to S. The surface is level, and the soil is exceedingly fertile. The manufactures are very considerable. In Dunipace there are a printfield and cotton spinning manufacture on an extensive scale; and in the district of Larbert are the Carron works, the greatest iron foundry in the world. On a moor in this parish is held the famous cattle market called Falkirk Tryst. Besides the village of Larbert, there are two other villages at Carron-shore and at the colliery of Kinnaird. Population 5000.

LARGO, a parish in Fifeshire, 5 miles long, and of unequal breadth, containing 5469 acres. It is bounded on the S. by the German Ocean, which here forms a fine bay. The whole parish is enclosed and well cultivated, the town of Largo is situated at the influx of the rivulet of Keil, where its æstuary forms the harbour. Besides the town of Largo. There is a small village on the coast called Drumochy, chiefly inhabited by fishermen. Population 1973.

LARGO BAY, a bay at the opening of the Frith of Forth, extending from Kincaid point, to the point of Methil, making a diameter of nearly 7 miles. This forms a

safe roadstead for vessels of every description.

LARGO LAW, a hill in the parish of Largo, about 890 feet above the level of the sea.

LARGS, a parish in Ayrshire, on the coast of the Clyde, opposite to the isle of Bute, 9 miles from N. to S. and 8 miles from the coast to that ridge of hills which separates it from the rest of Ayrshire. The soil is light and shallow, but tolerably fertile. There are two small sea-port towns, Largs, containing 500 inhabitants, and Fairly, containing 150. Population 1800.

LARKHALL, a village in the parish of Dalserf, in Lanarkshire, situated on the great road from Glasgow to Carlisle, and containing upwards of 400 inhabitants.

LARROCH, a small river in Argyleshire, which runs into Loch Creran, in the district of Appin.

LASWADE, a parish in Mid Lothian, about 8 miles long, and from 2 to 4 in breadth. The greater part is arable, and the soil is rich. There are some extensive bleach fields, and paper mills. The North Esk runs through the whole length of the parish; and on its banks there are several beautiful seats. Population 3723.

LATHERON, a parish in Caithness-shire, extending 27 miles N. from the Ord, along the coast, and is 15 to 15 miles broad. It is partly flat, and mountainous, intersected by several valleys, in which are small rivers, running from the high lands to the sea. The principal rivers are Dunheath, Langwatt, and Berridale, all of which contain salmon. There are 3 large hills, Morven, Scarahine, and Maiden Pap, the elevations of which are nearly a mile perpendicular above the level of the sea. The coast is bold and rocky, but possesses several harbours. Population 3926.

LAUDER, a royal burgh in Berwickshire, seated on the river Lauder or Leader, about 15 miles before it falls into the Tweed. It is a royal burgh of very ancient erection, and was often the seat of the Scottish parliament. Lauder joins with Haddington, Jedburgh, Dunbar, and North Berwick, in sending a representative to parliament. It lies 25 miles S. of Edinburgh, and 24 W. of Berwick. The PARISH of LAUDER extends 3 miles from N. to S. and 4 in breadth. The soil is light and sandy, but has been highly cultivated. About 9 square miles are under crop, and the remainder of the parish affords pasturage to sheep. Population 1742.

LAUDER or LEADER, a river in Ber-

wickshire, which takes its rise in the Lammermuir hills, and, after a winding course through the valley to which it gives its name, falls into the Tweed near the abbey of Melrose.

LAUDERDALE, one of the greater divisions of Berwickshire.

LAUDERS, a hill of that ridge which separates Lanarkshire from Annandale, elevated 3510 feet.

LAURENCEKIRK, a parish in Kincardineshire, 4 miles long, and from 1 to 3 broad. A ridge of hills stretches through its whole extent from E. to W. It is watered by the small river Leuther, and its tributary streams. The **VILLAGE** of Laurencekirk lies in the middle of the county, 8 miles N.W. from Montrose, and 7 W. from Berrie. Population 1309.

LAURIESTOWN, a village in the parish of Falkirk, containing 860 inhabitants.

LAXFORD, a river in Sutherlandshire, which takes its rise from Loch Stalk, in the parish of Eddrachyilis, and falls into the bay of Laxford.

LEADHILLS, a village in the parish of Crawford, Lanarkshire. The rich mineral treasures which the hills contain, have, by the concourse of miners, formed two considerable villages, Leadhills and Wanlockhead. Gold has been found in these mountains, and inexhaustible veins of rich lead ore are now wrought. The lead ore dug from these mines affords a very liberal proportion of silver. Leadhills contains 1000 inhabitants.

LECROFT, a parish lying at the union of Teith and Allan with the Forth, two-thirds of which lie in Perthshire, and one third in Stirlingshire. Its form is nearly an equilateral triangle, each side of which is 3 miles. Population 508.

LEET, a small river in Berwickshire, which runs into the Tweed at Coldstream.

LEGERWOOD, a parish in Berwickshire, bounded by Lauder on the N. and W. and by Westruther and Gordon on the E. and by Earlston on the S. Pop. 560.

LEITH is a large town in the county of Edinburgh, anciently called Inverleith, and the sea-port of Edinburgh. It is about two miles N. E. of the metropolis, on the banks of the Water of Leith, at its confluence with the Frith of Forth, which forms the harbour, and divides the town into the two districts of North and South Leith. Although the distance from Edinburgh is two miles, yet the splendid road to it, on both sides, is so much covered with elegant buildings, that it appears rather an extensive street, than

the road to the port. North and South Leith are joined by two elegant draw-bridges across the harbour, and a bridge to the West of the harbour forms a junction with the new streets and buildings of North Leith, the Docks, and with Leith Walk. Within the last 50 years Leith has made rapid improvements in its buildings and trade.---from a place of comparatively small consequence it has arisen to be a port of the first rank for foreign commerce and domestic trade. The Exchange buildings, one of the largest public edifices in Leith, are a very handsome suit of buildings; the assembly rooms are lofty and spacious, and splendidly fitted; the Coffee-room is also in the first stile of elegance. The Custom-house and Excise Office is a large and handsome building, erected in 1812, at an expense of 12 to 15,000 pounds. The Trinity house in the Kirkgate was built in 1817, and is a very handsome building in the Grecian stile. Nearly opposite to this building stands King James' Hospital, founded by the Kirk-session of Leith in 1648, for the reception of aged women. The Grammar or High School was built by subscription in 1805, it is a neat building surmounted with a small spire and clock. The Old Church of North Leith was founded in 1493. This venerable fabric was in 1826 converted into a granary, after having been dedicated to the purpose of religion for upwards of 330 years! A new and elegant Church for North Leith was founded in 1814. South Leith Church was founded in 1496, built in the Gothic stile, with a steeple and clock. A convenient chapel of ease was erected in 1773. There was a neat Episcopalian chapel built in 1816, called St James', in Constitution Street. Besides these, there are three meeting-houses belonging to the United Secession Church, one Methodist, one Relief, and one Independent chapel. The new Jail was built in 1826, on the site of the old Jail, in the Tolbooth Wynd.---It is of Saxon architecture. An elegant suit of Baths were erected at Seafield, a little to the east of the town, in 1813, at an expense of L.8000. Few towns in Scotland can exhibit a greater number of ancient buildings than Leith, or of houses, in whose history are involved a greater number of Antiquarian notices.---Leith has four incorporations. The most ancient record in which Leith is named, is in a charter of foundation of the abbey of Holyrood, in the year 1128, by David the First, where Leith was granted, with other places, for the support of that abbey. Mary Queen of Scots landed at Leith, from

France, on the 20th August 1561. James VI. with his young Queen, landed here from Denmark in 1590. A plague desolated Leith in the year 1580, and the same pestilence caried of 3000, or nearly three-fourths of the inhabitants, between the months of April and December 1645. The town was laid under contribution by Cromwell in 1650, and here he built fortifications and established a powerful garrison. Amongst the memorabilia of Leith, we must not omit the landing of His Majesty George the Fourth, on the 15th August 1822, a period that will long be remembered by the inhabitants of Leith; the preparations for this august ceremony, were conducted with all the shew and magnificence which the occasion demanded, and which the people, at all times remarkable for loyalty, could exhibit. The harbour of Leith has nine feet water at neap, and sixteen feet at spring tides, but the Roads, which lie about a mile from the mouth of the harbour, afford excellent anchoring ground for ships of any size. In the beginning of the last century, the town council of Edinburgh improved the harbour at a great expense, by carrying out a stone pier a considerable way into the sea, at the extremity of which is a light house, and there is another at Inch Keith, a small island in the middle of the Frith of Forth,—and in 1777, they erected a new quay on the N. side, widening and deepening the harbour at the same time,—the old harbour has two dry Docks for building and repairing ships. The eastern wet dock was begun in 1810, and finished in 1817. Each of these docks are 250 yards long, and 100 yards wide, covering an area equal to ten and a fourth English acres, and sufficient to contain 150 vessels of the ordinary classes, which frequent the Port. On the north side of these, are three graving docks, each 136 feet long, and 45 wide at the bottom, and 150 feet long, by 70 wide at the top, the width of the entrance is 36 feet. The proposed dock, to the W. of those already finished, is to be 500 yards long, by 100 wide, extending to the deep and spacious tide harbour of Newhaven. The shipping interest of Leith is very great,—an extensive Foreign trade is carried on. Several vessels are employed in the whale fishery, and the trade is very extensive. The number of vessels, foreign and coasters arriving at the Port of Leith, in 1826, was 3628, and the sailings for the same year, 2056. There are a number of shipping companies. The London Trade alone, employs upwards of 20 Smacks, which sail regularly at stated

periods, three times a week, besides four steam vessels in the same trade, which sail twice a week, during the summer season. There is also a Liverpool, Hull, Hamburg, &c. shipping companies; and vessels employed by various other Companies, in the coasting trade with all parts of Scotland. An Australian company was formed in 1822, who have four vessels of about 400 tons each, employed in conveying Goods and passengers to New South Wales, and Van Dicman's Land. Ship building, sail cloth manufactories, rope making, &c. are carried on on a great scale; and there are several Saw-Mills, on the water of Leith. The ferry to the opposite coast of Fife, employs a number of sailing and steam boats. There are seven glass houses which make bottles, and crown Glass, and one where crystal only is manufactured and cut. There are also soap works, candle works, distilleries, Breweries, iron foundries, a card manufactory, and many other domestic manufactures. Printing is also carried on. There is a "Leith Bank," built in 1805; previous to this date, there was only a branch of the British Linen Company bank. but from the increase of trade, these establishments have grown with the prosperity of the port, so that now (1829), there are five banking establishments, viz. the Leith bank, and branches of the British Linen Company, the bank of Scotland, the Commercial bank, and the National bank of Scotland. Leith has a merchant company, whose exertions have been of the greatest advantage to the shipping trade of the port. There is a company of Solicitors, Insurance Companies, &c. Leith is governed by a baron haille with the title of Admiral of Leith, appointed by the magistrates of Edinburgh, with three deputies, who have the title of resident bailies, with an assessor and town clerk, who hold courts for the punishment of petty offences. A bastion is built close by the new docks, and the harbour is defended by a Martello tower rising from the sea, at the black rocks, about three quarters of a mile from the present pier, to which it is intended to carry out the pier which is now in the course of execution. Soon after Paul Jones made his appearance in the Frith of Forth, 16th September 1779, a battery of nine guns was erected to the westward of the Citadel, between Leith and Newhaven, which has now become the head quarters of the royal Artillery in North Britain; two companies being here stationed under the command of a field officer. The barracks can accommodate 250 men,

and 150 horses. Leith possesses many valuable institutions. The chief of the charitable establishments is the Trinity House or Mariner's Hospital, founded in 1555, by, Mary of Lorraine, Queen Regent of Scotland; and supported by a small poundage on Seamen's wages, and on the tonnage of the shipping. There is a Seamen's Friend Society, a Society for relief of the Destitute Sick, a Female Society for Indigent Sick women, a Sympathetic Society, Leith boy's Charity School, Female Charity School, several Missionary and Bible societies, Friendly societies, &c. There are two public Libraries, and a Reading room, a Literary Society, instituted in 1814, society of High Constables, &c. &c. In 1771, an act of parliament was obtained, appointing certain persons commissioners of police, and authorizing a levy of sixpence per pound, upon the valued rent of the town. Since that period vast improvements have been made in paving, cleaning, and lighting the streets, (ultimately with Oil Gas,) removing nuisances, &c. The town has now an abundant supply of water. The police are vigilant, and the whole of this department is well conducted, and judiciously executed. A new and elegant Town Hall is now finished, erected by the Magistrates and Masters of Leith, in Constitution Street, the ground floor of which is used as the police office. In 1819, a neat and commodious suit of markets were built, remarkably elegant and spacious; they contain butcher, fish and vegetable markets, all connected, and plentifully supplied with every article in season. Population 26,000.

LEITH, a river which takes its rise in the western extremity of the parish of Currie, in Mid-Lothian, and, receiving various additions in its progress in a course of about 14 miles, discharges itself into the Frith of Forth at Leith.

LEITHEN, a river in the county of Peebles, which falls into the Tweed at the village of Innerleithen.

LENNOX, an ancient shire or district, now divided between the counties of Stirling and Dunbarton.

LENNOX HILLS, a ridge extending from Dunbarton to Stirling, beyond which it is continued from the Forth to the Tay, under the name of the Ochils. The mountains of this ridge rise gradually from the E. and are nearly perpendicular on the W. of Strathblane.

LEOCHEL and CUSHNIE, an united parish in Aberdeenshire, 5 miles long, and 4 broad. The surface is hilly; but none of

the hills are of great elevation, except the hill of Corse. The arable land in the valleys is abundantly fertile. Population 671.

LEOCHEL, a small river in Aberdeenshire, which takes its rise in the parish of Leochel, and empties itself into the Don, 27 miles W. from Aberdeen.

LERWICK, a town on the mainland of Shetland, and the seat of the courts of that stewartry. It is situated on the spacious harbour called Bressay sound, and contains about 900 inhabitants.---The PARISH of LERWICK extends 6 miles along the sea coast, and no where above a mile in breadth. On the E. and N. E., it is bounded by the sea, which separates it from Bressay island, and forms an excellent harbour called Bressay sound. The surface is rocky and mountainous; but there are many fine arable fields on the sea coast, the soil of which is tolerably fertile. Population 1706.

LESLIE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, in Garioch, comprehending 4 square miles. Its general appearance is hilly; but the soil on the low grounds produces good crops. Population 388.

LESLIE, a parish in Fifeshire, on the N. bank of the Leven, from which the surface rises almost imperceptibly to the N. boundary. It is entirely arable. The TOWN of LESLIE, which is situated on the Leven, is a considerable manufacturing place. Population 1892.

LESMAHAGOE, a parish in Lanarkshire, of an oval figure, 14 miles long by 12 broad. It lies on the S. W. bank of the river Clyde, which runs along it, and in this course are the stupendous falls of the river at Bonington, Corra, and Stonehyres. The surface is uneven, and the soil various.---The PARISH is watered by the Logan, the Nethan, the Kype, and the Ponicle, all of which fall into the Clyde. Coal is wrought in several places, and it abounds in excellent limestone, freestone, and slate. P. 4404.

LESSUDEN, or ST BOSWELL'S a parish in Roxburghshire, on the banks of the Tweed, about 3 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad. The village of Lessuden is situated 10 miles from Kelso, and contains about 300 inhabitants. Population 508.

LESWALT, a parish in Wigtonshire, 7 miles long, and from 3 to 6 broad. It forms part of the peninsula called the Rinns of Galloway, lying on the bay of Loch Ryan. The surface is much diversified, and the soil is various. There are 2 small rivulets, one of which empties itself into the bay of Luce. Population 1705.

LETHAM, a village in Fifeshire, in the parish of Monimail.

LETHAM, a village in the parish of Dunnichen, Forfarshire.

LETHENDY, a parish in Perthshire, 5 miles long, and 1 mile and a half broad. Population 549.

LETHNOT and **NAVAR**, an united parish in Forfarshire. The cultivated land is about 5 miles long, and 3-4ths of a mile broad; but the moors and waste lands extend much farther. Population 511.

LEUCHARS, a parish in Fifeshire, 9 miles long, by 5 broad, bounded on the E. by the German ocean, and watered by the Eden on the S. and S. W. **THE VILLAGE** of **LEUCHARS** is pleasantly situated about a mile from the coast, 6 miles from St Andrews, on the road from that town to the ferry of Dundee. The inhabitants (about 600) are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture. Population 1672.

LEUTHER, a small river in Angus-shire, which rises in the Grampians, and, after passing the village of Laurencekirk, falls into the North Esk.

LEVEN, a village in the parish of Scoonie, Fifeshire, at the mouth of the river Leven.

LEVEN (LOCH), a beautiful lake in the counties of Kinross and Fife, about 12 miles in circumference, bounded on the E. and S. by the Lomond hills, and on the W. and N. by the plain of Kinross. In this expanse of water there are four islands, the largest of which St Serf's, contains about 48 acres. The castle of Loch Leven, anciently a royal residence, stands on another island in the lake, and is encompassed by a rampart of stones. It was here that Queen Mary, after she was made captive by the confederate lords, at the battle of Pinkie, was confined. The other two islands are called the Paddock bower, and the Reed bower.

LEVEN, a river in Fifeshire, which runs from the E. end of Lochleven, and, after a course of about 14 miles, falls into the sea at the village of Leven.

LEVEN, a river in Dunbartonshire, which issues from Loch Lomond at Balloch, and falls into the Clyde at Dunbarton Castle.

LEVEN, an arm of the sea projecting from Loch Linnhe.

LEVEN SEAT, a mountain of the parish of Carnwath, in Lanarkshire, 1200 feet high.

LEWIS, one of the largest of the Hebrides, about 60 miles long from N. to S., and from 15 to 15 broad, parted by two arms of the sea into two divisions; the southern called Harris, and the northern Lewis. Lewis be-

longs to Ross-shire, but Harris is annexed to the county of Inverness. Besides the town of Stornoway, there are several small villages. Lewis is divided into 4 parishes, Barvas, Lochs, Stornoway, and Uig.

LHANBRVD, a parish in the county of Elgin, 4 miles long, and 3 broad. There are 3 lakes on the confines of the parish, Spynie, Gots, and Nabec. The only river is the Lossie. Population 869.

LIBBERTON, a parish in Lanarkshire, united to that of Quothan, 7 miles long from N. to S., and 4 broad. Towards the W. the surface is level, lying upon the banks of the Clyde. Towards the E. the surface is irregular. It is watered by two branches of the Methven, which unite and fall into the Clyde in this parish. The only hill is Quothquan Law, 600 feet high. P. 770.

LIBBERTON, a parish in Mid-Lothian, contiguous to the metropolis. It contains 4140 acres, which are very fertile. There are 4 villages, Gilmerton, Libberton Kirk, Nether Libberton, and Greenend. In this parish there are several elevated ridges running from W. to E. On the top of one is the parish church. The old tower of Libberton, situated about half a mile to the westward, is 590 feet above the level of the sea. The front of another ridge, about a mile to the southward, is composed of limestone, where begins those extensive fields of coal which extend over such a considerable portion of the county of Mid-Lothian. Population 4035.

LICHART, a lake in Ross-shire, on the borders of the parish of Garloch, about 4 miles long, and from half a mile to a mile in breadth.

LIDDAL, a river in Roxburghshire, which runs from N. E. to S. W., forming the boundary with England, for 4 to 5 miles, till it joins the Esk, several miles before it falls into the Solway Frith.

LIDDISDALE, a district in Roxburghshire, watered by the Liddal, and comprehending the southern angle of the county. The face of this district is wild and mountainous, it is chiefly adapted for pasture.

LIFF and **BENVIE**, an united parish in Forfarshire, about 5 miles square. The surface rises with an easy ascent from the Tay, except towards the S. W. where it joins to the parish of Dundee. It is watered by the stream of Dichty, and 2 other rivulets, which unite near Invergowrie, and falls into the Tay. There are several villages, viz. Locheye, Millhouse, Liff, Benvie, and Invergowrie. Population 2442.

LILLIES-LEAF, a parish in Roxburgh-

shire, 5 miles and a half long, and from a half to 2 miles broad. The soil is partly a light sand, partly a rich loam, and clay.

—The VILLAGE of LILLIES-LEAF is situated on the great road through the S. of Scotland, and contains upwards of 400 inhabitants. Population 755.

LIMEKILNS, a considerable village and sea-port in Fifeshire, on the coast of the Forth, in the parish of Dunfermline. It contains 700 inhabitants. It has a good harbour.

LINADIL, a small island of the Hebrides, near the coast of Sky.

LINBORES (LOCH), a lake in the parish of Abdie, Fifeshire, about a mile square.

LINGAY, a small island of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness shire.

LINKTOWN of KIRKCALDY, a long straggling village adjoining Kirkcaldy, but lying in the parish of Abbot's-hall.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or WEST LOTHIAN. This county is of an irregular form, about 20 miles long from E. to W., and from 10 to 13 broad. It is bounded on the N. by the Forth; on the E. and S. E. by the river Almond, which separates it from Mid-Lothian; on the S. W. by Lanarkshire, and on the W. by the small river Avon, which forms its boundary with Stirlingshire. It contains 2 royal burghs, Linlithgow and Queensferry, and the small towns of Borrowstounness, Bathgate and Kirkliston. It is divided into 13 parochial districts, containing 19,451 inhabitants. The Avon and Almond are the only streams. Ironstone, which is found in almost every parish, is wrought to a great extent at Bathgate.

LINLITHGOW, a royal burgh and county town. It consists of one street, about 3 quarters of a mile long, from E. to W. with bye-lanes. As a royal burgh it existed as early as the reign of David I. The government is vested in a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, 12 merchant councillors, and the deacons of the 8 incorporated trades. Linlithgow was anciently a place of great trade and opulence, and had first the harbour of Blackness, and afterwards Queensferry assigned to it as its port; but, when the union took place, it declined. The palace, built on the site of a Roman station, forms a square, and stands on an eminence to the N. of the town. On the E. side of this street, almost adjoining to the palace, stands St Michael's church, a noble piece of Gothic architecture. The town-house is also an elegant building, erected in 1668; and immediately opposite to it is the cross well, built in 1620, with 8 spouts of water from

grotesque figures. This grotesque figure has lately been renewed after the model of the ancient one, and has an elegant appearance. Linlithgow is distant about 16 miles W. of Edinburgh. It joins with Lanark, Selkirk, and Peebles, in sending a member to parliament. The Duke of Hamilton is hereditary keeper of the palace. The PARISH of Linlithgow is about 5 miles long, and 3 broad. Towards the S. the surface being hilly, it is better adapted for pasture than tillage. Population 3596.

LINNHE (LOCH), an arm of the sea, which separates the counties of Inverness and Argyle, extending in a N. E. direction from the Sound of Mull as far as Fort William, where it takes a northerly direction, and takes the name of Lochiel. Another branch, in a S. E. direction, is called Loch Leven. The island of Lismore lies in the mouth of Loch Linnhe, with several smaller islands.

LINTON, a parish in Peebles-shire, containing 25 square miles. It lies among the hills which border on Edinburghshire, and is watered by the rivers Lyne and North Esk. The surface is generally mountainous; but many spots on the banks of the rivers are highly fertile. The VILLAGE of LINTON contains about 350 inhabitants. Considerable sheep markets are held here in June. Population about 1200.

LINTON, a parish in the county of Roxburgh, about 9 miles long, by 3 broad. The surface is finely diversified, and the soil, though various, is generally productive. Population 462.

LINWOOD, a village in the parish of Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire.

LISMORE, an island of the Hebrides, in Argyleshire, situated at the mouth of Loch Linnhe. It is about 10 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad. The surface is rugged and uneven, and the soil is a rich loam, extremely fertile. Population 1323.

LISMORE and APPIN, an united parish in Argyleshire, 63 miles in length, by 10, and in some places 16 in breadth. It is intersected by several considerable arms of the sea, and comprehends the districts of Airds, Strath of Appin, Durror, Glencerran, Glencoe, Kingerloch, and the island of Lismore. Population 3407.

LIVET, a small river in Banffshire, a tributary stream of the Avon.

LIVINGSTONE, a parish in Linlithgowshire, about 5 miles long, and from one to one and a half broad. Population 879.

LOANHEAD, a small village 5 miles S. S. E. of Edinburgh.

LOCHABER, a district of Inverness shire, bounded on the E. by Badenoch; on the S. by Atholl, Rannoch, and Argyleshire; on the W. by Moidart; and on the N. by the lakes and rivers which occupy the middle of Glenmore-na-h'-alain. The only cultivated lands to be seen are around the huts.

LOCHALSH, a parish on the W. coast of Ross-shire, the inhabited part is computed to be 20 miles long, and 5 broad. The general appearance is hilly, but not so mountainous as the other districts in the neighbourhood. On the coast the soil is rich, and a great part of it lies on a bed of limestone. Population 2034.

LOCHAR MOSS, an extensive tract of moss in Dumfries-shire, 12 miles long, by 2 or 3 broad, extending down to the Solway Frith, and divided into two parts by the Lochar water, which falls into the Solway, 2 miles E. from Dumfries.

LOCHAY, a river of Perthshire, which rises on the borders of Argyleshire, and, running through Glenochay, joins the Dochart, at the western extremity of Loch Tay.

LOCHBROOM, a parish in Ross shire, so named from an arm of the sea which intersects it. It is computed to be 36 miles long, and 20 broad. The greater part consists of uncultivated moss and heath. There is a considerable extent of fine arable land, chiefly on the coast and in the valleys. In this parish there are three fishing stations established by the British Society. P. 3754.

LOCHCARRON, a parish in Ross-shire, situated on an arm of the western ocean, into which the river Carron falls. It is upwards of 14 miles long, and 5 or 6 broad. The arable soil is pretty fertile. P. 1485.

LOCHEYE, a village in Angus-shire, in the parish of Liff and Benvie, about 3 miles N. from Dundee.

LOCHGELLIE, a village in the parish of Auchterderran, in Fifeshire, containing about 450 inhabitants.

LOCHGOIL-HEAD, a parish in Argyleshire, to which that of Kilmorich is united. It is 30 miles long, and from 6 to 20 broad, exclusive of a district belonging to it of 5 miles long, annexed to the parish of Inverary. It lies along the western coast of Loch Long, and receives its name from the local situation of the church, at the head of Lochgoil. It is bounded on the W. by Lochfyne. The surface is in general rugged, the western extremity of the Grampians being situated in this district. The soil on the coast is well cultivated. Besides the houses around the church, there is a small village called Cairndow. Population 1072.

LOCHLEE, a parish in Forfarshire, situated amongst the Grampian mountains, about 12 miles long, and 6 broad. The hills are for the most part steep, rocky, and covered with heath. The extent of the cultivated land is considerable. The principal branches of the North Esk, called the Lee, the Mark, and the Tarf, have their source from lakes of the same name in this parish. Population 521.

LOCHMABEN, a royal burgh in Dumfries-shire, and district of Annandale. It is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 9 councillors, and joins with Annan, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Sanquhar, in sending a representative to parliament.---The PARISH extends along the banks of the Annan 10 miles, and is 3 in breadth. There are 7 or 8 small lakes, the largest of which is the Castle Loch; and 3 small rivers, the Ae, Kinnel, and Dryfe, which fall into the Annan. The barony of Lochmahen, or the four towns, (as it is called,) is a fertile district, and is held by the same tenure as the crown lands of Orkney and Shetland. P. 2336.

LOCH-NA-GARAIDH, a lofty mountain in the parish of Crathy, Aberdeenshire, upon which the snow lies through the whole year.

LOCHRUTTON, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 4 miles and a half long by 3 broad. The lake, from which it received its name, is situated in the centre of the parish, and is a mile long, and about half a mile broad. The extremities of the parish are hilly, but the rest of it lies in a valley of arable land. Population 514.

LOCHS, a parish in Ross-shire, in the island of Lewis, so named from the great number of lakes scattered over its surface. It is 19 miles long, and 9 broad. Along the coast, it has a bold and rocky appearance; in the interior, the surface is moory and inhospitable. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries on the coast. Population 1927.

LOCHTOWN, a village in the parish of Longforgan, Perthshire. Pop. about 100.

LOCHWINNOCH, a parish in Renfrewshire, forming a square of 6 miles. The surface is irregular, rising towards the N. to the top of the Misty Law. The soil is also various. There are two considerable lakes, Castlesemple and Queenside Lochs; and the principal rivers are the Calder and the Black Cart.---The VILLAGE of LOCHWINNOCH is situated on the side of Castlesemple Loch, and is a considerable manufacturing place. Population 3514.

LOCHY (LOCH), a lake in Inverness-shire, 14 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad.

LOCHY, a river which has its rise from the lake of the same name in Inverness-shire, and after a course of about 10 miles, discharges itself into the sea near Fort William.

LOCHY, a lake in Breadalbane, in Perthshire, which discharges itself by a river of the same name into Loch Tay.

LOCKERBIE, a considerable town in the parish of Dryfsdale, Dumfries-shire. The parish church of Dryfsdale stands on an eminence at the head of the principal street. Lockerbie lies 12 miles E. from Dumfries.

LOGAN, a river in Lanarkshire, which takes its rise in the hills which separate the parishes of Lesmahagoe and Muirkirk, and, running eastward for 8 miles, falls into the Nethan.

LOGAN, a small pastoral stream of Mid-Lothian.

LOGIE, a parish in Fifeshire, 2 miles and a half long, and 1 broad, lying about midway betwixt Cupar and Woodhaven, the ferry to Dundee. Population 569.

LOGIE, a parish 4 miles square, situated in the counties of Perth, Stirling, and Clackmannan. One half of the parish is a strong carse soil, producing excellent crops, the other is hilly, and affords excellent pasture. Population 2227.

LOGIE and **PERT**, an united parish in Forfarshire. It is situated on the North Esk, and is 4 miles long by 3 broad. The Laws of Logie are three remarkable eminences. Population 908.

LOGIE-AMON, a district in Perthshire, called the New Parish, being lately disjoined from the parishes of Foulis and Monzie, and annexed to that of Monedic. It lies on the N. bank of the Amon, and is about 3 miles square.

LOGIE-BUCHAN, a parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district from which it receives its name, 4 miles long, and from 1 and a half to 2 and a half broad, divided into two parts by the river Ythan. Ythan is navigable to small vessels for 3 miles. P. 539.

LOGIE-COLDSTONE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Cromar, 6 miles long, and 3 and a half broad. It is interspersed with a number of small hills, and large heathy tracts; and the cultivated land is in general fertile. Population 861.

LOGIE-EASTER, a parish in the counties of Ross and Cromarty, 7 miles long, and in some places about 2 broad. P. 1928.

LOGIERAIT, a parish in Perthshire, a-

bout 7 miles square, occupying the point of land formed by the junction of the Tummel with the Tay. The village of Logierait contains about 200 inhabitants. P. 3001.

LOGIE WESTER. Vide **URQUHART** and **LOGIE WESTER**.

LOIGH, a river in Ross-shire, which falls into Loch Long.

LOMOND HILLS, two conical hills in Fifeshire, situated nearly in the centre of that county. The eastern Lomond is 1650 feet above the level of the town of Falkland, which is situated at its base. On its summit is a small lake, which has the appearance of the crater of a volcano. The Western Lomond, which is considerably higher, has on its top a large cairn.

LOMOND, (LOCH) a lake in Dunbartonshire, about 30 miles long, and in some places 8 or 9 broad; its surface contains upwards of 20,000 acres of water. It has about 30 islands scattered over it, eleven of which are of considerable size. The whole scenery of Loch Lomond is highly delightful. The banks are clothed with natural wood. A more charming situation than the environs of this lake is not to be found in Britain.

LONCARTY. Vide **REDGORTON**.

LONG, (LOCH) an extensive arm of the sea, which strikes off from the Frith of Clyde, first in a N. and afterwards in a N. E. direction, separating the counties of Argyle and Dunbarton. It is about 24 miles long, and about its middle it sends off Loch Gail, a small branch, in a N. W. direction.

LONG, (LOCH) an arm of the sea in Ross-shire, which forms the S. boundary of the peninsula of Kintail.

LONGANNAT, a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Tulliallan.

LONGFORGAN, a parish in the Carse of Gowrie, in the S. E. corner of Perthshire. Its greatest length is 7, and its greatest breadth 3 and a half miles. It is bounded by the river Tay on the S. for nearly 3 miles. The village of Longforgan is a straggling town, on the road from Dundee to Perth, about 4 miles from the former. It is situated on the rising ground which bounds the Carse of Gowrie on the E. and commands a fine prospect of the course of the Tay. It was erected into a free burgh of barony in 1672. Besides Longforgan, there are the village of Kingoodie, and a small hamlet near the hill of Lochtown. Pop. 1809.

LONGFORMACUS, a parish in Berwickshire, 12 miles long, and 6 broad. The surface is hilly, being in the midst of the great Lammermuir ridge. There are two

beautiful conical hills, called the Dirring-ton Laws, which are seen at a great distance. Population 444.

LONG-ISLAND, a name applied to that district of the Hebrides which extends from the island of Lewis on the N. to the island of Barra on the S., comprehending Lewis, Harris, Benbecula, North and South Uist, Barra, &c.

LONGSIDE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Buchan, containing 19 square miles. It is so level, that when the Ugie, which runs through it, overflows its banks, it lays almost the whole parish under water. Population in 1801, 2077.

LONMAY, a parish in Aberdeenshire, 10 miles long, and nearly 4 broad. The soil is various, but in general fertile, and well cultivated. It is separated from the parish of Crimond by the lake of Strathbeg. It is also watered by a considerable branch of the Ugie. There are two considerable fishing villages. Population 1627.

LORN, a district in Argyleshire, 50 miles long, and 9 broad, bounded on the E. by Breadalbane; on the S. by Loch Etive; on the W. by the Ocean and the Sound of Mull; and on the N. by Lochaber and Moydart. This district, watered by many lakes and rivers, is the most pleasant and fertile district in Argyleshire.

LOSSIE, a river in Morayshire, which takes its rise in the parish of Edenkellie, and, passing Dollas and Elgin, falls into the sea at Lossiemouth.

LOSSIEMOUTH, a village in Morayshire, in the parish of Drinny, at the mouth of the Lossie. It belongs to the town of Elgin, from which it is distant 6 or 7 miles.

LOTH, a parish in Sutherlandshire, extending along the coast 14 miles, and about one half of a mile in breadth. It is watered by the rivers Loth and Helmsdale, which fall into the ocean at this place. The coast possesses several good harbours. P. 1330.

LOTH, a small river in Sutherlandshire, which rises in the interior, and, after a course of 15 or 16 miles, falls into the ocean in the parish of the same name.

LOTHIAN, an extensive and fertile district, lying along the S. shore of the Frith of Forth. It is now divided into Haddington, Edinburgh, and Linlithgowshires. q. v.

LOTHOSCAIR, a small island of Argyleshire, in Loch Linnhe.

LOUDON, a parish in Ayrshire, in the bailiwick of Cunningham, about 9 miles long, and from 3 to 7 broad. There are 4 villages, viz. Loudon, New Milns, Derval, and Auldtown. Population 3107.

LOUISBURGH, a modern fishing village near the town of Wick, Caithness.

LOWLANDS, one of the greater divisions of Scotland, applied to the E. S. E. and S. W. parts, in contradistinction to the Highlands, which occupy the northern and western parts of the country. The principal rivers of this division are the Forth, the Clyde, the Tweed, and the Annan. The manners of the inhabitants of the low country are as different from those of the Highlanders, as the aspects of the countries are dissimilar.

LUBNAIG LOCH, a lake in Perthshire, in the parishes of Callendar and Aberfoil, about 5 miles long, and nearly three quarters broad.

LUCE, (BAY of) or **GLENLUCE BAY**, a spacious bay in Wigtonshire, surrounded on 3 sides by the land, and about 20 miles wide at the entrance, from the Mull of Galloway to the Burrowhead of Whithorn, and nearly the same extent up the country. It affords safe anchorage to vessels of considerable burthen.

LUCE, a river in Wigtonshire, which takes its rise in the hills which separate Galloway from Carrick, and, taking a S. easterly direction, falls into the sea at the Bay of Luce.

LUCE, (NEW) a parish in Wigtonshire, 10 miles long, and 5 or 6 broad. The surface is irregular, rising from the banks of the Luce, which are arable, to the high lands, which occupy by far the greater part of the parish. Population 453.

LUCE, (OLD) a parish in Wigtonshire, about 10 miles long, and from 2 to 7 broad. It lies on the bay at the mouth of the river of the same name, and possesses several harbours. The surface is hilly. The village of Glenluce is situated at the mouth of the river. Population 1536.

LUGAR, a river in Ayrshire, which takes its rise in the Cumnock lakes, and discharges itself in the river Ayr at Barskimming.

LUGGLE, a river in Stirlingshire, which joins the Kelvin. The great canal between the Forth and Clyde is carried over it by an aqueduct bridge.

LUGTON, a river which rises in the parish of Neilston, Renfrewshire, and, taking a S. E. course, falls into the Garnock, in the parish of Kilwinning.

LUINA LOCH, or **LOCH AVICH**, a lake in Argyleshire, about 8 miles in circumference. This lake discharges itself into Loch Aw by the rivulet of Avich.

LUING, a small island in the parish of Kilbrandon, Argyleshire.

LUMPHANAN, a parish in Aberdeenshire, 6 miles long, and 4 broad. It lies in a valley, surrounded with hills. In the southern extremity there is a considerable lake called Loch Auchlossen. Population. 680.

LUNAN, a parish in Forfarshire, lying on the bay of Lunan, where the river of that name discharges itself into the German Ocean. It is 2 miles long, and 1 broad. It is distant 5 miles and a half from Montrose. Population 300.

LUNAN BAY, a bay on the coast of Forfarshire, situated at the mouth of the river Lunan. It comprehends an extent of coast of 4 miles, with a fine sandy bottom, and safe anchorage.

LUNAN, a river in Forfarshire, which rises from a spring called Lunan Well, a little above a chain of lakes, viz. Restennet, Rescobie, and Balgaves, through which it passes, and receives some tributary streams, and, after various windings, falls into the sea at Red-castle.

LUNAN, a river in Perthshire, which rises amongst the Grampians, in the parish of Caputh, and at Meiklour falls into the Isla, 2 miles above its junction with the Tay.

LUNDIE, a parish in Forfarshire, united to Foulis-Faster, which is situated in the county of Perth. The united parish extends 7 miles and a half in length, and 1 mile and a half in breadth. There are several lakes,

the chief of which is Lundie Loch. Population 791.

LUNGA, one of the Hebrides, in Argyleshire, and in the parish of Jura and Colonsay.

LUSS, a parish in Dunbartonshire, 8 miles and a half long, and from 2 miles and a half to 5 broad, lying on the W. of Loch Lomond. Scarcely one-twelfth part is arable, the rest being hilly. The village of Luss is situated on a plain projecting into the lake, through the middle of which the small water of Luss runs. Four of the larger islands of Loch Lomond belong to the parish of Luss, viz. Inch Tavanach, Inch Conagan, Inch Moan, and Inch Loanig. Pop. 965.

LUTHERMOOR, a village in the parish of Marykirk, in Kincardineshire. Pop. 200.

LYNE, a river in Peeblesshire, which runs in a S. E. course, and falls into the Tweed, 3 miles above Peebles.

LYNE and **MEGGET**, 2 parishes in Peeblesshire, united under one charge, though they are far distant from each other. Lyne is 4 miles long, and 3 broad, and the soil is thin and sharp. Megget is situated in the extremity of the county, and is 7 miles long, and near 6 broad. Population 194.

LYON LOCH, a loch in the W. borders of Perthshire, which discharges itself by a river of the same name, and, running through the long and narrow vale of Glenlyon, falls into Loch Tay, near Kenmore.

M

MAALMORIE, a promontory and small island on the S. E. of the isle of Ilay.

MACBEARY, (LOCH) a small lake in Wigtonshire, between the parishes of Penningham and Kirkowen. The lake discharges itself by the river Bladenoch into the Bay of Wigton.

MACDUFF, a considerable town in the county of Banff, the property of the Earl of Fife.

MACHAIG LOCH, a lake in Perthshire, in the parish of Kilmadock, about a mile in diameter.

MACHANY, a small rivulet in Perthshire, in the parish of Muthil, which falls into the Allan, near Dunblane.

MACHAR, (NEW) a parish in the district of Buchan, situated chiefly in Aberdeen-

shire, but a small part in the county of Banff, about 9 miles by 2 miles and a half. There is a small lake, called the Bishop's loch, in which is an island. Population 923.

MADDERTY, a parish in Perthshire, near the head of the vale of Strathern. The surface is level, and the soil is in general good. Population 702.

MADDIE (LOCH), an extensive arm of the sea on the E. coast of North Uist.

MADOES (St.) a parish in Perthshire, situated at the western extremity of the Carse of Gowrie, on the N. bank of the river Tay. Its surface comprehends a square mile. Population 312.

MAGNUS (St.) BAY, a safe and commodious bay of the mainland of Shetland.

MAIDEN-PAP, a hill in Caithnessshire,

in the parish of Lathorn, elevated nearly 2000 feet above the level of the sea.

MAINLAND of **SHETLAND** is 60 miles long, and in some places 16 broad, projecting into the sea with many irregular promontories, and indented by numerous bays and harbours. The hills are mostly covered with heath. Eagles, hawks, ravens, and other birds of prey, are numerous and destructive in this district. Mainland is divided into 8 parochial districts, containing about 12,885 inhabitants.

MAINS, or **MAINS** of **FINTRY**, a parish in Forfarshire; formerly named Strathdighty, being part of the valley through which the Dighty runs in its course towards the Tay. It is about 4 miles long and 3 broad at the middle, but is considerably narrower at the extremities. The whole is arable, and the soil fertile. Popu. 1128.

MAKERSTON, a parish in the county of Roxburgh, 5 miles and a half long, by 4 miles and a half broad. It lies on the N. bank of the Tweed. The arable land is rich, fertile, and adapted for every kind of grain. Population 352.

MANOR, a parish in the county of Peebles, 9 miles long and 3 broad. The northern parts are hilly and rocky; but towards the S. upon the banks of the Tweed, the soil is excellent, and very productive. Two of the hills, the Scrape and Dollarburn, are of considerable height. Population 308.

MARI (LOCH), a lake in Ross-shire, in the parish of Gairloch; about 16 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad. There are in it 24 islands. The lake discharges itself into an arm of the sea called Loch Ew.

MARLIE (LOCH), a small lake in the parish of Blairgowrie adjoining to Loch Clunie.

MARKINCH, a parish in Fifeshire of an irregular form, comprehending about 7000 acres. The surface is much varied; the valleys being divided from each other by hills of considerable height. It is watered by the Leven, and the Lochty and Orr, two tributary streams of the Leven. The road from Kinghorn to Dundee passes through the parish. There are 6 or 7 villages; of which Markinch is the principal, containing about 700 inhabitants. The parish contains marl and freestone, and abundance of coal. Population 3981.

MARNOCH, a parish in Banffshire, about 10 miles by 4 or 5, bounded on the S. by the river Deveron. The surface is level. Population 2018.

MARR, a district in Aberdeenshire, comprehending that part, which lies betwixt

the river Dee and Don, containing 900 square miles, 39 parishes, and 53,000 inhabitants. The three great divisions of this extensive district are Braemar, Cromar, and Mid-Mar. There are some remarkable mountains in the forest of Marr, which are partly in Banff, Inverness, and Aberdeenshires, and are supposed to be the most distant from the sea of any in Scotland.

MARTIN, or **ISLE MARTIN**, a fishing village in Ross-shire, on the western coast, about 5 miles N. from the village of Ullapool.

MARTIN'S (ST), a parish in Perthshire, to which that of Cambusmichael is annexed. It is somewhat of a rectangular form, 4 miles long by 1 broad, lying on both sides of the Tay, 5 miles N. from the town of Perth. The surface is much diversified, and the soil is mostly cultivated and improved. Limestone, marl, and freestone, are the only valuable mineral productions. P. 1076.

MARTIN'S (ST), a parish in Ross-shire, united to Kirkmichael and Calicudden.

MARTORHAM (LOCH), a lake in the parish of Coylton, in Ayrshire, about a mile long, and nearly half a mile broad, and falls into the river Ayr.

MARYBURGH, a small village in Inverness-shire, situated at a small distance from Fort William, on the S. side of Lochail.

MARYBURGH, a small village in Kinross-shire, in the parish of Cleish, about 3 miles S. of Kinross.

MARYCUTTER, a parish in Kincardineshire, situated on the S. bank of the Dee, and extending from that river to the Grampians, of an oblong form, 6 miles by 2. Population 700.

MARYKIRK, a parish in Kincardineshire, of an irregular square form, comprehending 7591 Scots acres, and lying on the N. bank of the North Esk. Its surface is level. There are two villages, Luthermoor, and Marykirk, each of which contains upwards of 200 inhabitants. Pop. 1574.

MARYPORT, a small port on the coast of Wigtonshire, in the parish of Kirkmaiden.

MARYTON, a parish in Forfarshire, on the S. bank of the South Esk, containing about 3000 acres. Population 473.

MAUCHLINE, a parish in Ayrshire, watered by the river Ayr, from the banks of which the surface rises towards the N. E. where it is bounded by the parish of Tarbolton. The town of Mauchline is situated on an eminence near the river, and contains upwards of 1000 inhabitants. Pop. 1871.

MAULDSLIE LAW, a hill in the parish of Carluke, in Lanarkshire.

MAUL FLANNAN, a small island on the N. W. coast of Sutherlandshire.

MAVISTON, an extensive tract of sandy ground in Morayshire, formerly one of the richest districts of that county.

MAXTON, a parish in Roxburghshire, on the S. bank of the Tweed, nearly 4 miles long, and 3 broad. The soil is partly a strong clay, and partly a light loam. Pop. 438.

MAXWELL, a parish united to that of Kelso.

MAY, a small island in the mouth of the Frith of Forth, 6 miles S. from Crail. It is about a mile long, and three quarters of a mile broad. It has a well of fine water, a small lake, and affords excellent sheep pasture. It has a light-house, which was formerly a coal light, but is now changed to a revolving oil light.

MAY, a river in Perthshire, which rises in the Ochil hills, in the parish of Dunning, and, after a circuitous course of 8 or 9 miles, falls into the river Earne, nearly opposite to the parks of Dupplin-castle. The May, in its course, forms several romantic waterfalls, particularly the Humble-bumble, so named from the noise it makes, and the linn of Mackarsey, where the water is precipitated over a perpendicular rock about 30 feet high.

MAYBOLE, a parish in Ayrshire, in the district of Carrick, about 12 miles long, and 7 broad, watered by the rivers Doon and Girvan. The town of Maybole is situated on a small eminence, around which the hills rise in the form of an amphitheatre. It was erected into a burgh of barony in favour of the Earl of Cassilis, in 1516. The principal business is the blanket manufacture, in which upwards of 300 persons are constantly employed. Population 3162.

MEAGLE, or **MEGHILL**, a hill in the parish of Galashiels, in Tweeddale, elevated 1480 feet above the level of the sea.

MEALFOURM'HONIE, or **MEALFOUR-VONIE**, a mountain in Inverness-shire, which rises on the W. side of Loch Ness to the height of 3060 feet above the level of the sea.

MEARNS, a parish in Renfrewshire, about 6 miles long, by 3 and a half broad, midway betwixt the towns of Glasgow and Paisley. The surface is beautifully diversified. There are 3 small lakes, the largest of which is nearly 2 miles and a half in circuit. Population 1941.

MEDWIN, a small river in Lanarkshire, which has its rise in the parish of Dunsyre.

MEGGET. Vide Lyne and Megget.

MEGGET, a river in Peeblesshire, which runs through the parish of Megget, and falls

into St Mary's Loch, after a course of 5 miles.

MEIG, a river in Ross-shire, which takes its rise in the western parts of the county, near the borders of the parish of Lochmaben, and falls into the Lichart, about 5 miles before its junction with the Connon.

MEIGLE, a parish in Perthshire, in the centre of Strathmore, about 4 miles and a half long, and from 1 to 2 broad. It is watered by the Isla and the Dean, which unite about half a mile N. W. of the town of Meigle, which is pleasantly situated in the middle of the parish, on a small rivulet of the same name, 12 miles N. W. from Dundee, 6 and a half N. E. of Cupar, and 5 and a half S. W. of Glammis. It contains about 300 inhabitants. It has two well attended annual fairs. Population 946.

MEIKLY LOCH, a lake in the parish of Urquhart, in Inverness-shire, about a mile long, and half a mile broad. It discharges itself into Loch Ness by the small river Ennerick.

MELDRUM, a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 5 miles long, and from 2 to 4 broad. In the S. part of the parish, the soil is exceedingly fertile; in the N. part, the soil is thinner and less fertile. Pop. 1584.

MELDRUM (GLD), a considerable town in the parish of Meldrum, situated about 17 miles from Aberdeen, on the road from that place to Banff. It is a burgh of barony, governed by 2 bailies.

MELGAM, or **MELGUNS**, a considerable stream in Angus-shire, which takes its rise in the N. W. boundary of the parish of Glen-trathan, and falls into the Isla under the walls of Airy castle.

MELLERSTAIN, a village in Berwickshire, in the parish of Earlstoun, near which is a ridge of hills of the same name.

MELROSE, a considerable town in Roxburghshire. It is pleasantly situated on the N. side of the Eildon hills. It has long been famed for the manufacture of linens. It is a free burgh of barony, with a magistracy elected by the burgesses. The PARISH of Melrose is 7 miles long, and from 5 to 7 broad. The surface and soil are various, being flat and fertile on the banks of the Tweed, and hilly and covered with heath in the parts farther removed from that river. About a mile S. from the town, is the site of the old abbey of Melrose, which was founded in 674. The bridge of Drygrange is thrown over the Tweed at its confluence with the Lauder. Near the town, on the S. side of the Tweed, is the abbey of Melrose, one of the largest and most magnificent in the kingdom. Population 2625.

MENGALLY, one of the Hebrides, lying 82 miles from the island of Barra, to which parochial district it belongs.

MENMUIR, a parish in Forfarshire, about 5 miles long, and about 2 in breadth. The general appearance is flat, especially to the S. and E. hut towards the N. it is very hilly, and covered with heath. The arable soil is tolerably fertile. It is watered by numerous small streams. Population 949.

MERSE, or **MARCH**, one of the three greater divisions of Berwickshire. This district is more fertile than the other two, occupying that part which extends from the foot of the Lammermuir hills on the N. to the English border.

MERTAICK, a small island on the W. coast of Ross-shire, in Loch Broom.

MERTOUN, a parish in Berwickshire, extending 6 miles in length along the N. bank of the Tweed, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. The western district is elevated, but the surface slopes gradually towards the S. Population 553.

METHILL, a small sea-port town in Fife-shire, on the coast of the Frith of Forth, in the parish of Wemyss.

METHLICK, a parish in Aberdeenshire, 6 miles long, and 5 broad. It is watered by the Ythan, which falls into the sea 10 miles below. Population 1215.

METHVEN, a parish in Perthshire, about 5 miles long, and 4 broad. The surface is agreeably varied by hollows and rising ground. The Almond, which bounds the parish on the N. and E. possesses many waterfalls, upon which a great deal of machinery is erected. Population 2073.

METHVEN, a small river in Lanarkshire, which rises by two branches in the high lands which divide Clydesdale from East Lothian, and in the parish of Libberton falls into the Clyde.

MEY LOCH, a lake in the county of Caithness, in the parish of Canisbay, about 3 miles in circumference.

MID and SOUTHYELL, an united parish in the island of Yell, in Shetland, about 10 miles long, and 6 broad. Pop. 1576.

MID-CALDER. Vide Calder Mid.

MIDDLEBIE, a parish in Dumfries-shire, 9 miles long, by 4 broad. The surface is diversified with small eminences, and the soil is tolerably fertile. Population 1507.

MIDDLETON, a small village of Mid-Lothian, in the parish of Borthwick, about 12 miles from Edinburgh.

MID-MARR, a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 6 miles and a half long, by 5 and a half broad. The surface is in general level,

the only eminence deserving notice being the hill of Fare, which is elevated 1793 feet above the level of the sea. Pop. 803.

MIGDOL LOCH, a lake in Sutherlandshire, in the parish of Criech, about 2 miles long, and 1 broad.

MIGVIE or **MIGVY**, a parish of Aberdeenshire, united to that of Tarland.

MILK, a small river in Dumfries-shire, which takes its rise in the parish of Hut-ton, and falls into the Annan near to the church of St Mungo.

MILLENWOODFELL, a mountain in Roxburghshire, in the parish of Castletown, elevated about 2000 feet above the level of the sea.

MILGUY, a considerable village in Stirlingshire, in the parish of East Kilpatrick, containing upwards of 200 inhabitants.

MILLHEUGH, a small village in the parish of Dalserf, and county of Lanark.

MILLHOUSE, a village in Forfarshire, 3 miles from Dundee.

MILNATHORT, a considerable village in Kinross-shire, in the parish of Orwell, about 3 miles from the town of Kinross.

MILNPORT, a small village on the S. W. side of the isle of the greater Cambray, with a good harbour.

MILTON, a fishing village in the county of Kincardine, and parish of Ecclesgreig.

MINCH (THE), that arm of the Deucalionian sea which separates the isle of Sky from the Long Island.

MINCHMOOR, a mountain in Peebles-shire, in the parish of Traquair, elevated 2000 feet above the level of the sea.

MINIGAFF, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 24 miles long, and 12 broad. The greater part is moor, or hills covered with heath. On the banks of the river Cree, which is here navigable, the soil is rich, and in many places covered with fine wood. Population 1609.

MINNIEHIVE, a village in Dumfries-shire, on the small river Dalwhat, opposite to the village of Dunreagan, with which it is connected by a bridge. The two villages contain about 400 inhabitants.

MINTO, a parish in Roxburghshire, extending 3 miles and a half in length, by 2 and a half in breadth. The soil, towards the river, is a light loam; farther N. it is a strong clay, upon a tilly bottom. The **VILLAGE** of Minto is situated near the Teviot, and contains about 140 inhabitants. The scenery upon the banks of the Teviot is very beautiful in this neighbourhood. The elegant and ancient seat of Lord Minto; the picturesque rocks, called Minto

craigs; the house of Teviot Bank, Hassen-deanburn, with the serpentine windings of the river, unite in forming a grand and delightful landscape. Population 477.

MISTY LAW, a hill in Ayrshire, in the parish of Traquair, elevated 2000 feet above the level of the sea.

MOCHRUM, a parish in Wigtonshire, 10 miles long, and from 4 to 5 broad, on the shores of the bay of Luce. The soil is in general various. There is a small harbour at the fishing town of Port William, which admits vessels of 200 tons burden. P. 1113.

MOFFAT, a parish situated chiefly in Dumfries-shire, but a small part lies in the county of Lanark. It is about 15 miles long, and 9 broad. Upon the banks of the rivers Annan and Moffat, which water the parish, there is a considerable extent of meadow and arable land. The surface is in general very rugged, and the mountains high; that of Hartfel being 3300 feet above the level of the sea. The village of Moffat is situated at the head of a plain or valley on the banks of the Annan. The principal street is spacious, with two good inns and lodging-houses, which are let to invalids during the summer. Moffat has been long celebrated for its mineral waters. P. 1619.

MOIDART, a district in Inverness-shire, situated in the S. W. corner of the county.

MOL-MOUNT, a hill in the parish of Galston, Ayrshire.

MONANCE (ST.) formerly named Abercrombie; a parish in Fifeshire, 1 mile and a half long, and 1 broad. It is washed by the sea, above which the land rises suddenly, but to no great height. The **TOWN** of St. Monance possesses a tolerable harbour, and was formerly a considerable fishing town. Population 522.

MONCRIEF, or **MORDUN**, a hill in Perthshire, in the parish of Dumbarny.

MONEDIE, a parish in Perthshire, about 6 miles N. W. from the town of Perth, and about 3 miles square. The soil is various, but tolerably fertile. To the parish of Monedie is annexed the New Parish, or Logie Almond. Population 1157.

MONIFIETH, a parish in Forfarshire, situated on the Frith of Tay. It is 6 miles long, and 3 and a half broad at its S. W. extremity. It is watered by the river Dichty, and several of its tributary streams, which fall into the Frith of Tay, at the village of Monifieth. There are 3 villages, the East Ferry, Monifieth, and Drumsturdy-muir. Population 1407.

MONIKIE, a parish in Forfarshire, of a triangular form, 6 miles long, and 4 broad

at its northern extremity, from which it gradually lessens in breadth. The surface is diversified with several large hills; and a ridge running from E. to W. divides it into two districts, which vary considerably in fertility and climate; the southern part being rich and early, and the northern moist and cold. Another village, Gouldie, contains about 170 inhabitants. P. 1236.

MONIMAIL, a parish in Fifeshire, about 4 miles long, by 3 broad. The surface is in general level, and the soil fertile. P. 1066.

MONIVAIRD, a parish in Perthshire, to which that of Strowan is united. The united parish is situated in the upper part of Strathern, and is of a triangular form, 8 miles long by 6 broad. The general appearance is mountainous; Benchonzie rising 2922 feet, and Torleum 1400 feet above the level of the sea. Population 1013.

MONKLAND, a district in Lanarkshire. It was long but one parochial charge; but in 1840, it was divided into two, called E. or New Monkland, and West, or Old Monkland.

MONKLAND (NEW), the most northerly parish of Lanarkshire, is about 10 miles long, and 7 broad. The surface is tolerably level, rising gently to a ridge in the middle from the rivers Calder and Luggie, which are its boundaries on the S. and N. In this parish is situated the town of Airdrie. Population 4618.

MONKLAND (OLD), a parish in Lanarkshire, about 10 miles long, and 3 and a half broad. The soil is in general fertile; and the whole is enclosed, and well cultivated. The minerals are coal in great abundance, ironstone, and plenty of freestone. The Monkland canal from Glasgow, in this district, has been of material service in promoting trade and manufactures. P. 5409.

MONKTON-HALL, a village in Edinburghshire, in the parish of Inveresk.

MONKTON and **PRESTICK**, an united parish in Ayrshire, extending about 4 miles in length, and in general about 3 in breadth. There are 2 villages, Monkton and Prestick, containing about 250 each. P. 1300.

MONTBATTACK, one of the Grampian mountains, in the parish of Strachan, in Kincardineshire, elevated 3110 feet above the level of the sea.

MONTEITH, a district, or former division of Perthshire, comprehending the S. W. part of the county.

MONTEITH LOCH, a beautiful expanse of water, in the district of the same name, about 5 miles in circumference. It has two islands.

MONTQUHITTER, a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 9 miles from N. to S. 6 from E. to W. about 10 and a half in a diagonal direction. It is watered by 2 considerable rivulets. By the side of these streams, the soil is deep and fertile; but the seasons are generally late. There is one village in the parish, called Cuminstown. In this parish was fought the battle of Lendrum, in which Donald, Lord of the Isles, received a final overthrow. Population 1710.

MONTROSE, a royal borough, and sea port town of Angus-shire, seated on a peninsula, formed by the South Esk river. It is neatly built, consisting of a spacious street with bye lanes. The houses, if not elegant, are, upon the whole, well built and regular. The principal buildings are, the Old Town-house, repaired as a prison; the New Town-house; the parish church, the Episcopal chapel, and the lunatic hospital. The harbour is very commodious, admitting vessels of large burden; and, in the river below the town there is safe anchorage. The principal manufacture is linen yarn and thread; and the sheeting and sail cloth manufacture have been carried on to a considerable extent. Montrose has enjoyed the privileges of a royal borough for about 500 years. It is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, hospital master, 10 merchant councillors, and 2 councillors from the trades. It joins with Aberdeen, Aberbrothock, Bervie, and Brechin, in sending a member to parliament; and it gives title of duke, as it did formerly of earl and marquis, to the chief of the noble family of Graham. Montrose contains about 5200 inhabitants. The **PARISH** of **MONTROSE** is about 3 miles long, and 2 and a half broad, lying betwixt the mouths of the rivers North and South Esks. A very fine bridge was built in 1775 over the N. Esk, consisting of 7 arches, and lately a fine wooden bridge has been constructed over the S. Esk, by the island of Inchbrayock, which gives an open communication with the south part of the country. The surface is level, and the lauds are well cultivated. Population 7974.

MONYMUSK, a parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Garioch, about 7 miles long, and from 4 to 5 broad. The arable land lies mostly upon the banks of the Don. The remainder is hilly. Population 900.

MONZIE, a parish in Perthshire, about 12 miles long, and 7 broad, lying about 14 miles from the town of Perth, and 3 from Crieff. It is very mountainous. It is wa-

tered by the Amond, the Keltie, and the Shaggie. Population 1120.

MOONZIE, a small parish in Fifeshire, being only 2 and a half miles long, by 1 and a half broad, containing 1100 acres. It lies about 2 miles from Cupar, the county town. Population 200.

MOORFOOT HILLS, a range of moorish hills in the southern boundary of Mid-Lothian.

MORAY, or **MURRAY**, (**COUNTY** of,) formerly comprehended the shires of Nairn, Moray Proper, or Elgin, and a great part of the shire of Banff. It was anciently accounted the granary of Scotland. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the noble family of Stuart.

MORAYSHIRE (PROPER), or **Elginshire**, is the middle district of the ancient county of Moray. It is bounded on the N. by that branch of the German Ocean called the Moray Frith; on the N. and S. E. by Banffshire; on the S. W. by Inverness-shire and on the W. by the counties of Inverness and Nairn. It extends about 42 miles in length, and its average breadth is about 20. The southern part, called the district of Braemora, is rocky and mountainous. The lower parts, towards the N. are rich and fertile. The principal rivers are the Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie, all of which abound with Salmon. It contains two royal burghs, viz. Elgin, the county town, and Forres; and several considerable towns, as Grantown, Garmouth, and Lossiemouth. Except freestone, limestone, and marl, no mineral substance of value has been discovered. Morayshire is divided into 18 parochial districts, which contained, in 1811, 28,108 inhabitants.

MORAY FRITH, a considerable inlet of the German Ocean. From between Tarbetness in Ross-shire, on the N. and Kinaird's head, in the district of Buchan, on the S. it extends in a westerly direction as far as Inverness. Its breadth, opposite to the point of Arderseir, on which Fort George is built, is contracted to about two miles, above which it expands into a considerable bay, with safe anchorage. At its extremity it receives the rivers Ness and Beaully.

MORBATTLE, a small parish in the county of Roxburgh, watered by the rivers Bowmont and Kail. The village of Morbattle, which contains about 200 inhabitants, lies about 8 miles E. from Jedburgh. Population 785.

MORDINGTON, a parish in Berwickshire, situated in the S. E. corner of the

county. It is about 4 miles long, and 2 broad at the extremities; but in the middle it is not above a furlong in breadth. It is bounded by the Whittadder on the S. the banks of which are flat, and of a fertile clay soil; but towards the N. the soil is thin and moory. In 1650, the parish of Lamerton was annexed to that of Mordington. P. 330.

MOREY, a small island of Argyllshire, near Lismore.

MORHAM, a parish in Haddingtonshire, one of the smallest in Scotland, containing only 1000 acres. Population 254.

MORISON'S HAVEN. Vide Acheson's Haven.

MORISTON, a river in Inverness-shire, which rises in Glenshiel, and, passing through Loch Cluani, falls into Loch Ness. It gives its name to the vale through which it runs.

MORMOND HILL, a small hill in the district of Buchan, situated partly in the parish of Fraserburgh, and partly in that of Rathen, elevated 810 feet.

MORROR, a district of Inverness-shire, lying on the W. coast of the county, between Moidart and Glenelg.

MORTLACH, a parish in Banffshire, of an irregular figure, 12 miles long, and at one place nearly as much in breadth. It is watered by the Fiddich and Dullan, two rivulets, which are tributary to the Spey. The Deveron also bounds it on the S. Balveny House is a large and elegant modern mansion. Peat is found here, as well as in almost every other district of Banffshire. Population 1876.

MORTON, a parish in Dumfries-shire, about 6 miles long, and 3 and a half broad, containing 6040 Scots acres. The arable soil is in general fertile, and well inclosed. It is watered by the rivers Nith, Carron, and Cample. The village of Thornhill is pleasantly situated near the river Nith. Population 1570.

MORVEN or **MORVERN**, a parish in Argyllshire, extending about 20 miles in length along the Sound of Mull, and 10 miles at its greatest breadth. The general appearance is hilly. The inhabited part is mostly along the coast, where the ground is under culture. The coast is indented with many fine bays. Population 1885.

MORVEN, a hill in the parish of Latheren, in Caithness, elevated about a mile above the level of the sea.

MORVEN, a high hill in Aberdeenshire, on the borders of the parish of Logie Coldstone, supposed to be upwards of 3100 feet above the level of the sea.

MOTRAY, a small river in Fife-shire, which takes its rise in the hill called Norman's Law, in the parish of Ahdie, and joins the Eden, about half a mile before it falls into the bay of St Andrew's.

MOULIN, a parish in Perthshire, situated at the junction of the Tummel and Garry. It comprehends two districts, lying in Athole and Strathardle; the first about 7 miles in length, and from 4 to 6 in breadth, and the other nearly 6 miles and a half square. The greater part of the parish is mountainous. The village of Moulin contains about 200 inhabitants; and the small village of Pitlochry, on the military road, contains about 160. Population 1908.

MOUSS, a small river in Lanarkshire, which rises in the parish of Pettinain, and, after a circuitous course from E. to W. falls into the Clyde about a mile below the town of Lanark.

MOUSWALD, a parish in Dumfries-shire, between 4 and 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, lying on the side of the Lochar moss and river. Population 705.

MOY and **DALAROSSIE**, an united parish in the district of Badenoch, in Inverness-shire, about 30 miles in length, and upwards of 5 in breadth. The lake of Moy is nearly 2 miles long, by three-fourths of a mile broad. Population 1483.

MUCK, one of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllshire, and in the parish of Small Isles. It lies 4 miles W. from the island of Eigg, and measures 5 miles in length by 1 in breadth. On the N. side of the island lies Elannan-each, "the island of horses."

MUCKART, a parish in Perthshire, of a triangular figure, 5 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. It lies on the banks of the Devon, where that river forms the romantic falls of the Caldron Linn, &c. Population 538.

MUGDRUM, a small island in the river Tay, nearly at the point where the Erne joins that river.

MUICK, a small river in Aberdeenshire, rising from a considerable lake of the same name in the Grampian mountains, and, taking a course through Glenmuick parish, falls into the Dee about 10 miles from its source.

MUIRAVONSIDE, a parish in Stirling-shire, situated on the W. bank of the Avon, about 6 miles long, and 2 broad. The greater part is inclosed, and the ground is in general well cultivated. Pop. 1070.

MUIRHOUSE, a parish in Forfarshire, about 5 miles from Dundee, on the road from that place to Brechin. It is of small

extent, and the greater part is arable. Population 591.

MUIRKIRK, a parish in Ayrshire, in the district of Kyle. Its general appearance is hilly, and the surface is mostly covered with heath. The only village is a neat street, at a small distance from the church, situated on the brow of a rising ground, called Gairan-hill, which gives its name to the place. Population 2560.

MULL, a large island of the Hebrides, of an irregular form, so much indented by arms of the sea, that although its greatest diameter does not exceed 35 English miles, its circumference, following the high sea water mark, is upwards of 500. The average breadth is about 12 miles. The surface is generally rough and unpromising, though there are some fine spots in the sheltered valleys, and at the heads of the salt water lochs, with which the island abounds. There are several high mountains, the most elevated of which is Benmore, conjectured to be upwards of 3000 feet above the level of the sea. There are two stated ferries across the sound of Mull; one from Aros to Morven, and the other from Achnacraig to the island of Kerrera, and thence to Oban. The only village of any considerable size is Tohermory, at the northern extremity; but there are small villages with inns at Achnacraig and at Aros. Mull is divided into three parochial districts, viz. Kilfinichen, Kilninian, and Torosay, which also comprehends the adjacent isles of Icolmkill, Staffa, Gometra, &c. containing altogether 9220 inhabitants.

MULL (SOUND of) a narrow arm of the sea, lying between the island of Mull and the mainland of Argyle and Inverness-shires. It is in general from 2 to 10 miles broad, and affords safe anchorage for vessels of any burden. From the sound of Mull, Loch Linnhe goes off in a N. E. direction, to Lochail at Fort William.

MULLBUY, an extensive ridge of barren hills, running about 16 miles in length through that district of the counties of Ross and Cromarty, which is called Ardmeanach.

MUNGO (ST.) a parish in Dumfries-shire, in the district of Annandale, forming a square of about 4 miles. It is surrounded on the E. and W. by high hills. It is watered by the rivers Milk and Annan. Population 644.

MUNGO (ST.) a small island in Loch Linnhe.

MUNGO (ST.) a hill in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Huntly, noted for its volcanic appearances.

MUNLOCHY, a village of Ross-shire, in the parish of Knockhain.

MUSAY, one of the smaller Shetland isles, on the E. coast of the mainland.

MUSSELBURGH, a town in the county of Mid-Lothian, at the mouth of the Esk, in the parish of Inveresk, about 6 miles E. from Edinburgh. The suburb of Fisherrow, which is united by two bridges over the Esk, is considered as forming a part of the burgh, and is under the same magistracy. Musselburgh is a very ancient burgh of regality, and was once named Musselburgh-shire. It is governed by a town-council of 18 members, 10 of which are elected from Musselburgh, and 8 from Fisherrow. Out of these, 2 bailies and a treasurer are annually elected. Betwixt the town and the sea lie the extensive downs called Musselburgh Links, on which a race course has been constructed.

MUTHIL, a parish in Perthshire, situated on the borders of the Highlands, between Crieff and Dumblane. It extends from 8 to 10 miles in length, and from 6 to 9 in breadth. The surface is hilly, and the soil is various. Besides the Erne and the Allan, it is watered by the rivulets Machany and Knaik. The village is pleasantly situated in the valley. Population 2880.

N

NABEE LOCH, a small lake in Moray-shire, in the parish of St. Andrew's Lhanhryd. It is about 3 miles in circuit.

NAIRN (County of) a part of the ancient county of Moray; 16 or 18 miles long, and is only 10 at its greatest breadth. It is bound-

ed on the N. by the Moray Frith, and on the other sides by the counties of Inverness and Elgin. The general appearance is very agreeable, rising into considerable mountains towards the S. but towards the N. it is level, and the soil abundantly fertile. It

is watered by the Findhorn and Nairn, besides several smaller rivulets. It is divided into 5 parochial districts, containing 8257 inhabitants. It sends a member to parliament alternately with Cromarty.

NAIRN, a royal burgh, and county town, is situated on the coast of the Moray Frith, at the confluence of the river Nairn. It is a neat town, with a small and convenient harbour. The government is vested in a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 11 councillors. The PARISH of Nairn is 3 miles from N. to S. and 6 from E. to W. Along the coast the soil is sandy; on the river Nairn it is clay; and in the southern district it is a rich heavy loam. P. 2215.

NAIRN, a river which rises in the high mountainous district of Badenoch, in Inverness-shire, and falls into the Moray Frith, at the town of Nairn, about 50 miles from its source.

NANAUGH LOCH, an arm of the sea, on the W. coast of Inverness-shire, in the district of Moidart.

NAOIMPH, a small island on the north coast of Sutherlandshire.

NAOSG, a small island on the S. coast of the isle of Ilay.

NAVAR, a mountainous parish in Forfarshire, united to Lethnot.

NAVER, or **NAVERN LOCH**, a lake in Sutherlandshire, in the parish of Far, 6 miles long by 3 broad; from which rises the Naver river, and falls into the ocean near the promontory of Strath-head.

NEATTIE LOCH, a lake in Inverness-shire, in the parish of Kiltarlity, about a mile long and half a mile broad.

NEARTAY, one of the smaller Hebrides, in the sound of Harris.

NEAVIS LOCH, an extensive arm of the sea, in Inverness-shire, in the district of Glenelg.

NELL LOCH, a small lake in Argyleshire, in the parish of Kilmore and Kilbride, about 2 miles long, and half a mile broad.

NENTHORN, a parish in Berwickshire, about 4 miles long, and 3 and a half broad. Population 395.

NESS LOCH, a beautiful lake in Inverness-shire, 22 miles long, and from 1 to 2 and a half broad. Several rivers pour their waters into this lake.

NESS, a river which rises from the eastern extremity of Loch Ness, and falls into the Moray Frith at the town of Inverness, of which its estuary forms the harbour.

NESS of Invergordon. Vide Invergordon.

NESTING, a parish in Shetland, composed of the united parishes of Nesting, Lun-

nesting, Whalsay, and the Skerries, containing about 1941 inhabitants.

NETHAN, a river in Lanarkshire, which rises in the hills between Lesmahagoe and Muirkirk, and falls into the Clyde near the village of Abbeygreen.

NETHY, a river in Inverness-shire, which rises in the high hills of Badenoch, and falls into the Spey near the church of Abernethy.

NEVAY, a parish in Forfarshire, united to Essie.

NEVIS, a river which rises near Benevis in Inverness-shire, and after a rapid course of 8 or 10 miles, falls into Lochiel, near Fort William.

NEW ABBEY, a parish in Kirkcudbrightshire 8 miles long, and 2 broad. A considerable part is watered by the Nith, the banks of which are inclosed and well cultivated, the soil being a light loam upon gravel. There is a chain of hills which runs from south-west to south-east; the highest is Criffel. These are, in general, steep and rocky. There are 3 small lakes, viz. Loch Kindar, Loch End, and Loch Craigend. The VILLAGE of Newabbey is pleasantly built, on the great road from Dumfries to Kirkcudbright. Population 851.

NEWARK, a barony in Renfrewshire, now united to New Port-Glasgow.

NEWBATTLE, a parish in Mid-Lothian, of an irregular triangular figure, each side of which is nearly 4 miles long. The greater part lies in a vale, through which the South Esk runs. The soil, which is here in some places about 4 feet deep, is rich and fertile. Towards the south, the ground rises nearly 700 feet above the level of the sea, and forms a ridge, which is continued on one side to the sea. Coal and limestone abound in this parish. In the vale stands Newbattle Abbey, a large and elegant modern building, the seat of the Marquis of Lothian. Population 1651. The Village has been allowed to fall into decay, in consequence of a change of the line of road which passed through it. A new village has been built about a mile distant, near the new road.

NEWBURGH, a parish and town in Fife-shire, on the S. bank of the river Tay, in the N. W. corner of the county. The extent of the parish is inconsiderable, and its figure very irregular, one part being detached from the other by the interjection of the parish of Abdie. The soil is generally fertile. The TOWN of Newburgh is a place of considerable antiquity; in 1631, Charles I. granted a charter, erecting it into a royal burgh. The principal manufacture is the linen,

which is carried on to a considerable extent. The harbour is commodious, and the Tay is navigable for vessels of 500 tons up to this town. The parish of Newburgh contains two ancient crosses, called the cross of Mugdrum and cross of Macduff. P. 1956.

NEWBURGH, a small village of Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Foveran, seated at the mouth of the Ithan,

NEWBURN, a parish in Fifeshire, on the coast of the Frith of Forth, 3 miles and a half in length, and 2 in breadth. The soil is in general fertile, and almost all arable and inclosed. Population 412.

NEWBETH, a village in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of King Edward.

NEWHAVEN, a considerable fishing village in Mid-Lothian, about a mile N. W. from the harbour of Leith. It is much resorted to as a bathing quarter; and many elegant houses have lately been erected. It has a convenient stone pier for the accommodation of the passage boats, to the Fife coast, &c. and the London steam boats also take in and discharge passengers from it at full tide. There is an elegant chain pier at Trinity, immediately to the west of Newhaven, supported by chains suspended on wooden piles; it projects 600 feet into the sea, affording depth of water sufficient for the larger steam vessels to receive and discharge passengers at all times of the tide.

NEWHILLS, a parish in Aberdeenshire, of an irregular hexagonal form, 6 miles and a half in diameter. The surface is diversified, and the soil is tolerably fertile. The river Don forms the boundary on the N. E. Population 1305.

NEW KEITH, a manufacturing village in Banffshire, in the parish of Keith.

NEWLANDS, a parish in the county of Peebles, situated on the borders of Mid-Lothian. The surface is diversified with hill and dale; and the arable land is tolerably fertile. It is watered by the Lyne. Population 950.

NEWMILNS, a considerable burgh of barony in the parish of Loudon, Ayrshire, containing upwards of 1000 inhabitants.

NEW PORT GLASGOW, a parish and town in Renfrewshire. The parish is about a mile square, lying on the banks of the Clyde, about 4 miles above Greenock. It was formerly a small barony, called Newark, belonging to the parish of Kilmalcolm; but it was erected into a separate parish in 1695. The Town is called New Port-Glasgow and Newark, owing to one part of the town being built on the feus granted by the town council of Glasgow, and the other part be-

ing built on the old barony of Newark. In 1775, the town of New Port-Glasgow and Newark was, by an act of parliament, erected into a burgh of barony, with a council of 13 persons. Out of these 2 bailies are elected. The harbour is excellent, and the trade carried on is very considerable. P. 5116.

NEWSTEAD, a small village of Roxburghshire, in the parish of Melrose.

NEWTON, a parish in Mid-Lothian, nearly 3 miles in diameter, bounded on the N. by Duddingston, on the E. by Inveresk, on the S. by Dalkeith, and the W. by Libberton. The surface is level, and the soil tolerably productive. The whole district lies upon coal, which has been wrought upwards of 200 years. Employment is given to nearly 300 men, who, as is usual at such works, employ their wives and children in carrying the coal which is mined to the mouth of the pit. Nearly 1000 individuals are in this way supported by these works. Pop. 1600.

NEWTON, a village in Renfrewshire, in the parish of Mearns.

NEWTON, a village in Fifeshire, near Falkland, containing 180 inhabitants.

NEWTON-DOUGLAS, or **NEWTON-STEWART**, a town in Wigtonshire, situated on the river Cree, partly in the parish of Minnigaff, and partly in that of Penningham. It lies on the highway from Dumfries to Port Patrick. The inhabitants are principally employed in the cotton manufacture. Population 1500.

NEWTONSHAW, a village in Clackmannanshire near Alloa, inhabited by the work people, employed by the Devon Iron Company.

NEWTOWN of **NEWMILL**, a village in Banffshire, in the parish of Keith.

NEWTYLD, or **NEWTYLE**, a parish in Forfarshire, about 13 miles long, and 1 broad, including a part of the Sidlaw hills. The surface N. of the Sidlaw hills is flat and fertile: The **VILLAGE** of Newtyle is situated on the road from Dundee to Meikle. Population 781.

NIBON, a small pasture island in Shetland, about a mile N. of the Mainland.

NIELSTON, a parish in Renfrewshire, of an irregular form, 9 miles long, and about 3 broad. The surface is tolerably level, but is divided into districts by a range of hills. The low grounds are fertile, but the sides of the hills are barren, and covered with heath and moss. There are two small lakes, called Lochilbo and Loch Long. Besides the village of Nielston, the parish contains 2 other villages, Barhead and Up-lamoor.—These villages are chiefly em-

ployed in the cotton manufacture. P. 3796.

NIGG, a parish in Kincardineshire, at the N. E. extremity of the county. The coast is bold and rocky. The N. E. point, termed the Girdle Ness, is a remarkable promontory, forming the S. side of the estuary of the river Dee. There is a small bay, called the cove or bay of Nigg. P. 1143.

NIGG, a parish in Ross-shire, about 5 miles long, and from 2 to 3 broad. The surface is for the most part level, but rises, towards the N. into a considerable eminence, called the hill of Nigg. P. 1443.

NINIAN'S (ST.), a town and parish in Stirlingshire. The **PARISH**, at a medium, extends 10 miles, and is 6 broad. The greater part of the arable land is inclosed and well cultivated. It is watered by the Trever, Forth, and Carron; and by a rivulet rising from Loch Coulter, which gives its name to the village of Bannockburn, where Edward II. was defeated. The **TOWN** of St Ninian's lies about 2 miles S. E. from Stirling, and contains about 5500 inhabitants. The minerals are coal, limestone, and sandstone. The manufactures carried on are chiefly tartan, carpets, tanning of leather, and making nails. Population 6849.

NIORT, a small island of Argyleshire, in the sound of Mull, near the island of Merrera, about half a mile in circuit.

NITH, a river which takes its rise in the parish of Cumnock, in Ayrshire, and falls into the Solway Frith near Dumfries, where its ætuary forms a harbour. Its length, in a direct line, is upwards of 50 miles; but, including its windings, is 100.

NITHSDALE, the western district of Dumfries-shire.

NISBET, a village in East Lothian, in the parish of Pencaitland.

NOCHTIE, a rivulet in Aberdeenshire, which falls into the Don.

NODESDALE, a river in Ayrshire, which falls into the Frith of Clyde, at Largs.

NORAN, or **NORIN**, a rapid stream in Forfarshire, which rises amongst the Grampians, and joins the South Esk, at the Church of Careston.

NORMAN'S LAW, a hill in Fifeshire, on the borders of the parishes of Abdie and Criech.

MORRIESTOWN, a village in the parish of Kincardine, in Perthshire, joined by a long street to that of Thornhill.

NORTH BERWICK LAW, a conical hill in the parish of North Berwick, in East Lothian, elevated 500 feet above the level of the sea.

NORTHFERRY, a village in Fifeshire, situated on the Forth, in the parish of Inverkeithing, "opposite to Queensferry, to which there are regular passage boats.

NORTHMAVEN, a parish in Shetland, situated at the northern extremity of the Mainland, about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. Rona's hill, nearly in the centre, is elevated 3944 feet above the level of the sea. Population 2045.

NORTH YELL, a parish in Shetland, in the island of Yell, united to Fetlar.

NOSS, a small island, lying in the S. E. of the island of Bressay.

NOSS-HEAD, a promontory of Caithness, 4 miles N. from the town of Wick.

NOTH, a conical hill in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Rhynie and Essie, elevated 1000 feet above the level of the sea.

NUNGATE, a suburb of Haddington. It is connected to Haddington by an elegant bridge of 3 arches, over the Tyne.

NUNS (ISLE of), a small island of the Hebrides, near Icolm-kill.

O

ATHLAW, a parish in Forfarshire, about 5 miles long, and 2 broad, watered by the South Esk river. The general appearance is flat, rising towards the S. to the summit of the hill of Findhaven, which is elevated 1500 feet above the level of the adjacent country. The soil is clayey and moory, and the climate cold and moist. Population 384.

OBAN, a village of Argyleshire, in the parish of Kilmore, situated on a fine bay, in the sound of Mull. It has a bay of a semicircular form, from 12 to 24 fathoms deep, large enough to contain upwards of 500 sail of merchant vessels. There is a regular ferry from Oban to Kerrera island, and from thence to Achnacriag, in the island of Mull.

• **OCHIL HILLS**, a range of lofty mountains, which begin in the parish of Dunblane, in Perthshire, and stretch for many miles in an eastern direction into Fife. The highest hill is Bencloth, 2420 feet above the level of the sea.

OCHIDTREE, a parish in Ayrshire, about 6 miles long, and 5 broad, watered by the Lugar, and Burnock. The surface is pretty level, undulated by gently rising hills; but towards the S. it swells into higher ridges. The **VILLAGE** of Ochiltree is situated about 11 miles S. E. from Ayr. Population 1308.

OCKEL, a river which rises in the parish of Assint, in Sutherlandshire, and, after a course of upwards of 20 miles through Ross-shire, falls into the head of the Frith of Dornoch.

OICH LOCH, a lake in Inverness-shire, about 4 miles long.

OICH, a river which rises from the eastern extremity of Loch Oich, and discharges itself into Loch Ness.

OLA (St.) Vide Kirkwall and St. Ola.

OLDCASTLE. Vide Collistown.

OLDHAMSTOCKS, a parish situated partly in Berwickshire, and partly in Haddingtonshire, about 6 miles long, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 broad. The ground rises gradually from the east coast towards the Lammermuir hills. The **VILLAGE** is distant 7 miles from Dunbar, on the road from thence to Berwick. Population 595.

OLD MACHAR. Vide Aberdeen (Old.)

OLDNEY, a small island of Sutherlandshire, on the W. N. W. coast, belonging to the parish of Assint. It is about a mile long, and a quarter of a mile where broadest, and has two small harbours.

OLRICK, a parish in Caithness-shire, about 4 miles long, and on an average two broad. The surface is diversified with some inconsiderable eminences. The sea coast is rugged and shelving, but affords a safe harbour for shipping at the bays of Dunnet and Murkle. In the **PARISH** there is a lake, called the Loch of Durran, about 3 miles in circumference. Population 1127.

OPSAY, a small island in the sound of Harris.

ORONSAY, a small island on the W. coast of the isle of Skye, peninsulated at low water.

ORBANSAY, a small island of the Hebrides, between Barry and South Uist.

ORD, a river of the isle of Skye.

ORDIE LOCH, a small lake in the parish of Dunkeld, Perthshire, about 2 miles in circumference.

ORDIQUHILL, a parish in Banffshire, about 4 miles long, and 3 broad. P. 510.

ORINSAY, a small island of the Hebrides, betwixt the islands of Boreray and North Uist.

ORKNEY ISLANDS, the Orcaades of the ancients, forming the southern division of the Northern Isles. They are separated from the mainland of Scotland by the Pentland Frith. These islands are about 50 in number, divided into 18 parishes, containing about 24,000 inhabitants. Pomona, or Mainland, is the largest. The next in size, are Ronaldsay, Swinna, Flota, Stronsay, Sanda, &c. Several of the others are small and uninhabited. The numerous straits have exceedingly rapid and dangerous currents; and near the small island of Swinna, are the two great whirlpools called the Wells of Swinna, which are particularly dangerous to mariners. The general appearance of the islands is hilly and rocky. The climate in summer is moist and cold; in winter there is little snow, which lies but for a short time. In the Orkneys, during the months of June and July, the inhabitants can see distinctly to read at midnight; but in the same degree, the days in December and January are short; there is scarce a tree or plant to be seen, but this barrenness cannot be attributed to the poverty of the soil or the climate, as many trunks of large oaks are to be found in all the mosses, the whole district is well supplied with lakes and rivulets. The quadrupeds are, small horses, black cattle, sheep, swine, rabbits and red deer. The heaths abound with the usual game found in the Highlands. The wild fowl are eagles of various kinds, wild geese and ducks, herons, hawks, gulls, solan geese, swans, gannets, &c. The sea coast swarms with seals, and otters, and is visited by whales, cod, ling, haddocks, tusk, and many other kinds of fish. The manufacture of kelp, is the most valuable, and considered the staple commodity of Orkney. The supplying the ships with fresh provision forms a great part of the trade. The women are mostly engaged in the straw manufacture for the London market. The Isles of Orkney and Shetland compose one stewartry, and send one member to parliament. P. about 21,000.

ORMISTOUN, a parish in Haddingtonshire, about 5 miles long, and 3 miles and a half broad, lying on a branch of the river Tyne. The **VILLAGE** of ORMISTOUN consists of two rows of houses, parallel to each other. Population 766.

ORNASAY, a small island on the S.

coast of the isle of Sky, covering a fine harbour of the same name in the parish of Sleat.

ORNAY, one of the smaller Shetland isles, lying between Yell and Mainland.

ORONSAY, a small fertile island of the Hebrides, in the parochial district of Jura and Colonsay.

ORPHIR, a parish in the island of Pomona, in Orkney, about 8 miles long, and from 2 to 5 broad. There is a lake called the Loch of Kirkbister, about 3 miles in circuit, situated at the N. Western extremity. The small island of Cava belongs to this parish. Population 764.

ORR, a rivulet in Fifeshire, which rises in the parish of Beath, and falls into the Leven.

ORRIN, a river in Ross-shire, rising in the S. W. borders, and falls in the Connan at the church of Urray.

ORRICK, a hill in Fifeshire, near Burntisland.

ORWELL, a parish in Kinross-shire, sometimes called Milnathort, from the principal village, in which the church is situated. It is nearly 5 miles square. The soil is fertile, and more than one half is inclosed. Population 2036.

OSRIM, a small island on the S. coast of the isles of Ilay.

OUDE, a small river in Argyleshire, which takes its rise from Loch Traillig, in the braes of Lorne, and falls into Loch Melfort, in the parish of Kilninver.

OVERSAY, a small island of the Hebrides, about 2 miles S. from the isles of Colonsay.

OXNA, a small inhabited island of Shetland, in the parish of Tingwall, about 4 miles W. from the town of Scalloway.

OXNAM, a parish in Roxburghshire, of an irregular rectangular figure, 9 miles long by 4 broad. It is watered by numerous rivulets, particularly the Coquet, the Jed, the Kail, and the Oxnam. Pop. 688.

OXNAM, a river in Roxburghshire, which rises in the parish of Oxnam; and, after a course of about 12 miles, falls into the T eviot.

OYNE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Garioch, of an irregular square figure, the extreme points of which are 3 or 4 miles distant in every direction. It is watered by the Don, the Ury, the Shevock, and the Gadie, all of which contain trout. The parish is in general fertile. Population 518.

P

PABAY, a small island of the Hebrides, about 8 miles from Barray, 1 mile and a half long, and 1 broad.

PABBA, a small island, 2 miles from the isle of Skye, about a mile long, and three-fourths of a mile broad.

PABBAY, one of the isles which compose the district of Harris. It is nearly circular, and about 2 miles and a half in diameter.

PAISLEY, a manufacturing Town, in Renfrewshire, seated on the banks of the river White Cart about three miles above its junction with the river Clyde. It has acquired great celebrity, as being the seat of most extensive and flourishing manufactures. Paisley is 7 miles W. from Glasgow, 16 miles and a half S. E. of Greenock, 3 S. of Renfrew, the county town, and 51 miles W. from Edinburgh. This very flourishing town, distinguished as one of the principal

seats of Scotch Manufactures, has only of late years risen to importance. It is now (1829), the fourth in rank as to population, of the Towns in Scotland. The Burgh, or old town of Paisley, stands on the W. bank of the river Cart, and runs in a direction from E. to W. upon the southern slope of a ridge of hills, affording a delightful prospect of the City of Glasgow, and the adjacent country. The new town, consisting of many streets, occupies a level surface on the eastern side of the Cart; it is laid out on a regular plan, and contains a great many handsome buildings. To the E. W. and N. of the town, are suburbs with distinct names, as Williamsburgh, Charleston, Maxwellton, &c. Besides the abbey church, Paisley contains four other churches belonging to the Establishment, viz. the High church, on the Oxshaw Head, a large and elegant fabric, with a spire 161 feet high.

The middle church, St George's church, a new and elegant building, and the Gaelic church. It contains also places of worship belonging to the following Dissenters, viz. an English chapel, 3 churches of the united Secession, 2 relief, 1 reformed presbytery, 3 independent, 1 original burgher, 1 methodist, and 1 Roman catholic chapel. The Charity house is a large building opposite to the Quay, in an open situation, supported by a small assessment on the inhabitants. The Castle is an extensive public building, containing spacious and elegant rooms for county and burgh meetings, public offices, &c. a county jail, a debtor's jail, a bridewell, and prison chapel. The coffee-room at the Cross, is an elegant building here also stands the steeple of the former town house. The public coffee-room is a most elegant apartment, amply provided with all the London and provincial newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals: this elegant room is liberally thrown open to strangers. The public buildings and institutions in Paisley are too numerous to be described. Besides the town's hospital, there is a house of recovery, a grammar School, which is a royal foundation, 4 established Schools, Hutchison's free school, and 4 charity schools, supported by legacies and subscriptions. There are 5 public subscription libraries, one of them entirely theological, a philosophical Institution, a mechanic's institution, with an extensive library, medical and surgical societies, a number of sabbath schools, a roman catholic school, several bible societies, and other benevolent institutions. There are many friendly societies, and a merchant, and an episcopalian benevolent society. The abbey of Paisley, of which the abbey church and the aisle are almost the only remains, was founded in the year 1160, by Walter, great steward of Scotland, as a priory for monks of the order of Clugni. It was afterwards raised to the rank of an Abbey, and the lands belonging to it were, by Robert the Second, erected into a regality, under the jurisdiction of the Abbot. After the reformation, the Abbey was secularized, and in 1588, erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of Lord Claude Hamilton, third son of the Duke of Chatelherault, who was created Lord Paisley. The buildings of the Abbey were greatly enlarged and beautified in 1484, by George Shaw, then Abbot, who surrounded the whole precincts with a noble wall of hewn stone. This wall stood till 1781, when the garden being feued by the late Earl of Abercorn for building upon, the wall was used by the

fuers in the construction of their houses. It had a stone with an inscription, which is preserved in one of the houses in Lawn Street. The abbey church is one of the most interesting public structures of which Paisley can boast, and serves as the parochial church of the abbey parish; it contains many ancient monuments, and sepulchral inscriptions. The choir is levelled to within a few feet of the ground, but the N. transept is more entire, and exhibits in its large northern window, a venerable relic of ancient ecclesiastical magnificence. This church was repaired about 37 years ago. At the S. E. corner of the church is an Aisle, probably the private oratory of the Monks, now the burying place of the family of Abercorn; it is 48 feet by 24, and in the opinion of Mr Penant, "is by much the greatest curiosity in Paisley;" this he says in allusion to its remarkable echo, which was in his time one of the finest in the world. The revenues of this abbey were the richest in Scotland, comprehending a great deal of property in every part of the kingdom, besides the tythes of 28 different parishes. The *Chronicon Clugniense*, or the black book of Paisley, so often referred to in Scottish history, was a chronicle of public affairs and remarkable events, kept by the monks of this abbey. The municipal government of the town is vested in 3 bailies, a treasurer, town-clerk, and 17 councillors, annually elected. The bailies are, *ex officio*, Justices of the peace. Paisley enjoys all the privileges of a royal burgh, except that of parliamentary representation; the freedom is more easily procured than in royal burghs, which is one great cause of its astonishing increase and rapid extension. It received its first charter of erection, from James IV. in the year 1488, having at that period been erected into a burgh of barony. There is a well regulated police establishment for both old and new town, and many distinguished improvements have been introduced; the lighting of the streets with gas was effected in 1824, and the town has now a better supply of water than formerly, by means of pipes. The river White Cart, on the banks of which Paisley is situated, runs from south to north, and falls into the Clyde, after joining the rivers Gryfe and Black Cart at Inchinnan bridge, about 3 miles below the town. From some obstructions in the river, which could not be removed, it was found necessary to construct a small canal to obviate these inconveniences. This work was completed in 1791, at an expence of L.4000, and so great has been the advantages of

this canal, that vessels of from 40 to 50 tons hurtheren can come up to the town, where there are two commodious quays. The Ardrossan canal passes along the south side of the town, and has a basin and wharfs; it crosses the White Cart, about a mile above Paisley, by a beautiful aqueduct bridge of one arch. Paisley has long been celebrated for its manufacture of all kinds of fancy goods, and at this period is the acknowledged and unrivalled seat of this manufacture. In delicacy of texture,----variety and elegance of pattern, the goods of Paisley have no competitor in the market, and are well-known and appreciated all over Europe. Silk, Cotton, Wool, &c. and admixtures of these materials, are here made in endless variety, and to a boundless extent. Soon after the union of the kingdoms, the trade of Paisley began to be considerable, in the manufacture of hencals, coarse checks and handkerchiefs, which found a ready market, and were much esteemed in England; at this time the trade was chiefly managed by pedlars. About the year 1760, these articles were succeeded by the manufacture of muslin, lawn, linen, gauze, and white thread. About the same time the silk manufacture was introduced; since the decline of this last article, about the year 1784, the cotton manufacture has been carried on to an extent unknown before. The cotton spinning mills are numerous, and weaving by hand and power looms, employs a great proportion of the population. The calico printing works, bleachfields, and dye works, are many, and upon a large scale; there are two large distilleries, hreweries, tan-works, soap, allum, and coppers works, &c. There is a great quantity of printing and bookwork carried on in Paisley; there are two well conducted weekly newspapers, the Paisley Advertiser, and the Renfrewshire Chronicle, and lately, small periodicals have been printed and issued in shoals from the Paisley press. There are two banking companies in the town, viz. the Paisley Banking Company, and Paisley Union Banking Company, a branch of the Commercial Bank of Scotland. The weekly market-day is Thursday, and annual fairs are held on the third Thursday in February and May, on the second Thursday in August and November; St James's Fair of Paisley is the greatest of these fairs, and each of them is held for 3 days successively. Population of the town and the abbey parish, about 51,000.

PALDIE, or **PALDIEKIRK**, a small village in the parish of Fordoun, in Kincardineshire.

PANBRIDE, a parish in Forfarshire, situated at the mouth of the Frith of Tay, about 5 miles and a half long, and 2 broad. The appearance is flat, with a considerable declivity from the N. to the sea. It is watered by a stream, which runs at the bottom of a valley called Battie's Den. There are several villages. Population 1583.

PANNANACH, a village in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Glenmuick, noted for its mineral waters. These waters are said to resemble the Seltzer water in Germany.

PAPA-STOUR, a small island of Shetland, about a mile W. of the Mainland, in the parish of Walls and Saddness. It is about two miles long, and one broad.

PAPA-STRONSAY, a small island of Orkney, about 3 miles in circumference.

PAPA-WESTRAY, an island of Orkney, of an oval form, about 4 miles long, and 1 broad.

PAPS OF JURA, 4 mountains in the island of Jura, which are conspicuous at a great distance. Their names are, Beinn-achalais, Beinn-anoir, and Corra-bheinn.

PARTON, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, of a square form, comprehending about 20 square miles. The ground is very unequal, and the surface is covered with heath and furze. The cultivated lands are on the banks of the Ken, which unites with the Dee about half a mile from the village.

PARKHEAD, a village near Glasgow. Population 700.

PARKHOUSE, a village near Glasgow. Population 500.

PATHHEAD, a village in Fifeshire, in the parish of Dysart. It is situated on the face of a hill, and nearly extends to Kirkcaldy, and is divided into two districts, called Dunnykier and Sinclairtown.

PAXTON, a village on the banks of the Tweed, in Berwickshire. Pop. 270.

PEATHS, or **PESE**, a bridge in the parish of Cockburnspath in Berwickshire, on the road betwixt Berwick and Dunbar, built in the year 1786. It is 300 feet long, 15 wide, and measures from the top of the railing to the bottom of the burn 126 feet.

PEEBLES-SHIRE, or **TWEEDDALE**, extends 36 miles in length, and in general 10 in breadth, in one place extending to 16. It is bounded on the E. and S. E. by Berwick, and Selkirkshires; on the S. by Dumfriesshire; on the W. by Lanarkshire; and on the N. by Mid-Lothian. It is a hilly country, well watered by the rivers Tweed, Yarrow, Leithen, and a number of other streams, on the banks of which the soil is fertile, and

adapted for any kind of husbandry. The county contains only one royal burgh, Peebles, and is divided into 16 parishes, containing 9935 inhabitants.

PEEBLES is an ancient royal burgh, and the county town of Peebles-shire, delightfully situated on a fine plain on the northern bank of the river Tweed, over which is an ancient stone bridge of five arches. A little to the west of this bridge, the Tweed is joined by the Eddlestone or Peebles water, from the north, (over which there is also a bridge), which divides the old from the new town. Peebles lies 22 miles south of Edinburgh. It consists of one principal street, and the Northgate. The public buildings are handsome structures, and elegant beyond what is often met with in small towns. The church erected in the year 1782, on the site of the old castle, stands on an eminence at the west end of the High street; it is built of hewn stone, and has a lofty spire. The town hall contains commodious apartments for the sheriff court, county meetings, &c. The town is a very handsome building of modern date, and has a spacious assembly-room, fitted up with great taste. The jail, Mason's lodge, two meeting houses belonging to the Secession church, and the grammar schools, are likewise handsome buildings. Of the ancient buildings of Peebles, there remains the ruins of the Church of St Mary, with its steeple entire, standing in the centre of the church-yard, and the ruins of Crosskirk, built by Alexander III. in 1257, dedicated to the Holy Cross, and St Nicholas; the steeple of this church is also entire. The approach to Peebles from the north, is by the street called the Northgate. Eddlestone water runs along the south side of the town on the east, and its junction with the Tweed, forms an angular point of land, which is the termination of the new town to the west. Here stands the parish church, jail, and town mills. The old town is also situated on the northern bank of the Tweed, divided from the new town by Eddlestone water. A few years ago, Sir John Hay built of Smithfield and Hayston, erected an elegant wire bridge over the Tweed, in a most romantic glen, about a mile below the town, which facilitates the communication with his estate, lying on both sides of the river, and is, at the same time, a much admired ornament to the grounds. There is no charter extant, by which the date of the erection of Peebles into a royal burgh can be ascertained, but the probability is, that it was early in the reign of Alexander II. the munificent patron of the town. So

late as the reign of the James's, there was a mint here, where Scotch gold was coined to a considerable amount. The site of the mint is still distinguished by the name of the Cunzie Neuk, i. e. money corner. The government of the town is vested in a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 12 councillors, annually chosen on the first Monday after the 29th of September. It joins with Lanark, Linlithgow, and Selkirk, in returning a member to Parliament. Peebles is a presbytery seat; and Sheriff courts are held every Tuesday. The freeholders of the county meet annually on the 50th April, and on the 30th of September, for the dispatch of public business; and the lieutenant meet here annually in the month of September, for filling up, and correcting the militia lists of the county. The town of Peebles has been long and deservedly celebrated for the excellence of its schools, and still maintains its reputation. The manufactures of Peebles consist chiefly of stockings, and a number of weavers are employed by the Glasgow manufacturers. There is an extensive brewery in the vicinity of the town, long famous for the excellence of its ale. There is a well managed library, seven benefit or friendly societies; and a thriving bank for savings, under the management of the magistrates. The royal company of archers, or King's body guard of Scotland, meet here annually, to contend for the prize of an ancient silver arrow, given to the best marksman by this burgh. The weekly market is held on Tuesday, and annual fairs are held on the second Tuesday in March, the second Wednesday in May, the first Tuesday in July, the Tuesday before the 24th day of August, the first Tuesday in September, the 17th day of October, and the first Tuesday before the 12th day of November. Population in 1821, 2705.

PEFFER, a rivulet, which rises in the parish of Athelstaneford, Haddingtonshire, and falls into the Frith of Forth, near Aherlady.

PEFFER, a river in Ross-shire, in the parish of Fodderty, which falls into the Frith of Cromarty.

PENCAITLAND, a parish in Haddingtonshire, 4 miles long, and 4 broad. The soil is in general wet and clayey. It is watered by the Tyne, which divides it into two equal parts. There are four villages, containing about 180 inhabitants each. P. 925.

PENNELLEUGH, a hill in the parish of Crailing, Roxburghshire. A monument has lately been erected on it, in memory of the battle of Waterloo by the Marquis of Lothian.

PENNINGHAM, a parish in Wigtonshire, at the N. Eastern extremity. It is about 16 miles long, and from 5 to 6 miles and a half broad. The greater part of the parish is moory and uncultivated. Upon the Cree, which bounds the parish on the E. stands the thriving village of Newton-Douglas. There is a beautiful bridge over the Cree at the N. end of the town, which connects the shires of Wigton and Kirkcudbright. Population 2567.

PENNYCUICK, a parish in Mid-Lothian, about 9 miles S. W. of Edinburgh, on the borders of Peebles-shire. It is from 11 to 12 miles long, and 6 broad, watered by the river Esk, which, rising in its western extremity, runs through its whole extent. Towards the N. border, the parish includes a considerable part of the Pentland hills. The village of Pennycuick is situated on the Esk. In the vicinity there is a cotton mill and 2 paper mills. Population 1705.

PENPONT, a parish in Dumfries-shire, 21 miles long, and on an average 5 broad. The surface rises with a gentle ascent from the S. E. towards the N. W. where its elevation is 3500 feet above the level of the sea. The whole district is mountainous, and divided by 4 steep ridges, forming three narrow glens, in each of which run 3 large streams; of which the Scarr and the Shin-el are the most remarkable. The village of Penpont contains about 110 inhabitants.

PENTLAND FRITH, the strait which separates the main-land of Scotland from the Orkney Isles. It is only 12 miles over, but in it the sea runs with such force by the meeting of so many tides, that no wind is able to support a vessel against the current. In the Frith are several whirlpools, called the Wells of Swinna, near the island of Swinna. The navigation is rendered more hazardous by the island of Stroma and the Pentland Skerries, which lie near its middle. Near the N. side of the former island there is a dangerous whirlpool, called the Swalchie of Stroma. At the S. side of the same isle is another dangerous place, in which the waves are dreadfully agitated, called the Merry Men of May. To render the navigation more safe, a lighthouse is erected on the Pentland Skerries, which lie nearly in the middle of the E. end of the Frith.

PENTLAND HILLS, a ridge of hills, which begin about 4 miles W. of Edinburgh, and extend a considerable way towards the western borders of Mid-Lothian. In the valleys between them run several romantic streams, particularly the North Esk, Glen-cross, and Logan waters.

PENTLAND SKERRIES, several small islands at the E. end of the Pentland Frith, on the largest of which is a lighthouse.

PERTHSHIRE, one of the largest counties of Scotland, extending 77 miles in a straight line, from Blairgowrie on the E. to the top of Benloi on the W. and 68 miles betwixt the Frith of Forth at Culross, on the S. and the boundary of the Forest of Athole on the N. at the source of the Tilt. It is bounded on the E. by the county of Forfar; on the S. E. by the Frith of Tay, and the counties of Kinross and Fife; on the S. by the Forth, and the counties of Clackmannan and Stirling; on the S. W. by Dunbartonshire; on the W. by the county of Argyle; on the N. W. by the county of Inverness; and on the N. by a part of the same county, and that of Aberdeen. It comprehends the districts of Athole, Breadalbane, Monteith, Strathern, Stormont, Balquidder, Gowrie, Rannach, and Perth Proper; all which divisions, previous to the jurisdiction act of 1748, were stewartries, and under the hereditary jurisdiction of the great proprietors. Like all Highland Countries, Perthshire abounds with lakes and rivers, which occupy extensive valleys, lying between lofty mountains. The 2 greatest rivers are the Tay and Forth, which collect many streams in their course to the German Ocean. Some of the highest mountains in Scotland rear their cloud-capt summits in this county. There are only two royal burghs in this large county, Perth and Culross. There are many considerable towns which formerly enjoyed these privileges, besides several burghs of barony, and about 60 other considerable villages. Coal is found in the southern parts of it, and limestone is wrought in many parts of the Highland district. The mountains on the N. and W. are chiefly granite. Free-stone of the best quality is abundant. A copper mine has been wrought in the parish of Logie, on the banks of the Forth; and a lead mine was carried on some years near Tyne-drum in Breadalbane, and another in Glenlyon. Perthshire is divided into 76 parochial districts, which contain about 136,000 inhabitants.

PERTH, or St Johnston's, is a large and very ancient Royal Burgh, the capital of Perthshire, and the ancient capital of Scotland. It is situated on the W. bank of the Tay, at the opening of an extensive plain, surrounded in the vicinity by the most picturesque hills, to the S. and W. and having in the distance to the N. a view of the sublime amphitheatre of the Grampians. It is 43 miles and a quarter N. of Edinburgh, by

Queensferry, 21 miles and 3 quarters W. by S. of Dundee, 61 miles N. by E. of Glasgow, and 15 S. of Dunkeld. Perth is more regularly built than any old town in Scotland; it has 4 principal Streets, running E. and W. these are crossed by others at right angles, but the principal Streets from N. to S. leads to the Bridge. The extensive grounds anciently belonging to the monastery of Black Friars has been laid out within the last 50 years, on a regular plan, for a new town, and is rapidly filling up with handsome houses. Rose Terrace is a beautiful range of buildings, in the centre of which is the academy, with the river and north Inch in front. To the S. of the old town, new Streets are also laid out. The City of Perth is regularly and substantially built, the principal streets are broad, well paved, cleaned, and lighted with Gas. The public buildings are all handsome, and many of them possess a high degree of architectural ornament. Most of the very old parts of the burgh have recently been rebuilt, and the Streets improved and embellished by the erection of handsome modern houses. In fact, the city of Perth is the neatest, and most regular built town in Scotland, if we except the new town of Edinburgh; the town occupies a space of about 1 mile and a half in circumference. The church of St John the Baptist, situated between the High Street and the South Street, is a very ancient structure, originally built in the form of a cross; it has been almost entirely rebuilt at different periods. It has a high tower and a clock; in the tower, there is a set of musical bells, covered by a portico, and an antique spire surmounts the whole. This church is fitted up for 3 places of worship, called the E. W. and middle churches. It was in this Church that John Knox preached his first Sermon against Idolatry, before some of the nobles, on Thursday the 11th May 1559; and by the indiscretion of a Priest, a mob was raised which destroyed all the Monasteries and religious houses in the town and neighbourhood. A weekly Sermon has been regularly preached upon Thursday ever since that time. At the W. end of the High Street, stands a very elegant Chapel of Ease, called St Paul's Church; these 4 churches, with the Gaelic Chapel, belonging to the Independents, 2 in connexion with the United Secession, 2 Relief, 1 Associate Synod, 1 Original Burgher, 1 Methodist. The English Chapel in Princes Street, is a small, but neat building. The academy in Rose Terrace, is a large and elegant building, adorned with massy pillars in front; here are taught mathematics, natu-

ral philosophy, chemistry, arithmetic, geography, logic, and the principals of universal grammar; these are taught by the Rector and his assistant, french, spanish, italian, and german languages: writing and book-keeping, and drawing and painting. The High School has long been a renowned Seminary of classical education. There are 3 English schools, the masters of which have salaries, and are appointed by the Magistrates. The new county-rooms, and Jail, are among the most prominent of the public buildings of Perth; the architecture is grecian, and the front to the river is considered one of the most handsome in Scotland; the whole is built of beautiful free stone. It contains the Justiciary Hall, the Sheriff's Court, and Clerk's Rooms, and an arched fire-proof room, for security of the Town's records, &c. and an elegant Assembly or Ball-room. Immediately to the westward, and in the rear of this edifice, is the new prison house; it contains two Jails; the southern division is fitted up as a debtor's jail, with suitable conveniences; the northern division is appropriated for a felon's jail, embracing all the late improvements in prison discipline. The Goaler's house is at the entrance gate, from which a subterraneous passage conducts the prisoner to the bar of the court room. The exchange coffee room is situated in George Street; it is a very spacious room, and elegantly fitted up. It is liberally supplied with the London, Edinburgh, and provincial newspapers, magazines, reviews, and periodicals. The Free-mason's Hall, built in 1818, on the site of the old parliament house in the High Street, is a handsome building. An elegant little theatre has been lately erected in Athole Street, it is neatly and appropriately fitted up with great taste. At the top of George Street, near the Bridge, a most elegant monument has been recently erected to the memory of the late worthy provost Marshall of Perth. The interior contains the public Library rooms, and the Museum of the Literary and Antiquarian Society; this building was erected by private subscription. The Royal Lunatic Asylum is a large oblong building, now open for the reception of patients. It is situated in a park of 12 acres, on the acclivity of Kinnoull hill, with a delightful view of the Grampians, the Tay, and the surrounding country. The funds for its erection, was bequeathed by a Mr Murray, a native of Perth, and will contain one hundred patients. The town's hospital, or poor house, situated near to the west end of South Street, was founded and endowed

by King James the sixth, by charter under the great seal, dated 29th July 1587, out of the lands, houses, and duties, belonging to the popish religious establishments; it stands upon the site of the ancient Carthusian monastery. There are three charitable establishments, called the Lethendy mortifications; the first in 1660, provides for the maintenance of four persons of sixty years of age, belonging to the burgh of Perth; the second in 1686, to support one poor person of the name of Jackson, failing a poor relation of the Lethendy family; and the third is a burthen on the same lands for special purposes. Perth contains several other valuable and well supported charitable institutions, viz. the Perth dispensary, a society for the education of the deaf and dumb, a destitute sick society, a female society for the relief of indigent old women. ---Perth bible society, was begun in 1812. There is also several male and female schools for educating the children of the poor, all conducted on liberal and enlightened principles. Perth is among the first provincial towns in Scotland, for literature and the fine arts. There are many valuable institutions for these purposes, of the most respectable description. The "literary and antiquarian society of Perth," was founded in 1784. The society possess a large collection of valuable coins, medals, and manuscripts, besides a variety of natural curiosities. The bridge of Perth forms the communication with the burgh of Kinross, commonly called Bridge-end, from its local situation. The palace of Scoon, which lies on the banks of the Tay, above Perth, was the ancient residence of the Scottish kings, the place of their coronation, and the scene of many splendid actions. Here was the famous stone seat, used as the coronation chair of the pictish monarchs, prior to the reign of Kenneth II., who brought it to Scoon, where it remained as the coronation chair of the succeeding Scottish kings, till 1296, when Edward I. carried it to England. The bridge was begun in 1766, and finished in 1772, it consists of ten arches, one of which is a land arch; the whole length is upwards of 900 feet, its breadth is 22 feet; it is founded upon piles of wood, ten feet below the bed of the river. At the west end of Athole Street, are the barracks, built in 1795, fitted up originally for 200 cavalry, but now converted into infantry barracks, capable of containing a regiment of 1000 men. The town is governed by a provost, who is also sheriff and coroner, a dean of guild, three merchant, and one

trades bailie, treasurer, eight merchant councillors, four trade's councillors, the eight deacons of the incorporated trades, town clerk and chamberlain. The town court sits every Tuesday and Saturday, and the town council meet on the first-Mouday of every month. Perth joins with Forfar, Dundee, Cupar, and St Andrew's, in returning a member to parliament. Perth is the second in rank to the metropolis, and the seat of a Synod and Presbytery. It was erected into a royal burgh, by William the Lion; the charter is dated at Stirling, 10th October 1250; at that period it was reckoned the capital city of the Scottish kingdom, and it is called the City of Perth, in several public documents in the reign of James the Sixth. Prior to the reign of the Stuart family, Perth was the usual residence of the Scottish monarchs. Fourteen parliaments were held here between the years 1210, and 1459. King James I. was murdered here, in the monastery of the Black Friars, on the 21st February 1437, by Robert Graham, who gave him 28 wounds, and his Queen two, in defending him. In 1545, five men, and a woman, were burnt here for heresy. The tide from the German Ocean, flows up the Tay, two miles above the town. At spring tides, vessels of 100 tons burden can come up to the quay. The shipping interest is very considerable, and upon the increase; ship-hulling, rope-making, &c. is carried on. There are several shipping companies, whose vessels are engaged in the coasting trade with Glasgow, Dundee, Leith and Newcastle, eight of these vessels are in the London trade. Perth is a port of the Custom house. Great improvements are projected upon the river, by forming a basin and canal to convey goods to the town; when the state of the river, from swells or low tides, prevents the regular approach, --- as also by deepening the river, and removing obstructions. These improvements are much wanted. The salmon fishings on the Tay, in the vicinity of Perth, are extensive, producing an annual rent of L.7000; the salmon are sent to London, either packed in ice, or pickled, the latter method is most common. Linen was formerly the staple manufacture of Perth, but has of late years given place to that of cotton; nearly 5000 looms are employed on gingham, shawl, muslins, and other cotton fabrics, exclusive of those looms employed in the neighbourhood, whose produce are sold in the Perth market. There are several large manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, and gloves; for which articles Perth has long been emi-

nent. A newspaper called the Perth Courier, was begun here in 1810, and continues to maintain its reputation. There are two banking companies in Perth,--the Perth bank, and the Perth Union bank, besides branches of the bank of Scotland, and the British Linen Company. The weekly market-day is Friday, and a cattle market is held on the South Inch, same day, from the third Friday in December, to the middle of June. A horse market is held also on the South Inch, on the first Friday of May annually. Fairs are held on the first Friday in March, the first Friday in April, first Friday in July, first Friday in September, the third Friday in October, and the second Friday in December. Population by the census of 1821, was 19,068.

PETERCULTER, a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 8 miles long, and 6 broad. The surface is rugged and uneven, with hills and valleys, rocky eminences, and marshy flats interspersed. On the banks of the Dee, and the rivers which join their waters to it, the soil is tolerably good. Population 871.

PETERHEAD, a considerable sea-port town and parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Buchan. The town is situated on a peninsula, about 1 mile S. of the mouth of the river Ugie, and is the most easterly point of land in Scotland. The peninsula on which the town is built is connected with the country on the N. W. by an isthmus only 800 yards broad. The town is built nearly in the form of a cross, and is divided into four districts, which are connected with each other by continued streets; these districts are called the Kirktown, Ronheads, Keith Inch, and the town properly called Peterhead. The houses are commodious and elegant. Near the head of the principal street is an elegant town-house. The Keith Inch divides the harbour into a N. and S. haven. Upon the Keith Inch there are many elegant houses; and on the S. side an old castle, built in the beginning of the 16th century, by George Earl Marischal. Near it is a small fort, with 8 guns. Peterhead is a burgh of barony, holding of the Governors of the Merchant Maiden Hospital of Edinburgh as superiors. The government is vested in a bailie and eight councillors. Peterhead is much frequented in summer for its opportunities of sea-bathing, and the mineral wells, which have long been justly famed. The strongest is called the Wine Well, from the water sparkling in the glass like Champagne. The parish of Peterhead extends around the town to the S. of the Ugie, comprehending about 7000 acres,

of which 5000 are arable, and 2000 moor or moss. The sea-coast extends about 4 miles, and comprehends the two bays of Peterhead and Ivernettie, and three promontories of Sattie's-head, Boddom-head, and Keith Inch. Besides the fishers who reside in the town of Peterhead, there is a considerable fishing village at Boddom. There are two old castles, viz. Old Craig, or Raven's Craig, and Boddom Castle, situated on a peninsulated rock, perpendicular to the sea, which washes its base. Population of the town and parish 4491.

PETTINAIN, a parish in Lanarkshire, 3 miles long by 2 broad, lying on the banks of the Clyde. About 1700 acres are arable, and the remainder is hill and pasture. The village of Pettinain, which contains about 100 inhabitants, lies on the Clyde. P. 430.

PETTY, a parish in Inverness-shire, lying on the S. side of Moray Frith, about 5 miles long, and 4 broad. The greater part is flat and level, but rises by a gentle slope towards the S. The arable soil, which is nearly two thirds of the parish, is in general light and sandy. Population 1555.

PHILLAN'S, (ST.) Vide Forgan.

PITCAIRN-GREEN, a village in the parish of Redgorton in Perthshire.

PITCAIRN (NEW), a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Dunning.

PITCAITHLY, or PITKEATHLY, a village in the parish of Dumharny, in Perthshire, noted for its mineral waters. It is situated in a sequestered corner of the vale of Strathorne, surrounded with rich and fertile fields. The accommodations for the invalids are good. There are 5 mineral springs, all of the same quality, but of different degrees of strength.

PITLOCHRY, a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Moulin, situated on the great military road from Perth to Inverness, about 6 miles from the famous pass of Killiecrankie.

PITSLIGO, a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 3 miles and a half long, and 3 broad, lying along the coast of the Moray Frith. The face of the country is level; the soil partly clay, and partly a light loam, both extremely fertile. There are two fishing villages, Pittaly and Rosehearty. Pistligo Castle is an ancient building. P. 1256.

PITTALY, a fishing village on the coast of the Moray Frith, in the parish of Pitsligo containing about 120 inhabitants.

PITTENWEEM, a royal borough and sea port in Fifeshire, situated on the coast of the Frith of Forth. It was constituted a royal borough in 1547, by a charter from King James V. The parish is about a mile and

a quarter long, and half a mile broad. The surface is flat, and the soil a fertile black loam. Population 1072.

PLADDA, a small island on the E. side of the island of Arran, upon which a light house has been lately erected.

POLGAVIE, a village in the parish of Inchture, in the Carse of Gowrie.

POLLOCKSHAWs, a populous village in Renfrewshire, about 3 miles and a half from Glasgow.

POLMONT, a parish in Stirlingshire, about 5 miles long, and 2 broad, bounded on the N. by the Forth, by the Avon on the E. and intersected by the great canal. A considerable extent of the parish is a rich carse ground, rising towards the S. into dry field. The **VILLAGE** of **POLMONT** contains about 250 inhabitants, and gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Hamilton. P. 2194.

POLWARTH, a parish in Berwickshire, of a triangular form, each side of which is about 3 miles in length. The **VILLAGE** of Polwarth contains about 200 inhabitants. Population 291.

POMONA, or **MAINLAND**, the largest of the Orkney islands, being 30 miles long, and from 8 to 10 broad, but intersected by numerous arms of the sea. The soil is in general fertile, but unsheltered by either plantations or enclosures. It has one royal burgh, viz. Kirkwall, the head town of the stewartry, and the large village of Stromness, at both of which places are safe harbours.

PONICLES, a small river in Lanarkshire, which falls into the Douglas, a few miles above its junction with the Clyde.

PORT, or **PORT** of **MONTEITH**, a parish in the district from which it takes name. In the northern parts, the surface is rocky, mountainous, and covered with heath; but the southern parts are more level, and towards the banks of the Forth, exceedingly fertile. Population 1569.

PORT-ALLAN, a small village and harbour in Wigtonshire, in the parish of Sorbie.

PORTEASY, a fishing village in the parish of Ruthven, Banffshire.

PORT-DUNDAS, a village in Lanarkshire, 3 miles from Glasgow.

PORT-KESSOCK, a small port on the coast of Wigtonshire, in the parish of Kirkmaiden.

PORT LEITHEN, a small fishing village in Kincardineshire, near the promontory of Girdleness.

PORT-MAHALMACK, a small harbour in Ross-shire, in the parish of Tarbat.

PORTMOAK, a parish in Kinross-shire,

of an irregular figure, 7 miles long, and in some places 5 broad. The surface is various. There are two villages, viz. Portmoak and Kinnesswood; the former containing 300, and the latter 170 inhabitants. P. 1151.

PORT-NA-HAVEN, a fishing village in the island of Ilay, in the parish of Kilchoman.

PORTNOCKIE, a fishing village in Banffshire, in the parish of Rathven.

PORTOBELLO, a considerable village, in the parish of Duddingston, three miles E. of Edinburgh, on the coast of the Frith of Forth. This village is situated in a beautiful surrounding country, sheltered from the west by Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags, which have a gradual slope to the sea. The agreeable softness of the sandy beach, the purity of the air, the convenient distance from Edinburgh, the advantage of a post three times a day, and the facility of communication by means of the numerous coaches constantly passing and re-passing, have rendered it one of the most desirable places of resort for summer fashionables, as well as for the valetudinarian. It has accordingly been much frequented for sea-bathing; and, of late years, the demand for lodgings, which are well suited for the accommodation of bathers of all ranks, has been on the increase. The building for hot and cold baths is very commodious, and well adapted for the purpose to which it is appropriated. A neat chapel belonging to the Established church, was erected in 1810; and recently, there have been added, two Episcopal chapels, and a chapel in connexion with the United Associate Synod, all handsome edifices. Exclusively of the brick and tile works, there are manufactories for earthen-ware, various preparations of lead, blacking, varnishes, mustard, &c. The stationary population, which, in 1821, was 1912, has since increased, and with the addition of summer residents, may be reckoned upwards of 3000.

PORT-PATRICK, a town and parish in Wigtonshire, situated on the coast of the Irish sea. It is the nearest point of Great Britain to Ireland, the distance being only 21 miles. The passage from it to that kingdom being the best, is much resorted to. The parish is about 4 and a half miles square. The surface is uneven and hilly, the highest eminence, Cairnpat, being elevated 800 feet above the level of the sea. The town of Port-Patrick is delightfully situated, with a fine southern exposure, and surrounded on the other side by a ridge of small hills in the form of an amphitheatre. The castle of Dunskey stands on the brink of a tremendous

ous precipice on the coast of the Irish Sea. Population 1090.

PORTREE, a parish in Inverness-shire, in the island of Sky, including the islands of Raasay and Ronay, 9 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is agreeably diversified with hills, valleys, and plains. The coast on the sound which separates Sky from the mainland is very rugged, rising towards the N. to a stupendous height. The principal hill is called Fingal's sitting place, which rises in a conical shape to a great elevation. The town of Portree is admirably adapted for trade, and prosecuting the fisheries. Its harbour is excellent and well sheltered. Population 2246.

PORTSETON, a sea-port village in Haddingtonshire, on the Frith of Forth, lying between Prestonpans and Musselburgh.

PORT-SKERRY, a village and harbour on the N. coast of Sutherlandshire, in the parish of Reay.

PORTSOY, a considerable sea-port town in Banffshire, in the parish of Fordyce, about 7 miles from Banff. It is situated on a point of land projecting into the Moray Frith, which forms a safe harbour for vessels of considerable size. It contains about 1000 inhabitants.

PORT-WILLIAM, a small village in Wigtonshire, in the parish of Mochrum.

PORT YARROCK, a harbour in Wigtonshire, in the parish of Whithorn.

POTTECH LOCH, an arm of the sea, on the W. coast of the isle of Sky.

PREMNAY, a parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Garioch. Pop. 486.

PRESS, a village in Berwickshire, and a stage on the road from Edinburgh to England, 14 miles S. of Dunbar, and 12 N. from Berwick.

PRESTICK, or **PRIESTWICK**, a burgh of barony in the county of Ayr, in the united parish of Monkton and Prestick. The charter erecting it into a burgh of barony was renewed and confirmed by James VI. in 1600.

PRESTON. Vide Bonkle and Preston.

PRESTON, a village in the parish of Kirk-

bean, in Kirkcudbrightshire, and was formerly a burgh of regality.

PRESTON, a village in the parish of Prestonpans, in Haddingtonshire.

PRESTONKIRK, a parish in the county of Haddington, about 7 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth, watered by the river Tyne. The surface is agreeably varied, and the soil is fertile and well cultivated.

PRESTONPANS, a town and parish in Haddingtonshire, on the coast of the Frith of Forth, about 5 miles long, and 1 broad. The town of Prestonpans, named Salt Preston in the beginning of the last century, is a burgh of barony, and a port of the custom-house. It received its charter of erection in 1617, in favour of Sir John Hamilton, by which the village of Preston, about a mile distant, is included in its privileges. It is noted for its extensive manufactures, particularly salt, stone and earthen ware. The revenue arising from the manufacture of salt in Prestonpans, Cockenzie, and Cuthel, amounts to about £18,000 annually. The oysters of Prestonpans have long been held in great estimation, particularly those dredged near the salt pans, and from thence called Pandore oysters. The town consists of a street about a mile and a half in length, but the houses in general have an antiquated appearance. The harbour of Prestonpans, called Morrison's haven, is situated a little to the W. of the town. Near the ancient village of Preston, a battle was fought in September 1745, with great success on the part of the rebel army. Population 1995.

PRIMROSE, or **CARRINGTON**, a parish in Edinburgh shire, about 3 miles and a half long, and 2 broad. It is bounded on the S. and S.E. by the South Esk river, from which the surface rises with a smooth ascent to the Pentland hills, which bound it on the N. The village of Primrose is pleasantly situated, and contains about 150 inhabitants.

PROSEN, or **PROSSIN**, a river in Angus-shire, which takes its rise in the N. W. extremity of the parish of Kirriemuir, and joins the Carity about half a mile from the castle of Invercarity.

Q

QUAIR, a stream in the county of Peebles, which rises and has its whole course in the parish of Traquair.

QUARFF, a parish in Shetland, on the Mainland, united to the islands of Bressay, Burra, Haverø, House, and Noss.

QUARRELTOWN, a village in the neighbourhood of Paisley, in Renfrewshire.

QUARRY-HEAD, a promontory on the N. E. coast of Aberdeenshire.

QUEENISH, a small village in the island of Mull, on the estate of Mr Maclean.

QUEENSBERRY HILL, a hill in the parish of Closeburn, Dumfries shire, elevated 2000 feet above the level of the sea. It gives the title of Duke to the family of Douglas.

QUEENSFERRY, sometimes called South Queensferry, a royal burgh in Linlithgowshire, on the coast of the Frith of Forth, about 9 miles W. of Edinburgh. It received its name from Margaret, queen of Malcolm Canmore, who frequented the passage of the Frith, at this place, and was the great patroness of the town. The Town consists of one irregular street, with small houses, chiefly inhabited by seafaring people. It derives its consequence from the ferry over the Frith of Forth. The breadth of this passage is about 2 miles. Queensferry is a royal burgh, and unites with Stirling, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and Culross, in sending a member to parliament. Population 558.

QUEENSLIDE LOCH, a small lake in the parish of Lochwinnoch, in Renfrewshire.

QUEICH LOCH, a small lake in Inverness-shire, which discharges itself by a river of the same name into Loch Garry.

QUEICH, or **QUEEGH** (North and South), two small rivulets in Kinross-shire, which discharge themselves into Loch Leven.

QUENDAL VOE, a safe harbour near the southern extremity of the mainland of Shetland.

QUINZIE, a small rivulet in Stirlingshire, which joins the Kelvin in the parish of Kilsyth.

QUIVOX (ST.) a parish in Ayrshire. In this parish is the village of Wallace town, containing about 1000 inhabitants. There are 2 elegant mansions, Auchincruive and Craigie. Population 2070.

QUOTHQUON, a parish in Lanarkshire. Vide Libberton.

QUOTHQUON LAW, a hill in the parish of Libberton, in Lanarkshire. On it is a large rough stone, hollowed in the middle, called Wallace's chair.

R

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RA, or **BEINN REAY**, a mountain in Sutherland, in the parish of Reay, elevated about a mile above the level of the sea.

RAASAY, a considerable island of the Hebrides, lying between the mainland of Scotland and the Isle of Sky, about 12 miles long, and from 2 miles and a half to 5 broad. The coast on the W. rises with a gentle ascent to a great height, but, on the E. side, it is high, and nearly perpendicular. The island is hilly, and better adapted for pasture than tillage; but there are several spots fertile and well cultivated. At the N. end, on the E. coast, stands Castle Broichin, a well known land-mark to sailors. The rock on which it stands is nearly round, covering an area of little more than 70 feet square. It is 40 feet high, except at the place where the stair leads up to it. The base of the rock is about 60 feet above the level of the sea. This island is annexed to the parish of Portree, and the county of Inverness.

RAFFORD, a parish in Elginshire, 8

R A N

miles long, and from 3 to 5 broad, lying on the E. bank of the river Findhorn. The chief mansions in the parish, are Blevie, Altyre, and Burgee. The only piece of antiquity worthy of remark, is the standing pillar near Forres, commonly called Sweno's stone. It is allowed to surpass in elegance and grandeur all the other obelisks in Scotland. It is 3 feet 10 inches broad, and 1 foot 3 inches thick; the height above ground is 25 feet; below, as it is said, 12 or 15. Population 1030.

RAIT, a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Kilspindie, in the old road from Perth to Dundee.

RAMSA, a small island of Argyleshire, in Loch Linnhe, near Lismore.

RANNOCH, a mountainous district in Perthshire, lying betwixt Athole and Breadalbane, noted for its extensive fir woods.

RANNOCH (LOCH), a lake in the district of Rannoch, about 12 miles in length, and from 1 to 2 broad. It receives the waters of the Gair at its western extremity,

and discharges itself by the Tummel, which passes through the district of Athole, and falls into Tay at Logierait.

RANSA (LOCH), a safe harbour on the N. E. coast of the isle of Arran.

RASAY, a small river in Ross-shire, which discharges itself into the Conon, in the parish of Contin, about 8 miles before that river discharges itself into the Frith of Cromarty.

RATHEN, a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 7 miles long, and at a medium 2 broad. It possesses two creeks, on which are built 2 fishing villages, each of which contains about 200 inhabitants. Population 1588.

RATHO, a parish in Mid-Lothian, about 4 miles long, and 3 broad, lying in the middle between the Pentland hills and the Frith of Forth. The E. part is flat and fertile, but the ground rises gradually towards the W. Population 987.

RATHVEN, a parish in Banffshire, extending 19 miles in length, along the Moray Frith, and from 3 to 5 miles in breadth. There are 4 considerable fishing villages, viz. Buckie, Portesay, Findochty, and Portnockie. Population 1734.

RATTRAY, a parish in Perthshire, about 4 miles long, and 2 broad, lying on the N. bank of the river Erich. The village of Rattray is pleasantly situated on the Erich, and contains about 200 inhabitants. To the S. E. of the village, on a rising ground called the Castlehill, are the vestiges of the ancient castle of Rattray; and about 2 miles N. of the village is Craighall, seated on a rock 100 feet perpendicular. Population 880.

RATTRAY-HEAD, a dangerous promontory in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Crimond. It lies about 7 miles E. from Kincaid's-head, upon which a light-house has lately been erected. Near it formerly stood the burgh of Rattray.---There are now no remains of this ancient burgh, except the chapel, around which it was built.

RAYNE, or **RAIN**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Garioch, of nearly a square figure, each side of which is about 2 miles. The parish is watered by the river Ury. Population 1220.

RAYNE, or **RAIN (OLD)** a small post town in the parish of Rayne, in Aberdeenshire, on the road from Aberdeen to Huntly.

REAY a parish situated partly in the county of Sutherland, but the greater part lies in the county of Caithness, 17 miles in length, and from 8 to 9 in breadth. It is watered by the river Halladale and Forse.--- Population 2406.

REDGORTON, or **REGORTON**, a parish

in Perthshire, about 6 miles long, and on an average 2 broad; extending in an irregular figure along the rivers Tay and Almond. In this parish the famous battle of Loncarty was fought, at the end of the 10th century, betwixt the Scots and the Danes, in which the latter were completely defeated. Population 2009.

RED-HEAD, a remarkable promontory in Angus-shire, in the parish of Inverkeilor, which rises on the W. side of Lunan hay, to the height of 350 feet perpendicular to the sea.

RENDALL, a parish in Orkney, united to Evie, situated on the Mainland. Population 1415.

RENFREW-SHIRE. This county extends about 28 miles in length from E. to W. and is from 10 to 24 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by Lanarkshire; on the S. by the county of Ayr; and, on the remaining sides, is washed by the Frith of Clyde, which, sweeping round its extremity, forms several beautiful creeks and bays, on 3 of which are situated the port towns of Greenock, Gourock, and Port-Glasgow. Besides the Gryfe the county is watered by the White and Black Carts, which 3 rivers unite at Inchinan-bridge, about 3 miles from Paisley. Renfrewshire contains 1 royal burgh, viz. Renfrew the county town; several large towns, as Paisley, Greenock, and Port Glasgow; and a number of villages. The county is divided into 17 parochial districts, which in 1811, contained 92,596 inhabitants.

RENFREW, the county town, is pleasantly situated on the river Cart, about 5 miles W. of Glasgow, and 3 N. from Paisley. It consists of 1 narrow street, about half a mile in length, with bye-lanes. The principal branch of trade is the thread, but there are also extensive soap and candle works. Renfrew was erected into a royal burgh by King Robert II. who had a palace there. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 16 councillors. In conjunction with Glasgow, Dumharton, and Rutherglen, it sends a member to Parliament. It contains upwards of 1500 inhabitants. The parish of Renfrew is of an irregular figure, extending 3 or 4 miles in length in every direction. All the lands are inclosed, and well cultivated. Population 2305.

RENINGAY, a small island near the W. coast of the isle of Mull.

RENTOWN, a large manufacturing village in Dunbartonshire, in the parish of Cardross, containing about 1200 inhabitants.

RERRICK, a parish in the stewarty of Kirkcudbright, about 10 miles long, and 6

broad, lying on the coast of the Solway Frith, at the mouth of the river Urr. The surface is very rugged and uneven. On the N. stands Bencairn, a lofty mountain, surrounded with small ones. Population 1224.

RESCOBIE, a parish in Forfarshire, of an irregular figure, comprehending about 16 or 18 square miles. Population 920.

RESORT (LOCH), an extensive arm of the sea on the W. coast of the island of Lewis, forming the division between Lewis and Harris.

RESTALRIG, an ancient barony and parish in Mid-Lothian, now united to S. Leith. The church of Restalrig stands in a hollow plain, about a mile E. of the city of Edinburgh.

RESTENET (LOCH), a small lake in the county of Angus, in the parish of Forfar. On its banks, or rather on an island, stood a priory and church, dependant on the monastery of Jedburgh, where papers and effects of value were secured from the English. The steeple and chancel are still entire; the former is about 70 feet high. The chancel is unroofed, and serves as a burying place for the family of Dempster.

RHOE (MICKLE), one of the Shetland Isles, situated on the S. of the Mainland, and belonging to the parochial district of Delt-ing. It is about 24 miles in circumference.

RHOE (LITTLE), a small island in the neighbourhood of Mickle Rhoe.

RHONHOUSE, or **RONE-HOUSE**, a village in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in the parish of Kelton.

RHYNE and **ESSIE**, an united parish in Aberdeenshire, of nearly a square form, comprehending a superficies of 30 square miles. It lies in the district of Strathbogie, being watered by the river which gives name to that lordship. Population 676.

RHYNS, or **RINNS of GALLOWAY**, a peninsula of Wigtonshire, formed by the approximation of the bays of Loch Ryan and Glencoe.

RICCARTON, a small village in West Lothian, about 5 miles S. from the town of Linlithgow.

RICCARTOUN, a parish in Ayrshire, about 6 miles long, and 2 broad. The surface is level, and the whole is arable and well inclosed. It is watered by the river Irvine, and by a small tributary stream, called the Cessnock. The village of Riccartoun is almost separated from the suburbs of Kilmarnock by the Irvine. Population 1840.

RIGG or **HUNTER'S BAY**, a small bay on the coast of Wigtonshire, in the parish of Sorbie.

RINARY, a small island, on the S. coast of the isle of Ilay.

ROAG (LOCH), an extensive arm of the sea on the W. coast of the island of Lewis.

ROAN, or **ROHN (LOCH)**, a small lake, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and parish of Crossmichael.

ROAN. Vide **FALAN NAN ROANS**.

ROBERTON, a parish in the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk, at the western extremities of these shires, about 13 miles long, and 6 broad, watered by the small river Borthwick, and the river Ale, besides several small lakes which give rise to these streams. Population 647.

ROBERTOUN, a parish in Lanarkshire. Vide **WISTOWN**.

ROBERTOUN, a village in the parish of Wistown, on the W. bank of the Clyde.

ROGART, a parish in the county of Sutherland, about 10 miles square. The surface is very irregular, being composed of two valleys, Strathfleet and Strathbrora, about 5 miles distant from each other, the interjacent space being a group of rocky hills. Population 2148.

RONA, a small island in the northern ocean, supposed to be the farthest to the N. W. of any part of Europe, being situated 16 leagues N. W. from the Butt of Lewis. It is about a mile long, and half a mile broad.

RONA, a mountain in Shetland, on the Mainland, in the parish of Northmaven.

RONA, a small island of the Hebrides, lying between Benbecula and North Uist.

RONALDSHAY (NORTH), a small island of the Orkneys, about two miles long, and 2 broad, 2 leagues N. from the isle of Sanday. It belongs to the parish of Cross and Burness.

RONALDSHAY (SOUTH), the most southern of the Orkney islands, 6 miles long and 3 broad. It possesses several excellent harbours, particularly Widewall bay on the W. side, and St. Margaret's Hope at the northern extremity. At the latter of these is a considerable village.

RONALDSHAY (SOUTH) and **BURRAY**, an united parish in Orkney, comprehending the islands of South Ronaldshay, Burray, and Swinna, besides 3 uninhabited islets, viz. Gilmtholm, Horda, and the Pentland Skerry. Population 1881.

RONAY, an island of the Hebrides, lying between the Mainland of Scotland and the Isle of Sky, belonging to the parish of Portree. It is about 4 miles long and 2 broad.

ROSEHEARTY, a fishing village in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Pitsligo, 4 miles W. from Fraserburgh.

ROSEMARKIE, a parish in Ross-shire, about 6 miles long, and 3 broad, lying on the shore of the Frith of Cromarty. The Town of Rosemarkie was erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II. but, in 1744, it was united to the town of Chanonry. Population 1312.

ROSENEATH, the most westerly parish of Dunbartonshire, about 7 miles long, and 2 broad, formed by Loch Long on the W. by the Frith of Clyde on the S. by Loch Gair on the E. and united on the land side to the parish of Row. The soil is various, and on the coasts well cultivated, but the higher grounds are covered with heath. There are 2 bays, Callwattie and Campsoil. Pop. 748.

ROSLIN, a small village in Mid-Lothian, in the parish of Lasswade, about 7 miles S. by W. of Edinburgh, a place of general resort for the inhabitants of Edinburgh during the summer season. Roslin is remarkable for an ancient chapel and castle. The outside of the chapel is ornamented with a variety of ludicrous sculpture. The inside is 69 feet long, by 34 broad, supported by two rows of clustered pillars, about 8 feet high, with an aisle on each side. The capitals of the pillars are enriched with foliage, and a variety of figures; and amidst a heavenly concert appears a cherubim blowing the highland bagpipe. The Prentice Pillar, as it is called, is a piece of matchless workmanship, for which, as the story goes, he had his brains beat out by his master. This chapel has never been finished, only the chancel and part of the transept was built. Roslin castle is situated on a peninsulated rock, on a deep glen, and is accessible only by a bridge of great height. Roslin was sometime ago created a British Earldom in the person of the late Lord Loughborough. A new chapel of Ease, belonging to the establishment, was erected a few years ago.

ROSS-SHIRE, one of the most extensive counties in Scotland, being 80 miles long, and nearly the same broad; extending from the eastern to the western seas, taking in the whole breadth of the island, and having the insular district of Lewis politically annexed to it. It is bounded by the county of Sutherland on the N.; by the ocean, and the small county of Cromarty on the E.; by Inverness-shire on the S.; and by the ocean on the W. It comprehends the districts of Gairloch, Kintail, Glenshiel, Loch Alsh, Loch Carron, Glenelchaig, &c. Its form is very irregular, being much indented by numerous lakes and friths, particularly the Friths of Cromarty and Dornoch on the E. coast, and by Loch Carron, Loch Broom, &c. on the W.

The whole aspect of the country is rugged and mountainous. The principal rivers are the Conon and the Orrin; the Beaulie, which forms its boundary with Inverness-shire, and the Ockel, which is the boundary with Sutherland. This county contains 3 royal burghs, viz. Dingwall, Tain, and Fortrose. It is divided into 30 parochial districts, (including the island of Lewis,) and contains 53,525 inhabitants. Ross-shire sends one member to parliament, and gives the Irish title of Earl to the family of Gore.

ROSSIE. Vide **INCHTURE**.

ROSSKEEN, a parish in Ross-shire, the inhabited part of which extends about 10 miles in length, from the coast of the Frith of Cromarty, and about 5 miles in breadth; but the mountainous district extends much farther. There is a considerable village at the Ness of Invergordon, from whence there are regular ferry boats over the Frith to Cromarty. Population 2390.

ROTHES, a parish in Morayshire, lying on the N. bank of the Spey. The soil is in general dry and sandy, degenerating into moor in the northern parts of the parish. The **VILLAGE** of Rothes, on the Spey, contains about 300 inhabitants. Pop. 1605.

ROTHESAY, or **ROTHSAY**, a royal burgh and parish in the county of Bute. The town is excellently situated for trade, having a fine harbour at the bottom of an extensive bay. The burgh of Rothesay was enfranchised by King Robert III. in the year 1400, when its castle was the royal residence. It unites with Ayr, Irvine, Inverary, and Campbelltown, in sending a representative to parliament. The **PARISH** of Rothesay is about 10 miles long, and from 3 to 4 broad, occupying the N. end of the island of Bute, and indented with 4 bays, viz. Rothesay, Kaimes, Kells, and St. Ninians, all of which afford safe anchorage. Rothesay gives the Scottish title of Duke to the heir apparent of the crown. Population 4970.

ROTHESHOLM, or **RODNUM-HEAD**, a promontory on the S. W. coast of the island of Stronsay.

ROTHIEMAY, a parish in Banffshire, about 8 miles long, and 6 broad, watered by the Deveron. Population 1067.

ROTHIEMURCHUS. Vide **DUTHIL** and **ROTHIEMURCHUS**.

ROUCAN, a small village of Dumfriesshire, in the parish of Torthorwald.

ROUSAY, one of the Orkney islands, about 9 miles long, and 4 broad, lying to the N. W. of the Mainland.

ROUSAY and **EGLISHAY**, an united parish of the Orkneys, comprehending the

islands Rousay, Eglisay, Weir, and Inbhallow, with 2 small holms or uninhabited islets. Population 1061.

ROW, a parish in Dunbartonshire, lying upon Loch Gair and the Frith of Clyde. It is about 14 miles long, and 3 broad. The surface is in general hilly, but the soil, when properly cultivated, is abundantly fertile. Population 970.

ROXBURGHSHIRE is an irregular figure, the greatest extent of which, in every direction, is about 50 miles. It is bounded on the N. by Berwickshire, on the E. and S. by the English border, and on the W. by Dumfries and Selkirk shires. It comprehends the ancient districts of Teviotdale and Liddisdale; so named from the rivers Teviot and Liddle, which run through them. The N. and W. divisions of the county are mountainous; but the E. and S. are, upon the whole, flat and fertile. The whole abounds with the most romantic scenery, exhibiting in every part, hills, mosses, and mountains, interspersed, however with vallies. It is remarkably well watered by the Tweed, Teviot, Ale, Kab, Liddle, Slittrick, and many other small streams. The Tyne and Coquet also take their rise in this county, and, running south, soon enters upon English ground. The chief hills are the Cheviot, which runs through the whole county from east to west. Roxburghshire contains one royal burgh, viz. Jedburgh, and several considerable towns, as Kelso, Hawick, Melrose, Castletown, and the small but ancient town of Roxburgh. This county is divided into 31 parochial districts, which contain 37,230 inhabitants. Roxburghshire is ornamented with many fine seats. Roxburghshire sends one member to parliament, and gives the title of Duke to the noble family of Kerr.

ROXBURGH, a parish in Roxburghshire, about 8 miles long, and 4 broad, at its extremities. The general appearance is flat and sloping, and the soil is mostly a rich loam. It is watered by the rivers Tweed and Teviot. The old city of Roxburgh stood over against Kelso, on a rising ground, at the west end of a fertile plain, peninsulated by the Tweed and Teviot, where these rivers unite their waters. Near it stood the town, and at the point of the peninsula stood the castle of Roxburgh, so often the scene of mortal contention between the Scots and English, and before which King James II. unfortunately perished by the hursting of a cannon. About two miles W. from the castle stands the present village of Roxburgh, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Teviot. Population 949.

RUAIL, a river in Argyleshire, in Cowal, which discharges its waters into Loch Long.

RU-ARDNAMURCHAN, a promontory of Argyleshire, the most western point of the mainland of Scotland.

RUBERSLAW, a hill in Roxburghshire, in the parish of Bedrule, elevated 1419 feet.

RUCHIL, a river in Perthshire, which rises in the hill of Glenartney, above Strath-erne, and falls into the Erne near Comrie.

RUDANAY, a small rocky island on the W. coast of the Isle of Mull.

RU HUNISH, Vide HUNISH.

RULE, a river in Roxburghshire, which rises on the borders of the parish of Southdean and England, and after a course of about 20 miles, falls into the Teviot, in the parish of Cavers.

RUM, an island of the Hebrides, about 7 miles W. of the island of Eigg, lying in the parish of Small Isles, and politically annexed to the county of Argyle. It is about 8 miles long, and nearly the same broad. Its surface is hilly, and is much better fitted for pasture than tillage.

RU STOIR, a promontory in Sutherlandshire.

RUTHERGLEN, contracted Ruglen, a royal burgh in Lanarkshire, situated about 2 miles and a half S. E. of Glasgow, and 9 W. of Hamilton. It is of great antiquity, and was erected into a royal burgh by King David I. in 1126. It consists of one principal street, and a few lanes. Rutherglen, in conjunction with Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dunbarton, sends a member to parliament, and gives title of Earl to the Duke of Queensberry. The parish of Rutherglen extends on the S. bank of the Clyde, 3 miles in length, and 1 in breadth. The surface is level, the soil fertile, and the whole is enclosed, and well cultivated. The beautiful mansions of Shawfield, Farme, Hamilton farm, and Rosebank, ornament the parish. Population 3625.

RUTHVEN, a parish in Forfarshire, situated on the N. side of the valley of Strathmore, at the foot of the Grampian mountains. It is of small extent, containing only 1700 acres. The river Isla runs through it, forming some remarkable cascades. Islabank is pleasantly situated near the site of the old castle of Ruthven. Population 240.

RUTHVEN, a small river in Perthshire, which rises in the parish of Blackford, and falls into the Erne near the village of Auchterarder.

RUTHWELL, a parish in Dumfriesshire, extending about 6 miles in length along the Solway Frith, and 3 miles where broadest.

The village of Ruthwell, has been lately rebuilt on both sides of the road from Port-Patrick to England, at the expense of the Earl of Mansfield. Comlongan Castle is a venerable building. Population 1184.

RYAN (LOCH), a considerable bay in Wigtonshire, which extends in a S. E. direction from the Atlantic, forming with the

bay of Luce, the peninsula called the Rinns of Galloway.

RYND, a parish in Perthshire, at the confluence of the Erne with the Tay, about 4 miles long, and 1 broad. In general flat, and the soil fertile. The ruins of a nunnery remain near the castle of Elcho, close to the Tay. Population 403,

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SAARTAY, a small island of the Hebrides in the sound of Harris.

SADDEL and SKIPNESS, an united parish in Argyleshire, situated on the E. coast of the peninsula of Kintyre. It is about 25 miles long, and on an average 2 broad. Here is the ruinous abbey of Saddle, and an old castle of the same name. Population 1767.

SAGAY, a small island of the Hebrides near Harris.

SALINE, a parish in Fifeshire, about 7 miles long, and 6 broad at the middle, gradually becoming narrower towards the extremities. The soil is in general thin, and the parish is but little enclosed. The village of Saline is a neat rural place. P. 945.

SALISBURY CRAG, a remarkable rock, lying on the E. side of the city of Edinburgh. Vide ARTHUR'S-SEAT.

SALTCOATS, a considerable sea port town in Ayrshire, about 5 miles N. W. from Irvine. The harbour is excellent, admitting vessels of 220 tons burden.

SALTERNESS, a sea-port village in the parish of Kirkbean in Kirkcudbrightshire.

SALTON, a parish in Haddingtonshire, about 4 miles S. W. of the county town, comprehending a superficies of about 2000 acres. It is bounded on the W. by the rivers Salton and Tyne, which here unite, and separate the parish from that of Pencaitland. There are two small villages, named from their relative situations, East and West Salton. Salton-ball, the seat of the Fletcher family, is an elegant building. P. 768.

SANDA, a small island on the coast of the peninsula of Kintyre, near the Mull of Kintyre.

SANDA, a small island of the Hebrides, in the district of small isles, about half a mile from Canna.

SANDY, one of the Orkney Isles, 12 miles long, varying in breadth from 1 to 3 miles.

It lies to the N. E. of the isles of Eday and Stronsay, from which it is separated by a channel from 2 to 3 miles broad. About 1-5th of the kelp produced in Orkney is manufactured here. Population 1800.

SANDEND, a small sea-port village in the parish of Fordyce, in Banffshire.

SANDERRAY, a small island of the Hebrides, in the district of Barray, annexed to the county of Inverness.

SANDNESS, a parish in the western parts of the Mainland of Shetland united with Walls, Papastour, and Fowla. Vide WALLS and SANDNESS.

SANDSTING, a parish of Shetland, united to that of Aithsting. The united parish is situated in the middle of the Mainland, and is about 9 miles long, and 6 broad. Population 1495.

SANDWICK, a parish in Shetland, united to Dumrossness and Cunningsburgh. The united parish lies at the southern extremity of the Mainland. Population 3201.

SANDWICK and STROMNESS, an united parish in Orkney, situated at the W. end of the island of Pomona, about 9 miles long, and from 2 and a half to 5 miles and a half broad; the soil varies, a great part is arable and pasture. The coast is bold and rocky, but possesses a safe harbour, at the town of Stromness, which is situated at the S. W. part of the parish. Population 3193.

SANDYHILLS, a village near Glasgow, in the Barony parish, containing 341 inhabitants.

SANDQUHAR, a royal burgh in Dumfriesshire, on the river Nith, about 27 miles from Dumfries, and 23 from Ayr. Sandquhar has long been famous for its woollen manufactures. The Town of Sandquhar, which contains about 100 inhabitants, was erected into a royal burgh in 1596, by King James VI. It is governed by a provost, 3 bailies,

a dean of guild, treasurer and 11 councillors. It joins with Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, and Lochmahen, in electing a representative to parliament. The general appearance is rugged and mountainous. The hills are partly green, and partly covered with heath. Not more than 70 acres are under culture. Lead ore is found in the hills, which is wrought by the miners in Wanlockhead. Population 2709.

SARK, a small river in Dumfries-shire, which falls into the Solway Frith, near where the Esk runs into that arm of the sea.

SARKFOOT, a small village in Dumfries-shire, in the parish of Graitney, at the mouth of the river Sark.

SATIE'S HEAD, a promontory of Aberdeenshire, near Peterhead.

SCALLOWAY, a small town, with an excellent harbour, on the S. coast of the Mainland of Shetland.

SCALPA, a small island of the Hebrides, in the sound between the isle of Sky and the Mainland, about 5 miles long, and from 2 to 3 broad.

SCALPA, a small island of the Orkneys near the Mainland of Orkney.

SCALPA FLOW, a large expanse of water among the Orkney isles, about 50 miles in circumference. It abounds with numerous safe roads and harbours for vessels of the largest size.

SCALPAY, one of the Harris isles. Its extreme points may be about 5 miles distant. On the eastern extremity a light-house is erected; and near its western extremity are two of the best harbours in the Hebrides.

SCARABINE, a mountain in Caithness, in the parish of Latheron.

SCARBA, or **SKARBA**, a small island of the Hebrides belonging to Argyleshire, and the district of Jura and Colonsay, lying at the N. end of the island of Jura.

SCARP, one of the Harris isles, of which the diameter is about 3 miles.

SCARR, a river in Dumfries-shire, which rises on the borders of Ayrshire, and, after a course of 25 miles, unites with the Nith.

SCARVAY, a small island of the Hebrides, near Harris.

SCONSER, a small village in the isle of Sky, 8 miles S. of Portree, where there is a Post Office.

SCOON, or **SCONE**, a parish in Perthshire. It is nearly a square of 5 miles. It lies on the banks of the Tay, above Perth; and the whole parish has a beautiful appearance. The village of Scone lies nearly in the centre of the parish, about a mile N. of the town of Perth, on the E. bank of the Tay. It is

noted for its palace, anciently the residence of the Scottish kings, the place of their coronation, and the scene of many splendid actions. In the church of the abbey was preserved the famous stone, which was used as the coronation seat of every Scottish monarch, till the year 1296, when Edward I. carried it to England; and it continues one of the appendages to royalty in Westminster abbey. The present Earl of Mansfield has erected a new palace on the site of the old, the front is 240 feet, and the large gallery 180 feet long. It is pleasantly situated on an extensive lawn, sloping gently to the Tay, and surrounded by fine plantations. About 70 yards N. of the palace, is a small eminence, commonly called Boothill. Tradition ascribes its formation to Kenneth II. who from this place promulgated his edicts, called the Macalpine laws. The village of Scone is regularly built, having two broad streets with bye-lanes, and containing 446 inhabitants. Population 1953.

SCOONIE, a parish in the county of Fife, otherwise called Leven, from the principal village, which is situated at the mouth of the Leven. The parish is about 5 miles long, and 2 in breadth; bounded on the S. by the Frith of Forth, from which the surface rises gently to the northern extremity. Population 1761.

SCRAPE, a high hill in the county of Peebles, and parish of Manore, elevated 2800 feet above the level of the sea.

SEAFORTH (LOCH), an arm of the sea on the S. side of the island of Lewis, which separates Lewis (properly so called) from Harris.

SEAMADALE (LOCH), a small lake in Lorn, which discharges itself by the Euchar into the sound of Mull.

SEAMMADALE (LOCH), a small lake in Argyleshire, in the parish of Kilninver, about a mile and a half long, and a mile broad.

SEATON, a fishing village in Ross-shire, on the coast of the Moray Frith, containing about 400 inhabitants.

SEIL, one of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyleshire. It is about 3 miles long, and 2 broad, separated from the main land by a narrow strait, over which a bridge was thrown.

SELKIRKSHIRE. This county is of an irregular figure, extending 20 miles in length, and 10 at its greatest breadth, bounded on the N. by Peebles shire; on the E. by Berwickshire; on the S. E. and S. by Roxburghshire; on the S. W. by Dumfries-shire; and on the W. by Peebles. This county was

formerly named the sheriffdom of Etterick forest, being covered with an extensive wood. The country is mountainous, and intersected by numerous streams. Besides the Tweed it is watered by the Etterick and Yarrow, two pastoral streams. Selkirkshire contains 2 towns, viz. Selkirk, which is a royal burgh, and Galashiels. In the division of parochial districts, it is very irregular, only 2 parishes lying entirely within its bounds, while 5 or 6 lie partly in it, and partly in the neighbouring shires.

SELKIRK, a royal burgh and county town of that district to which it gives its name, is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, on the banks of the Etterick. The town is hut poorly built, and does not convey an idea of its former importance. Selkirk is a royal burgh, united with Lanark, Linlithgow, and Peebles, in sending a member to parliament. It is governed by 2 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 10 councillors. The extent of the parish is about a square of 10 miles, and it lies partly in Selkirk, and partly in Roxburghshires. The highest hills are Peatlaw, and Three Brethren; the former elevated 1964, and the latter 1978 feet above the level of the sea. Selkirk gives the title of Earl to a branch of the family of Douglas. Population 2466.

SELLAY, a small island of the Hebrides, in the district of Harris.

SELER-HEAD, a promontory on the E. coast of Lewis, near Stornoway.

SERFS (ST.) ILSE, a small island of Loch Leven, on which are the ruins of a priory.

SETON, Vide Portseton.

SHAIN T or HOLY ISLES, three small islands of the Hebrides, lying in the channel betwixt the isles of Lewis and Sky, and in the district of the former.

SHAPINSHAY, one of the Orkney islands, about 3 miles N. of the Mainland. It is about 7 miles long, and 5 broad. The harbour of Elwick is the only one of the island. Shapinshay forms a parochial district of itself. Population 726.

SHECHALLION, a mountain in Perthshire, in Rannoch. It rises in a conical form from a broad and circular base, to the height of 3564 feet.

SHETLAND, or **ZETLAND ISLES**, the northern division of the Scottish Northern Isles, lie about 15 leagues N. of the Orkneys. The nearest part of the continent of Europe is Bergen in Norway, from which they lie 44 leagues W. The islands belonging to this division are about 86 in number; 40 are inhabited, of which the principal are, the Mainland, Zell, Unst,

Whalsay, Bressay, Burray, House, Trondray, Fetlar, Papastour, Mickle and Little Rhoe, Skerries, Noss, &c. with the small islands of Fowla and Fair Isle, which lie in the strait between the cluster of Orkney and Shetland. The climate in these islands is far from being agreeable. The longest day in the island of Unst is 19 hours and 15 minutes; and, of consequence the shortest day 4 hours and 45 minutes. The spring is late, the summer short, and the autumn wet and foggy. The winter sets in about the end of October, and lasts till April. The coasts afford numerous bays and harbours for the vessels employed in the fisheries. Near the coast there are many level spots, very fertile both in pasture and corn. The property in Shetland is divided into three divisions, of crown lands, kirk lands, and udal lands; holding by the same tenures as in Orkney. As to the manufactures, a coarse cloth is made for home use, and a little linen. Stockings wrought of Shetland wool, some of which are so fine, as to be equal in price with silk, are exported to a considerable extent. The chief trade is to Leith, London, and Hamburg; and a barter is carried on with the Dutch fishermen who visit the islands. The whole district is divided into 12 parochial districts, containing 22,915 inhabitants. Shetland unites with Orkney in forming a stewartry, which sends one member to parliament.

SHETTLESTOWN, a village in Lanarkshire, in the Barony parish of Glasgow, and a suburb of that city.

SHEVOCK, a small rivulet of Aberdeenshire, which joins the Gadie near its confluence with the Ury.

SHIEL (LOCH), a lake in Invernessshire, about 10 miles long, and 2 broad, in the parish of Ardnamurchan. It discharges itself into the western Sea at Castle Tioram, by the river Shiel.

SHIN LOCH, a lake in Sutherlandshire, about 20 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad. It discharges itself, in its eastern extremity, by the river Shin, and falls into the Frith of Dornoch at the village of Invershin.

SHINNEL, a romantic and picturesque stream in Dumfriesshire, in the parish of Penpont, which joins its waters to the Scarr.

SHIRA, a small river in Argyleshire, which rises in the mountains behind Inverary; and, after forming a small deep lake, called Loch Dubh, falls into Loch Fyne.

SHOCHIE, a small river of Perthshire, which rises in the parish of Moredie, and falls into the Tay at Luncarty.

SHOTTS, a parish in Lanarkshire, of a

rectangular form, 10 miles long by 7 broad. It is watered by the North and South Calders; and the Cramond and Avon have their sources in it. Population 2127.

SHUNA, a small island of Argyleshire, which contains a quarry of excellent slate.

SHURIRY LOCH, a small lake in Caithness-shire, which gives rise to the river Forse.

SIDLAW HILLS, a ridge of hills which extends in a direction from W. to E. through the counties of Perth and Angus, beginning at Kinnoul, and terminating near Brechin. This ridge forms the S. side of the valley of Strathmore. Sidlaw, the highest of these mountains, rises 1406 feet above the level of the sea.

SIGRAMMA, 2 small islands on the W. coast of the isles of Lewis, near Loch Roag.

SIMPRIN, a parish in Berwickshire. Vide Swinton.

SKAGGIE, a small river in Perthshire, which rises in the parish of Monzie, and joins the Erne near Crieff.

SKEAHOLM, an islet on the N. coast of the mainland of Shetland.

SKEEN (LOCH), a small lake in Dumfriesshire.

SKEILAY, a small island of the Hebrides, near Harris.

SKENE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, of an oval form, 6 miles long, and 3 and a half broad. The Loch of Skene is about a mile long, and somewhat more than 3-4ths of a mile broad. Population 1140.

SKEOTISVAY, an island of the Hebrides, about a mile long, lying in E. Loch Tarbet, in Harris.

SKERRIES, three small islands of Shetland, 15 miles N. E. from Whalsay, and 20 from the Mainland.

SKIACH (LOCH), a small lake in Perthshire, in the parish of Little Dunkeld.

SKIPNESS. Vide Saddle and Skipness.

SKIPOINT (LOCH), an arm of the sea, on the E. coast of S. Uist.

SKIRLING, a parish in Peeblesshire, about 2 miles and a half square, and somewhat hilly. The village of Skirling is situated on the road from Edinburgh to Leadhills. Population 308.

SKURR-CHOINICH, and SKURR-DHONUIL, 2 mountains in Argyleshire, in the parish of Ardnamurchan; the former 2564, and the latter 2730 feet above the level of the sea.

SKY or SKYE, one of the Hebrides, belonging to the county of Inverness. It is 54 miles long, and varies in breadth from 3 to 5 miles, the average being 13. It is separated from the mainland of Scotland by a

channel, about 3 leagues broad; but at the ferry of Glenelg, it is not half a mile from the nearest port of Inverness-shire. The country is mountainous; but the sides of the hills are covered with heath and grass, which afford good pasture to sheep and black cattle. Whales and sun-fish are sometimes caught in the bays; but the principal attention is paid to the white and herring fisheries. Population 18,975, about 18 acres and a half to each individual.

SLAINS, a parish in Aberdeenshire, on the sea-coast of Buchan, of a triangular form, about 5 miles long and 2 broad. The sea-coast is rocky, and indented with immense chasms, excavated in many places to a great extent. Population 970.

SLAMANNAN, or ST. LAWRENCE, a parish in Stirlingshire, situated in the S. W. corner of the county. It is about 5 miles long, and from 3 to 4 broad, lying on the banks of the Avon. Population 923.

SLEAT, a parish in Inverness-shire, in the island of Sky, 17 miles long, and from 1 to 3 miles and a half broad. Isle Ornasay is an excellent harbour. Population 1903.

SLEITAL (LOCH), a lake in Sutherlandshire, noted for its excellent red trout.

SLIABH-GAVIL, a mountain in Argyleshire, in the district of Knapdale.

SLITTRICK, a small river in Roxburghshire, which unites with the Teviot at the town of Hawick.

SMALLHOLM, a parish and village in the county of Roxburgh. The parish is of an irregular triangular form, the length of which from E. to W. is about 4 miles, and from N. to S. about 3. The village of Smallholm is situated on the turnpike road from Edinburgh to Kelso, about 5 miles from the latter. Population 446.

SMALL ISLES, a parish of the Hebrides, comprehending the islands of Eigg, Rum, Canna, and Muck; of which Eigg is politically annexed to the county of Inverness, and the other 3 belong to that of Argyleshire. Population 1339.

SNIZORT, a parish in Inverness-shire, in the Isle of Sky, about 18 miles long, and 9 broad. There are several cairns, tumuli, and druidical temples; but the greatest curiosity is a natural obelisk, or perpendicular stone, of uncommon magnitude, being 360 feet in circuit at the base, and gradually tapering to a short point, which is calculated to be 300 feet of altitude from the base. Population 2750.

SOA, a small island of the Hebrides, about a mile in circumference, lying near the remote island of St. Kilda.

SOAY, a small pasture island on the coast of Sutherlandshire, in the parish of Assint,

SOAY, a small island on the S. W. coast of the Isle of Sky.

SOAY, 2 small islands on the W. coast of Harris.

SOLWAY FRITH, a navigable arm of the sea, which extends eastward from the Irish sea, forming the boundary between England and Scotland for upwards of 50 miles. The shore, particularly on the Scottish coast is flat and sandy, with a few sunk rocks; but almost every part affords safe landing places for small vessels.

SORBIE, a parish in Wigtonshire, on the coast of the bay of Wigton, about 6 miles in length, and at an average 2 in breadth. The headlands are Crugleton and Egerness; and the chief bays are Garliestown and Rigg, with the ports of Allan, Whaple, and Innerwell. There are 2 villages, viz. Garliestown and Sorhie, in which the church is situated. Population 1265.

SORN, a parish in Argyleshire, of nearly a square form of 6 miles and a half. It is watered by the river Ayr. The only considerable hill is Blackside-end, the height of which is about 1600 feet. The parish contains about 23,000 acres. The village of Catrine, containing 1350 inhabitants, is situated in this parish. There is also a small village called Dalgain, containing 192 inhabitants. Population 3348.

SOTA-BRITIL, an island of the Hebrides, about 5 miles in circumference, lying half a mile S. of the island of Sky.

SOUTHDEAN, a parish in Roxburghshire, about 12 miles long, and 7 broad, lying on the banks of the Jed. The surface is variegated, and the soil in the valleys is tolerably fertile. Population 1869.

SOUTHWICK. Vide COLVEND.

SOUTHWICK, a small river in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, which rises in the parish of Colvend, and falls into the Solway Frith.

SOUTRA. Vide FALA and SOUTRA.

SOUTRA HILL, the westernmost hill of the Lammermuir ridge, elevated 1000 feet.

SPEY, a large and rapid river, which rises in Badenoch, in Inverness-shire. Its waters, a few miles from its source, spread out to such an extent, as to become a lake of the same name; from which, resuming the form of a river, it proceeds with great rapidity towards the E. till, reaching the village of Rothes, it directs its course northward, and falls into the Moray Frith at Gar-mouth. The whole length of its course is

about 90 miles; but, following all its windings, it cannot be less than 120. The salmon fishing of this river had been, from the superstition of former times, chiefly gifted to religious establishments in Morayshire.

SPEYMOUTH, a parish in Morayshire, which takes its name from its local situation, at the mouth of the river Spey. It is about 6 miles and a half long, and on an average 1 and a half broad. The surface is flat and level on the coast, and the soil for the most part is light and fertile. P. 1156.

SPIAN, a river in Inverness-shire, which rises from the western extremity of Loch Laggan, and after a rapid and precipitous course of 20 miles, joins the Lochy.

SPOTT, a parish in East Lothian, about 10 miles long, and 5 broad. The village of Spott lies about 5 miles from Dunbar. Population 503.

SPRINGFIELD, a village in Dumfriesshire, in the parish of Gairney, on the banks of the river Sark.

SPROUSTON, a parish in Roxburghshire, about 6 miles long, and 4 broad. On the banks of the Tweed, which bounds it on the N. the surface is flat, and the soil fertile. Population 1195.

SPYNIE, or **NEW SPYNIE**, a parish in Morayshire, about 4 miles long, and 2 broad, stretching along the banks of the Lossie. A ridge of moor extends the whole length of the parish, separating the cultivated land from an extensive natural oak wood. Population 824.

SPYNIE LOCH, a lake in the parish of Spynie, about 3 miles long, and 1 broad.

STAFFA, a small island of the Hebrides, celebrated for its basaltic pillars. It lies about 5 leagues W. of the island of Mull, and 3 leagues from Icolm-kill. Its form is oblong and irregular, about one mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. Its coasts are steep and craggy, exhibiting superb basaltic columns, and hollowed by various caves, particularly those of Fingal and the Corvoraunt. Staffa is accessible only by a small entrance on the W. side, where the surface slopes towards the sea. The most elevated part of the island of Staffa is over the cave of Fingal, where it is 214 feet above the sea at ordinary tides. The surface of the large pillars are rough and uneven, full of cracks in all directions; the pillars are jointed, and the upper surface of each joint is generally concave, having a corresponding convexity in the inferior surface of the other; but the reverse of this is often noticed, and many of the pillars exhibit a plain surface. The pillars near the landing-place are small,

but increase in magnitude as they are nearer the cave of Fingal, where they are the largest, both in diameter and altitude. This remarkable cave is 53 feet wide at the entrance, 117 feet high, and 250 feet long. The arch is composed of two unequal segments of a circle, which form a natural pediment. The mass which crowns, or rather which forms the roof, is 20 feet thick at its lowest part. The bottom of the cave is filled with the sea, reaching to the very extremity, where there is another small cave, which sends forth an agreeable noise every time the water rushes into it; on which account it has received the name of "the melodious cave." Besides the cave of Fingal, there is another which exhibits the same appearances, though on a less scale. It is situated on the N. side of the island, in the midst of a magnificent colonnade, and is named "the corvorant's cave."

STAIR, a parish in Ayrshire, about 6 miles long, by 2 broad, lying on the banks of the river Ayr. Population 643.

STALK LOCH, a lake in Sutherlandshire, in the parish of Edderachylis, 2 miles long, and half a mile broad.

STANLEY, a considerable village in Perthshire, lying partly in the parish of Auchtergaven, and partly in that of Redgorton.

STAXIGOE, a small village with a harbour, in Caithness, near Wick.

STENHOUSEMUIR, a considerable village in Stirlingshire, about 3 miles from Falkirk. Here the greatest cattle market in Scotland is held in October.

STENNESS, a parish in the island of Pomona, in Orkney, united to that of Frith. Population of the united parish, 1272.

STENTON, a parish in Haddingtonshire, about 3 miles and a half long, and 3 broad. Population 620.

STEVENSTON, a parish in Ayrshire, lying on the northern coast of the bay of Ayr. It forms an irregular square of about two miles and a half. The whole extent of the coast is flat and sandy, affording no harbour except at Saltcoats and Irvine. The Town of Stevenston is situated nearly in the centre of the parish; and at the northern border stands the thriving town of Saltcoats, lying partly in the parish of Ardrossan. Population 2146.

STEWARTFIELD, a small village in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, about 13 miles from Peterhead, and contains nearly 800 inhabitants.

STEWARTON, a parish and considerable town in Ayrshire. The parish is above

10 miles in length, and in some places about 4 in breadth. The Town of Stewarton is situated on the water of Annock, about 6 miles N. from the town of Irvine, and contains about 1500 inhabitants. P. 5049.

STINCHAR. Vide **ARDSTINCHAR**.

STIRLINGSHIRE, formerly a part of the shire of Lennox, is about 26 miles long, and on an average 12 broad; bounded on the N. by Perthshire and the river Forth; on the E. by Clackmannanshire and West Lothian; on the S. by Lanarkshire; and on the W. by the county of Dunbarton and Loch Lomond. An extended plain stretches towards the N. W., terminated by the mountain of Benlomond, and washed by the Forth, winding with placid dignity, and forming the beautiful links for which it is so remarkable. From this level a bank of considerable height rises to the southern border, where the surface becomes hilly. The eastern district is fertile; but there are several extensive mosses on the banks of the Forth. In former times the greater part of this county was covered with wood. At Stirling our kings frequently resided. The castle withstood some of the closest and most lengthened sieges which are recorded in the history of Scotland. Stirling is the only royal burgh in this county. There are several towns and villages of considerable consequence in it; Larbert, Kippen, Kilsyth, Airth, and Campsie. It is divided into 22 parochial districts, containing 58,174 inhabitants. The county abounds with coal, ironstone, freestone, and limestone; and veins of silver, copper, cobalt, and lead, have been discovered. Stirlingshire sends one member to parliament.

STIRLING, an ancient town in the county to which it gives its name, situated upon the river Forth, 35 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Its situation, like the Old Town of Edinburgh, is of the sloping ridge of a rock, the precipitous end of which, towards the W. is occupied by a fortress. The great street on the summit of the hill is broad and spacious, but the other streets are narrow and irregular. On the north side of the town several new streets have been planned out; and a number of houses in the old town has been rebuilt within the last 20 years. An elegant building has been erected, with a spire 120 feet high, in which is a clock, for an assembly room and a public library. The town-house is a large building, with convenient apartments for the town and county courts; and there has been lately erected a new jail, upon an approved plan, and a spacious and elegant hall for

the Circuit and Sheriff-courts. There are three hospitals, the first endowed by Robert Spittal, tailor to James IV. in 1530, for the support of poor tradesmen. The revenue in 1810 amounted to L.541. The second was founded by John Cowan, in 1639 for 12 decayed guild brethren. It is situated to the south of the church, and has a steeple and bell, and apartments for the Guildry to meet in. The revenue amounts to L.5000 per annum. The third was founded by John Allan, for the maintenance and education of the children of decayed tradesmen. The revenue amounts to nearly L.500. In 1808 Alexander Cunningham, a merchant, left L.3000 as a fund for educating the children of poor freemen mechanics, and augment the pensions to their widows. There are two churches, called, from their situation, the East and West Kirks. The former is a fine building, erected by Cardinal Beaton; the latter is also a beautiful piece of architecture, but of much older date, having been founded in 1594 by James IV. as a chapel for a monastery of Franciscans. There are several other religious houses. The grammar school has long been conducted by masters of the first eminence. Besides the Stirling Banking Company, who issue their own notes, there is a branch of the Bank of Scotland. The town is supplied with excellent markets. Stirling is a place of considerable antiquity, having received its charter from Alexander I. in 1120. It is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 14 councillors. The castle is of great antiquity. In the 12th century it was one of the most important fortresses in the kingdom, and was one of the four which were delivered up to the English as part of the ransom of William the Lion. It was the birth place of James II. who stabbed his kinsman, the Earl of Douglas, in an apartment which still goes by the name of Douglas' room. James III. who also resided here built within it a magnificent hall for the meeting of Parliament, which is now converted into a riding school. Adjoining to the parliament-house is the chapel-royal, now converted into a store-room and armoury. James V. was crowned here; and the palace was the work of that prince. It is a stately building, in the form of a square with a small court in the centre. The ground storey of the palace is now converted into barracks for the soldiers of the garrison. The town is well supplied with water, which is brought in pipes from Gillies hill, about 3 miles distant. Stirling has a

considerable inland trade. Vessels of 60 or 70 tons burden come up to the quay. Steam boats, which are elegantly fitted up for passengers, run daily betwixt Stirling and New-haven. The parish is confined to the burgh, and a small field called the King's Park. Population 5820.

STITCHEL and HUME, an united parish in the counties of Roxburgh and Berwick, of an irregular figure, 5 or 6 miles long, and between 3 or 4 broad. The lands are almost all enclosed and under tillage. The village of Stitchel lies about 4 miles from Kelso, and the village of Hume is noted for the old castle of the same name, which was often the scene of contest during the border wars. Population 921.

STOBO, a parish in Peebles-shire, about 6 miles long, and 4 broad. The greater part of the parish is mountainous, and fit for pasture; but a considerable part is susceptible of cultivation. The river Tweed runs through the parish. Population 436.

STONEHAVEN, or STONEHIVE, a seaport town in Kincardineshire, in the parish of Dunnotar, about 15 miles S. of the town of Aberdeen. It consists of two considerable streets of houses which are tolerably well built. Stonehaven is a burgh of barony, of which the jurisdiction is, by the charter, vested in magistrates chosen by the superior and feuars. It is separated from Aldubie, or New Stonehaven, by the small river Carron. Population of both 2310.

STONEHOUSE, a parish in Lanarkshire, 5 miles long, and on an average 2 broad, containing about 6000 acres. Of these there are about 12 acres of moor, and 24 of moor. The remainder is arable. In the centre of the parish is the village of Stonehouse, which lies 18 miles from Glasgow, and 7 miles and a half from Hamilton. Population 1655.

STONYKIRK, more properly Stephenkirk, a parish in Wigtonshire, composed of the united parishes of Stonykirk, Clashank, and Toscarton. It lies on the W. coast of the bay of Luce, and contains about 17,000 acres. Population 1848.

STORMONT, a district in Perthshire, lying on the E. bank of the Tay.

STORMONT, a small lake in the parish of Bendoth, Perthshire.

STORNAWAY, a town and parish in Ross-shire, in the island of Lewis. The parish is of very great extent; but the inhabited parts are somewhat of the figure of an isosceles triangle, 2 of the sides of which are about 10 miles, and the other 7 miles long. The general appearance is a flat moor, with a small extent of cultivated land

on the coasts. The shores are partly rocky. There are several bays, which afford tolerable anchorage for vessels employed in the fisheries; but Loch Stornaway is particularly excellent. At the head of this bay is built the town of Stornaway, which, from a small origin, has of late arrived at a considerable size and extent. Population 3500.

STOURHOLM, a small island of Shetland, lying on the N. side of Mainland, and in the parish of Northmaven.

STOW, a parish in Mid-Lothian, extending about 15 miles in length, 5 in breadth, and containing 37,500 square acres. The surface is hilly, and intersected by numerous streams, which fall into the Gala and the Tweed. Population 1876.

STRACHAN. Vide STRATHEN.

STRACHUR and STALACHLAN, an united parish in Argyshire, in the district of Cowal, about 17 miles long, and from 3 to 6 broad, lying on the S. W. bank of Loch Fyne, and watered by the river Chur. The general appearance is hilly, but there are considerable fields of arable land on the banks of Loch Fyne. Population 1079.

STRAGLASS, a district in Inverness-shire.

STRAITON, a parish in Ayrshire, about 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. The greater part of the parish is only fit for pasture. The village of Straiton is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Girvan. Population 1026.

STRANRAER, a royal borough of considerable antiquity, in Wigtonshire, situated at the head of the bay of Loch Ryan. It is the seat of a presbytery, and the chief town of the district of Galloway, called the Rinns or Rhyns. It is a port of the custom-house, of which all the harbours of the Rhinns are members. The harbour of Stranraer affords excellent anchorage. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, and 15 councillors, and joins with Wigton, New Galloway, and Whithorn, in electing a representative to parliament. P. 1923.

STRATH, a parish in Inverness-shire, in the isle of Sky, about 19 miles long, and 5 and a half broad, lying on the sound which separates Sky from the Mainland. It also comprehends the small islands of Scalpa and Pabba. The coast is rocky; but there are 3 small and safe harbours. P. 1748.

STRATHAEN, now generally called Strachan; a parish in Kincardineshire, on the N. side of the Grampian ridge, extending from the top of the Cairn-o'-mount to the banks of the Dee, about 11 miles, and comprehending 40,230 English acres. Population 730.

STRATHALLADALE, a vale in the county of Sutherland.

STRATHALLAN, a vale in Perthshire.

STRATHARDLE, a valley in Perthshire.

STRATHAVEN, a district in Banffshire, which gives second title of Baron to the Earl of Aboyne.

STRATHAVEN. Vide AVENDALE.

STRATHAVEN, a considerable town in the parish of Avendale, Lanarkshire, pleasantly situated on the Aven. It is 7 miles E. of Hamilton, and contains 1610 inhabitants.

STRATHBEG (LOCH), a small lake in Aberdeenshire, in the parishes of Crimond and Lomay, about a mile in length.

STRATHBLANE, a beautiful vale in the counties of Stirling and Dunbarton.

STRATHBLANE, a parish in Stirlingshire, in the valley of the same name, 5 miles long, and 4 broad. The general appearance is agreeably picturesque, and the land in the valley is exceedingly fertile. The river Blane, in this parish, forms the cascade called the Spout of Ballagan. P. 734.

STRATHBOGIE, a district of Aberdeenshire, formerly one of the great divisions of that shire.

STRATHBRAN, a valley in Perthshire, in the parish of Little Dunkeld.

STRATHBRON, a valley in Sutherlandshire.

STRATHCLYDE, an ancient Scottish nation or principality, the capital of which was Alclud or Dunbarton.

STRATHDEVON, a district in Aberdeen and Banffshires, being a continuation of the valley of Strathbogie.

STRATHDIGHTY, a valley in Angusshire, watered by the river Dichty.

STRATHDON, a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 23 miles long, and 8 broad, occupying the head of the valley in which the river Don pursues its course to the German ocean. The general appearance of the country is hilly, and covered with heath, affording pasture to large flocks of sheep. Population 1354.

STRATHERIN, a valley in Morayshire.

STRATHERNE, or STRATHEARNE, a beautiful valley in Perthshire, watered by the Erne.

STRATHERROCK, a vale in Invernessshire.

STRATHFILLAN, a vale in Perthshire, on the borders of Argyshire.

STRATHFLEET, a valley in Sutherlandshire.

STRATHGARTNEY, a valley in Perthshire.

STRATHGRYFE, the ancient name of the county of Renfrew, so named from the Gryfe, the principal river.

STRATHMARTIN, a parish in Forfarshire, about two miles square, lying in the pleasant and beautiful vale which is watered by the Dighty. The surface is pretty level, and the soil light and sandy. In 1796, this parish was united to that of Mains of Fintry. Popula. of the united parish 1442.

STRATHMIGLO, a parish in Fifeshire, about 5 miles and a half long, and 3 and a half broad, lying on the small water of Miglo, one of the tributary streams of the Eden. The surface is partly flat, and partly hilly, and the soil is equally various. A considerable part is enclosed, and the whole is well cultivated. The village of Strathmiglo is distant 4 miles from Falkland, and 15 from Cupar Fife. Population 1697.

STRATHMORE, or the Great Strath; that valley which traverses the kingdom from Stonehaven in Kincardineshire on the E. to the district of Cowal in Argyleshire on the W.

STRATHMORE, a river of Sutherlandshire, which falls into an arm of the sea called Loch Hope.

STRATHNAIRN. Vide Nairn.

STRATHNAVER, a district in Sutherlandshire, which gives second title of Baroness to the Countess of Sutherland.

STRATHPEFFER, a vale in Ross-shire, near the town of Dingwall.

STRATHSPEY, a district in Inverness and Moray shires, celebrated for its great forests of firs.

STRATHY (LOCH), a lake in Sutherlandshire.

STRATHY HEAD, a promontory in Sutherlandshire, forming the W. boundary of Strathy bay.

STRATHYLA, a district in Banffshire, often called Stryla.

STRELITZ, a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Cargill, so named in honour of her Majesty. It was built in 1763, by the commissioners for managing the annexed estates, and was intended as a place of residence for the discharged soldiers at the conclusion of the German war.

STRICHEN, a parish in Aberdeenshire, in the district of Buchan, comprehending about 8000 acres. The face of the country is much improved by plantations. The village of Strichen contains about 200 inhabitants. Population 1520.

STRICKATHROW, a parish in Forfarshire, about 7 miles long and 2 broad, stretching across the valley of Strathmore. Very

little of the parish is enclosed. Population 593.

STROMA, a small island, situated in the Pentland Frith, about 3 miles from the shore of Caithness, about a mile long, and half a mile broad.

STROMAY, a small island of the Hebrides, in the sound of Harris.

STROMNESS, a considerable town in the island of Pomona, in Orkney, in the united parish of Sandwick and Stromness, possessing an excellent harbour, and enjoying a considerable foreign and coasting trade.

STRONSAY, one of the Orkney islands, 7 miles and a half long, and 4 broad, but so indented by long and narrow bays, that no place is above a mile and a half distant from the sea. There are two safe harbours on the island, Ling Bay and Papa Sound. Here is a mineral spring, called the well of Kildinguie, containing a great quantity of aerial acid.

STRONSAY and **EDAY**, a parish in Orkney, comprehending the islands of Stronsay, Eday, Papa Stronsay, Fairy, and nine holms or pasture isles. Population 1642.

STROWAN, a parish in Perthshire. Vide Blair-Athol

STROWAN, a parish in Perthshire. Vide Monivaird.

STRYLA. Vide Strathlyl.

STUIC-A CHROIN, a hill in Perthshire, in the parish of Callender.

SUDDY, a parish in Ross-shire, united to Kilmuir Wester. Vide Knockbain.

SULISKER, a small insulated rock in the northern district of the Hebrides.

SUMBURGH-HEAD, the southern promontory of the mainland of Shetland.

SUNART LOCH, a navigable inlet of the sea, between the shires of Argyle and Inverness, about 20 miles long, and 2 miles broad.

SUNART, a district of Argyleshire, in the parish of Ardnamurchan.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE is one of the most northerly counties of Scotland, extending the whole breadth of the island. It is about 80 miles long from N. W. to S. E. and 40 miles broad, bounded on the N. E. by Caithness; on the E. and S. E. by the German ocean and the Frith of Dornoch; on the S. and S. W. by Ross-shire; on the W. by the Atlantic ocean; and on the N. by the great North sea. It comprehends the districts of Strathnaver, Assint, and Sutherland; the former of which was formerly a county of itself. The face of the country is mountainous and rocky, the more inland parts presenting nothing to the eye but vast

groups of mountains, partly covered with forests, and partly bleak and barren heaths; but the valleys are occupied by numerous pleasant lakes and rivers. The coasts, for the most part, on the N. and W. are bold and rocky, indented by numerous bays of great extent, and having many promontories extending into the ocean. The principal arms of the sea are Lochs Erihole, Durness, Laxford, Inchaid, Lowie, Brora, &c. and the chief promontories are Cape Wrath, Point Assynt, Far-out-head, Whiten head, and Strathy-head. A number of small islands are scattered along the coast, few of which are inhabited. The soil, where it admits of culture, though various in its quality, is in general superior to the arable lands of Ross-shire; but the state of agriculture is far behind. The mountains afford pasture to numerous flocks of sheep and herds of black cattle, which constitute the chief branch of commerce. There are 3 great deer forests, and the other kind of game are found in great plenty. Sutherland contains only one town, viz. Dornoch, which is a royal borough, and the county town, and several small fishing villages. It is divided into 13 parochial districts, containing 13,629 inhabitants. Freestone, limestone, ironstone, and slate are abundant; within these few years coal has been found here. Rock crys-

tals and pebbles are found in many parts; and beautiful garnets are found on the coast, in the parish of Tongue. Sutherland has been an earldom in the Sutherland family since the year 1057.

SUURSAY, a small island of the Hebrides, in the sound of Harris.

SUTORS of CROMARTY, two rocky promontories, one on each side of the Frith of Cromarty.

SWINNA, a small island, lying nearly in the middle of the Pentland Frith.

SWINTON, a parish in Berwickshire, to which that of Simprin is united. The united parish extends 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is varied, and the soil is in general deep and fertile. The only stream of importance is the Leet. There are two villages, viz. Swinton and Simprin. Population 875.

SYMINGTON, a parish in Ayrshire, in the district of Kyle, 4 miles long, and 1 and a quarter broad. It contains about 2100 acres. The village of Symington contains about 294 inhabitants. Population 668.

SYMINGTON, a parish in Lanarkshire, of nearly a circular figure, 3 miles in diameter. The greater part is inclosed and well cultivated. The small village of Symington is situated on the Clyde. Population 308.

T

T A N

TAASKEIR, a small island on the S. coast of the isle of Ilay.

TAIN, a royal borough and county town of Ross-shire, seated on the S. of the Frith of Dornoch. It is old, and irregularly built. The church is an old but elegant fabric, built in 1471, and dedicated to St. Duthus. Tain unites with Dingwall, Dornoch, Kirkwall, and Wick, in sending a representative to Parliament. It contains about 1250 inhabitants. The parish of Tain extends along the Frith of Dornoch 8 miles, and is 2 in breadth. The surface is in general flat, and the arable land, which is about one-fifth of the whole, is tolerably fertile. P. 2384.

TAMMTGUL, a small village in Banffshire, in the parish of Kirkmichael.

TANAR, a river in Aberdeenshire, which falls into the Dee near the church of Aboyne.

T A R

TANAST, an islet near the N. coast of Ilay.

TANNADICE, a parish in Forfarshire, about 12 miles long, and on an average 4 broad, though in some places, its breadth extends to 8 or 10. The river South Esk runs through it, as well as the Noran, which here joins the former river. The greater part of the parish is hilly and mountainous; but the soil is in general good. The only remarkable mountain is St. Arnold's Seat, on the top of which is a huge cairn. Near the eastern extremity of the parish is a small valley, called the Devil's Hows. Pop. 1373.

TARANSAY, one of the northern Harris isles, about 4 miles long, and 1 broad.

TARBAT, a parish, partly in Ross-shire, and partly in that of Cromarty, occupying the extremity of the peninsula formed by

the Friths of Cromarty and Dornoch, about 7 miles and a half long, and 4 and a half at its greatest breadth. There is a safe harbour at Portmaholmack. The surface is irregular, and the soil is in general fertile. Population 1343.

TARBATNESS, the extremity of the parish of Tarbat, being the point of land formed by the Friths of Cromarty and Dornoch.

TARBERT (EAST and WEST LOCHS), two arms of the sea in Argyleshire, which, by their approximation, peninsulate the district of Kintyre.

TARBERT (EAST and WEST LOCHS), two arms of the sea, which penetrate a considerable way into the island of Harris; one from the E. side, and another from the W. peninsulating the southern part of the island.

TARBOLTON, a parish in Ayrshire, in the district of Kyle, about 7 or 8 miles long, and 6 broad. Its surface is diversified with many inequalities interspersed with marshes and heath covered eminences; but the greater part is well cultivated. The village of Tarbolton contains about 450 inhabitants. Population 1766.

TARF, a river in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, which rises from a small lake called Lochwinnoch, in the parish of Girthon.

TARFF LOCH, a small lake in Inverness-shire.

TARFF, a river in Inverness-shire, which issues from Loch Tariff, and falls into Loch Ness.

TARLAND, a parish in Aberdeenshire, to which that of Migvy is united. The united parish forms a most irregular and disjointed district, lying on the western borders of the county. The village of Tarland, which is a burgh of barony, is situated nearly in the centre of the district of Cromarty. The lands about the village are mostly level; but the greater part of the parish is mountainous, and the seasons cold. The water of Dersky runs by the village of Tarland; and a disjointed part of the parish is watered by the Don. Population 922.

TARRAS, a small river in Dumfries-shire, which rises in the parish of Ewes, and falls into the Esk 3 miles below the town of Langholm.

TERTH, a small stream in the county of Peebles, which falls into the Lyne near the Drochil castle.

TARVES, a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 9 miles long, and 6 broad, watered by the Ythan. The general appearance is level, and the soil is fertile. Population 1756.

TAY LOCH, in Breadalbane, Perthshire, About 15 miles long, and from 1 to 2 in breadth, receiving at its S. W. extremity, the united streams of the Dochart and Lochay, and pouring forth its waters at the N. E. end by the river Tay.

TAY. This noble river, which pours into the ocean a greater quantity of water than any other river in great Britain, rises in Breadalbane, on the frontiers of Lorn in Argyleshire. At its source it has the name of Fillan, about 10 miles from which it diffuses itself into Loch Dochart. Issuing from that expanse of water, it loses the name of Fillan, and gives the name of Glendochart to the vale through which it runs. At the eastern extremity of this vale, it, besides other streams, receives the waters of the Lochay, and, shortly after, the united streams are lost in Loch Tay. About 2 miles after leaving this lake, it receives a considerable addition to its size from the Lyon. At Logierait it is joined by the united streams of the Garry and Tummel. Here it turns towards the S. and receives the waters of the Bran near Dunkeld, the Isla at Kinclaven, the Shochie at Luncarty, and the Almond about 2 miles above Perth. A little below this town it turns to the S. and receiving the waters of the Erne near Elcho Castle, it becomes nearly 3 miles broad, but contracts to 2 miles at Dundee; about 8 miles below which it unites with the German ocean. There are fewer great falls of water on the river Tay than in other rivers which rise in a Highland district; but it possesses several cascades of considerable height, particularly in the Linn of Gampsie, near its junction with the Isla, where the river is precipitated over a basaltic dike into a pool of great depth. The salmon fishery on the Tay is very extensive.

TAYNUILT, a village in Argyleshire, on the S. of Loch Etive.

TEALING, a parish in Forfarshire, on the S. side of the Sidlaw hills, about 3 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad, watered by the small river Fithie, a tributary stream of the Dighty. The surface slopes gradually from the mountains towards the S. and the soil it tolerably fertile. The highest of the Sidlaw, in this district, is Craig Owl, elevated 1100 feet. Population 753.

TEATH, or TEITH, a river in Perthshire, which takes its rise from Loch Catherine, in Balquidder, and receiving many tributary streams, joins the Allan, and falls into the Forth about 3 miles N. W. of Stirling.

TEMPLE, a parish in Mid-Lothian a-

bout 9 miles long, and about 5 broad. The arable land is tolerably fertile. The hilly part affords good pasturage. Pop. 855.

TEONA, a small island of Inverness-shire, at Loch Moidart.

TERREGLES, a parish in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, about 5 miles long, and 3 broad. The surface is level, and the soil in general a light loam or sand. Pop. 510.

TEVIOT, or **TIVIOT**, a river in Roxburghshire, which has its rise on the English border; and, taking a course nearly N. E., being joined by the Slitrick at Hawick, the Rule at Cavers, the Jed near Jedburgh, the Oxnam near Crailing, the Kale at Eckford, and other streams, unites with the Tweed at Kelso.

TEVIOTDALE, a district in Roxburghshire.

TEXAY, a small island on the S. coast of the isle of Ilay.

THORNHILL, a village in the parish of Kincardine, Perthshire, nearly joined to the village of Norriestown, 10 miles W. from Stirling.

THORNIE-HILL, a manufacturing village in Renfrewshire, in the parish of Eastwood.

THRIVE, a small island in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, formed by the river Dee.

THURSO, a town in Caithness, at the head of a spacious bay, irregularly built, and containing no edifices of any note, except the church, a Gothic building, in good repair. It is a burgh of barony. There is a bank established here, which issues notes. The harbour admits vessels of 10 feet draught at spring tides. Thurso contains about 1612 inhabitants. The parish extends about 3 miles around the town in every direction except towards the N. W. where it is bounded by the sea. Its figure is irregular, and it contains, besides commonries, 4000 acres of arable land. The sea coast in general is rocky; but the bay of Thurso is sheltered on the W. by Holburnhead, and on the E. by Dunnethead, from the tremendous waves of the Pentland Frith. The Clett, a precipitous rock, nearly 400 feet high, is insulated from the land by a deep channel, only 80 yards broad. P. 3462.

THURSO, a rapid river which has its source in Loch More, and falls into the Pentland Frith at the town of Thurso. It abounds with salmon and trout.

TIBBERMUIR, a parish in Perthshire, about 8 miles long, and from 1 to 3 broad. It contains about 4670 Scots acres. This parish is noted for the extensive printfields and bleachfields. These are well supplied

with water by a canal from the Almond to Perth, which was formed previous to the year 1244. Population 1306.

TIFTALA, a small barren island in the Pentland Frith, belonging to Orkney.

TILLYCOUNTRY, a parish in Clackmannanshire, 6 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad, containing about 6000 Scots acres. The soil is in general dry and fertile; and the high grounds afford pasture for sheep. The minerals found are chiefly granite and basaltes, with coal on the low grounds, of a good quality; and the metals are silver, lead, copper, cobalt, antimony, and arsenic. Ironstone is very abundant, with septaria, which are worked by the Devon Iron company. There are 3 villages in the parish, Earlstown, Coalsnaughton, and Westertown. The village of Tillycoultry has a manufacture of Scots plaiding, serges and blankets. Population 916.

TILLY LOCH, a small lake in Fifeshire, lying between the parishes of Beith and Dunfermline, about a mile long, and half a mile broad.

TILT, a small rapid stream in Athole, in Perthshire, which rises on the borders of Marr, and falls into the Garry near Blair Castle.

TINGWALL, **WEISDALE**, and **WHITENESS**. These united parishes lie in the mainland of Shetland, and extend 10 miles in length, and 7 in breadth; but are so much intersected by numerous voes or friths, that no part of the district is upwards of 2 miles from the sea. The principal harbours are the bays of Laxforth and Scaloway; at the latter of which is the ancient village of the same name. At the S. end of the village is the ruinous castle of Scaloway. Several small islands belong to this parish. Population 1863.

TINNIS, a mountain in Roxburghshire, in the parish of Castletown.

TINNIS, a small river in Roxburghshire, which falls into the Liddel.

TINTO, a ridge of hills in Lanarkshire, between the parishes of Carmichael and Symington.

TINWALD, a parish in Dumfriesshire, to which that of Trailflat is united. The united parish is of a rectangular figure, 6 miles long, and 4 broad, lying on the E. side of Lochar moss, which separates it from Dumfries, and watered by the small river Ae. the greater part is arable. Pop. 980.

TIR-Y, or **TYREE**, an island of the Hebrides, about 21 miles W. of the island of Mull. It is 11 miles long, and nearly 2 miles and a half broad. About one half is

arable, interspersed with small rocks and rising grounds. In the interior are 24 small lakes. There is a regular ferry from this island to Coll, 3 miles distant. Popu. 2416.

TIR-Y a parish of the Hebrides, comprehending the islands of Tir-y, Coll, and Gunna, besides several uninhabited islands.

TIUNPAN-HEAD, a promontory on the E. of Lewis.

TOBERMORY, a village in the island of Mull, built by the British Society for the encouragement of fisheries.

TOFTINGALL (LOCH), a small lake in the count of Caithness, and parish of Watten.

TONDERGARTH, a parish in Dumfriesshire, about 14 miles long, and 1 and a half broad. It is in general level, with a good deal of arable land. Population 484.

TONGLAND, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, of a triangular figure, 8 miles long, and 4 broad at its northern extremity, gradually decreasing in breadth to its southern extremity, where the rivers Tarf and Dee unite. The middle of the parish is occupied by a ridge of mountains, running N. and S. On the banks of the rivers the surface is level, and the soil a fertile loam. Population 656.

TONGUE, a parish in the county of Sutherland, about 11 miles long, and nearly the same breadth. The general appearance is hilly, a ridge of high mountains passing nearly through the middle of the parish. The chief lake is Loch Laoghal. The coast is high and rocky, indented by the bays of Tongue and Torrisdale, and having the promontories of Whitenhead and Torrisdale projecting a considerable way into the sea. The rocks along the coast are excavated into many caves, the largest of which is 20 feet wide at the entrance, and penetrates nearly half a mile under ground. There are several small islands, of which Ealan-nan-Roan only is inhabited. Popu. 1348.

TORLEUM, a mountain of Perthshire, in the parish of Monivaird, elevated 1400 feet.

TOROGAY, one of the smaller Hebrides, in the sound of Harris.

TOROSAY, a parish in Argyleshire, on the E. side of the island of Mull. It extends 12 miles in length in every direction; and the sea coast is indented by numerous small bays, which afford good anchorage, particularly at Auchnacraig, from whence there is a regular ferry to Oban in Lorn, by the island of Kerrera. The general appearance is rugged, mountainous, and covered with heath, but excellently adapted for sheep pasture. Population. 1764.

TORPHICHEN, a parish in West Lothian, about 9 miles long, and on an average 2 and a half broad. The general appearance is hilly, particularly at the E. end, where the hill of Cairn Napie is situated, the altitude of which is 1598 feet above the level of the sea. There is a small lake, about a mile in circumference. The greater part of the parish is enclosed. Po. 1028.

TORRISDALE, a river in Sutherlandshire, which rises from Loch Laoghal or Loyal, in the parish of Tongue, and falls into the Northern Sea at the village of Torrisdale.

TORRY, a small fishing village in Kincardineshire, near the Girdleness.

TORRYBURN, a parish in Fifeshire, formed by the union of the baronies of Torry and Crombie, about 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. The village of Torryburn contains about 1200 inhabitants, and possesses an excellent harbour. Pop. 1461.

TORTHORWALD, a parish in Dumfriesshire, lying on the E. side of Lochar Moss. It contains about 4400 acres. The inhabited part forms a square of about 2 miles, in the midst of which is the village of Torthorwald. There is another small village called Roucan, containing 143 inhabitants. Population 703.

TORTASSELLER-HEAD, a promontory on the E. coast of the isle of Lewis.

TOUGH, a parish in Aberdeenshire, 5 miles long, and 3 broad. The surface is irregular, but mostly all the hills are arable.

TOWIE, or **TOWIE-KINBATTOCK**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 3 miles and a half long, and 2 broad, watered by the Don. The general appearance is hilly; but by the river side the soil is tolerably fertile. P. 528.

TRAILFLAT, a parish in Dumfriesshire. Vide **TINWALD**.

TRALIG (LOCH), a small lake in Argyleshire, in the parish of Kilninver, which discharges its waters by the Oude into the sound of Mull.

TRANENT, a parish in Haddingtonshire, about 6 miles by 3, on the shore of the Frith of Forth. The surface is level, and except a small extent of downs, and 100 acres of common, the whole is cultivated. Towards the coast it is flat and sandy, except the rocky ground where the villages of Portseaton and Cockenzie are built. The town of Tranent is pleasantly situated on the great E. road from Edinburgh, about 9 miles distant from the Metropolis. P. 3036.

TRAPRENE LAW, a small comical hill in East Lothian, about a mile and a half N. W. from the village of Whitingham.

TRAQUAIR, a parish in Peebles-shire, on the S. bank of the Tweed, and watered by the river Quair, about 9 miles long, and from 4 to 5 broad, containing 17,290 acres. The surface is rocky and mountainous. Minchmoor is elevated 2000 feet above the level of the sea, and Gumsleugh is at least 200 feet higher. Population 613.

TREISHNISH ISLES, a cluster of islands of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyle-shire, about 4 leagues W. of Mull.

TRINITY-GASK, a parish in Perthshire, in Stratherne, composed of the united parishes of Kinkell and Wester Gask. It stretches for several miles on both sides of the Erne, the banks rising gradually to the N. Population 769.

TRONDA, or **TRONDRAV**, an island of Shetland, about 3 miles and a half long, and 2 broad.

TROON, a promontory in Ayrshire, projecting about a mile into the Frith of Clyde.

TROQUIRE, or **TROQUEER**, a parish in the stewazry of Kirkcudbright, about 7 miles and a half long, and 4 and a half broad. Population 2774.

TROSACHS, rugged and stupendous mountains in Perthshire, about 15 miles W. from Callander.

TROSTRIE, a small but beautiful lake in the parish of Twynholm, Kirkcudbrightshire.

TROUP, a village of Banffshire, on the sea coast near Gardenston.

TRUIM, a small river in Inverness-shire, which falls into the Spey near the church of Laggan.

TUDHOPE FELL, a mountain in Roxburghshire, on the English border.

TULLIALLAN, a parish in Perthshire, of an irregular figure, about 4 miles long, and 4 broad, having a pretty level surface, gently declining to the S. where the Forth forms its boundary. The parish contains about 2760 acres. The town of Kincardine lies in this parish. Population 3800.

TULLOCH, a parish in Aberdeenshire. Vide **GLENMUCK**.

TULLOCH-ARD, a lofty mountain in Ross-shire, in the district of Kintail.

TULLYNESSE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 4 miles long, and 2 and a half broad, lying on the N. bank of the river Don, mountainous towards the N. and W. The arable soil is a light loam. Population 350.

TULM, an isle of the Hebrides, near the N. coast of Skye.

TUMMEL, a large river in Perthshire, which issues from Loch Rannoch, and, taking an easterly course it expands into a small

lake. The whole course of the Tummel is rapid and furious, forming every where the most romantic and picturesque cascades.

TURREFF, a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 4 miles and a half nearly round the town of the same name. On the N. W. it is bounded by the Deveron. The soil is in general light and fertile. The town of Turreff, which is situated on the banks of the Deveron, is a free burgh of barony. P. 2090.

TURRET, a small lake in Perthshire, in the parish of Mouivaird and Strowan.

TWEED, a large river, which has its source in Tweedsmuir, near where the counties of Peebles, Dumfriess, and Lanark join, and near the sources of the Clyde and Annan. It takes a course nearly N. E. receiving many small streams, till it reaches Peebles, when running nearly E., its stream is augmented by the Ettrick near Selkirk, the Gala at Galashiels, the Leader near Melrose, and the Teviot at Kelso. A few miles below this town, it leaves Roxburghshire, and forms, for many miles, the boundary between England and Scotland, until it falls into the German ocean at Berwick. It receives the Whittader about 5 miles from its mouth.

TWEEDDALE, that district of Peebles and Berwickshires, watered by the river Tweed.

TWEEDEN, a small river in Roxburghshire, which joins the Liddel near its estuary on the Solway Frith.

TWEEDSMUIR, a parish in Peebles-shire, It is about 9 miles long, and in many places of the same breadth. The surface is hilly, Hatfield and Broadlaw rising about 2800 feet above the level of the sea. Pop. 2029.

TWYNEHOLME, a parish in the stewazry of Kirkcudbright, united with that of Kilchrist. The form of the united parish is oblong, about 9 miles by 2, on the W. banks of the rivers Dee and Tarff, and watered by the sea on the S. and W. Population 683.

TYNDRUM, a small village in Breadalbane, in Perthshire, upon the western military road.

TYNE, a small river in Haddingtonshire, which rises on the borders of the county of Mid-Lothian, and falls into the Frith of Forth in the parish of Tynninghame.

TYNNINGHAME, a parish in Haddingtonshire, to which that of Whitekirk is united. The united parish extends nearly 6 miles long, and 5 broad, bounded on the N. and E. by the Frith of Forth. The surface is level, and the soil is in general a rich loam. The river Tyne intersects the southern part of the parish. Population 925.

TYNRON, a parish in Dumfries-shire, about 15 miles long, and on an average 4 broad. The greater part of the parish is calculated for pasturing sheep; and the small proportion of arable land has a thin sandy soil. It is watered by the rivers Scarr and Shinnel. The Doon of Tynron is a beautiful pyramidal hill. Pop. 563.

TYREBEGGAR, a ridge of hills in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Dyce.

TYRIE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 10 miles long, and 4 and a half broad. The surface is agreeably diversified, and the soil is generally fertile. Population 1044.

TYRIE. Vide Tir-y.

U V

V I G

VAAKSAY, one of the smaller Hebrides, in the sound of Harris.

UAIGHMOR, a hill in Perthshire, parish of Kilmadock.

VAILA, an island of Shetland, W. of the Mainland.

VALLAFIELD, a hill in the island of Unst, in Shetland.

VANNACHOIR LOCH, a small lake in Perthshire, between the parishes of Port of Monteith and Callander.

VATERNISH POINT, a remarkable promontory on the N. W. coast of the isle of Skye.

UDNY, a parish in Aberdeenshire, about 7 miles and a half square. The general appearance is level, with small eminences. The soil is in general a deep loam, with a considerable proportion of marshy ground.

UDRIGILL-HEAD, a promontory on the W. coast of Ross-shire.

VENNY, or **FINNY**, a small rivulet of Angus-shire, which rises in the neighbourhood of Forfar.

UGIE, a river in Aberdeenshire. It takes its rise about 20 miles from the sea, in two different streams, the Strichen and Deer, which unite about 5 miles from the sea, at Peterhead, and then take the name of Ugie.

UIG, a parish in Ross-shire, in the S. W. district of the island of Lewis, about 15 miles long, and 13 broad. Loch Roag is an extensive arm of the sea, about 6 or 8 miles broad, and 18 or 20 long, interspersed with islands, the largest of which, called Bernera, is no less than 12 miles long. The whole lake abounds with safe places of anchorage. Population 2086.

VIGAN'S (ST.) a parish in Forfarshire, on the coast to the E. and N. of Arbroath, and comprehending a great part of the suburbs of that town. It is 7 miles long, and from 3 to 4 broad. It is divided by the small river Brothock. Population 4215.

U N S

UIST (NORTH), an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, between Harris on the N., and Benbecula on the S., about 20 miles long, and from 12 to 18 broad. That part of the coast which is washed by the Atlantic is inaccessible to vessels, or even to fishing boats, except in the calmest weather, on account of rocks and shoals. The E. coast also is bold, except where it is intersected by several inlets of the sea. There are a great number of fresh water lakes. The parish of North Uist comprehends, the adjacent isles of Boreray, Orinsay, Vallay, Heisker, Kirkbost, Ileray, Grim-say, and several small holms. Pop. 3010.

UIST (SOUTH), one of the Hebrides belonging to Inverness-shire, in the district called the Long Island, between the isles of Benbecula on the N., and Barray on the S. It is about 32 miles long, and from 9 to 10 broad. The principal harbours are, Loch Skipport, Loch Eynort, and Loch Boisdale. The parish of South Uist comprehends the adjacent islands of Benbecula, Rona, Eris-kay, and several smaller islets. Pop. 4595.

ULLAPOOL, a village on the W. coast of Ross-shire, on Loch Broom. It is one of the fishing stations of the British Society.

ULLAPOOL, a small river in Ross-shire, which rises in the mountains, on the borders of Sutherland, and falls into Loch Broom.

ULVA, a small island of Hebrides, 2 miles W. from Mull, between that isle and Staffa.

UNST, the most northern of the Shetland isles. It is of an irregular oblong figure, 12 miles long, by 3 or 4 broad. It is diversified by several extensive ridges of hills, and there are several fresh water lakes. The shores of Unst are indented with bays and creeks, and have many pasture islands and small holms scattered around. The two principal harbours are Uya sound, on the S. and Balto sound on the E. The soil is to-

lerably fertile. Unst forms a parish, which, in 1801, contained 2259 inhabitants.

VOIL LOCH, a lake in the parish of Balquidder, Perthshire, about 4 miles long, and 1 broad; the source of the river Balvag, a branch of the Teith.

VORD, a hill in the island of Unst, in Shetland.

VOTERSAY, one of the Hebrides, in the sound of Harris.

UPHALL, or STRATHBROK, a parish in Linlithgowshire, containing 3120 Scots acres. It is watered by the rivulet of Broxburn, upon which is a village of the same name. Population 786.

UPLAMoor, a village in Renfrewshire.

URCHAY, or URQUHAY, a river which rises on the borders of Perthshire, near the source of the Tay, and after a course of 10 or 12 miles, falls into Loch Ow.

URIE, a stream in Aberdeenshire, which rises in the district of Garioch, and falls into the Don at Inverury.

VRINE LOCH, in Ross-shire, about 3 miles long, and 1 broad.

URQUHART, a parish in Elginshire, about 4 miles by 2, on the coast of the Moray Frith, between the rivers Spey and Lossie. There is only one lake, called the Loch of Cotts, about a mile in circuit; and Loch Nabeau forms the boundary between this parish and that of St. Andrew's Lhanbryd. Population 1023.

URQUHART and GLENMORISTON, a parish in Inverness-shire, about 30 miles long, and from 8 to 13 broad. The surface is mountainous, comprehending the two vallies of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, which extend in a westerly direction from Loch Ness, parallel to, and separated from each other by a ridge of lofty mountains. The rivers are Moriston, Enneric, and Coiltie, all of which fall into Loch Ness. Population 2733.

URQUHART and LOGIE-WESTER, an

united parish in Ross-shire, extending 9 or 10 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 broad, along the head of the Frith of Cromarty, where the Conon discharges itself into that arm of the sea. Population 2820.

URR, or ORR, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, about 19 miles long, and 6 broad. The surface is pretty level. The parish is bounded by the Solway Frith on the S., and by the water of Urr on the W., and possesses several harbours. Pop. 1719.

URR LOCH, a small lake in Kirkcudbrightshire, about 3 miles in circuit, bordering with the parishes of Glencairn, Dunscore, Balmacellan, and Ballingray.

URR, a river in Kirkcudbrightshire, which rises from the above lake, and falls into the Solway Frith at the isle of Heston.

URRAY, a parish composed of the united parishes of Urray and Kilchrist, lying for the most part in Ross-shire, though a small part is situated in Inverness-shire. It extends about 7 miles, from the Beaulie to the Conon, and its breadth varies from 6 to 3 miles. A small portion is insulated by the parish of Contin, and lies in the bosom of the mountains, at the distance of 18 or 20 miles. The soil is various, but tolerably productive. Besides the two rivers which form its N. and S. boundaries, it is intersected by the Orrin, the Garve, the Meig, and the Lichart. Population 2083.

USABREST, an islet on the N. W. coast of the isle of Ilay.

USAN, a village of Forfarshire, on the sea coast, 3 miles S. W. of Montrose.

VIUAY, a small islet on the S. W. coast of the isle of Sky.

UYA, a small pasture island of Shetland, which covers a safe harbour of the same name, on the N. coast of the mainland.

UYA, a small island of Shetland, about a square mile in extent, lying on the S. coast of the island of Unst.

W

WADEHAVEN, a bay or harbour of the Frith of Forth, in Fifeshire, about a mile E. from the town of Elie.

WALLACETOWN, a village in Ayrshire, in the parish of St. Quivox. This village nearly joins to the Newtown of Ayr, and in 1792, contained 760 inhabitants.

WALLS and FLOTA, a parish in Orkney, comprehending a part of the island of Hoy called Walls, the island of Flota, and the small islands of Fara, Cava, and Gransey. Population 933.

WALLS and SANDNESS, a parish of Shetland, composed of the districts of Walls

and Sandness, and the islands of Papastour and Fowla. The two former districts lie on the most western part of the mainland, and are somewhat of a triangular figure, 11 miles long by 3 broad. Population 1817.

WALSTON, a parish in Lanarkshire, near the southern borders of the county. It contains about 3000 Scots acres. P. 383.

WALSTON-BLACK-MOUNT, a hill in the parish of Walston, about 1550 feet above the level of the sea.

WAMPFRAY, a parish in Dumfriesshire, about 4 miles and a half long, and 3 broad, somewhat in the form of an amphitheatre, of which the straight part is formed by the river Annan. The banks of this river, for about a mile, is level and fertile; but, towards the N., the surface becomes hilly and mountainous. The church and small village are romantically situated in a deep and woody recess, on the banks of the small river Wamphray which winds through the parish, falling into the Annan, after a succession of stupendous waterfalls. P. 423.

WANLOCK, a small river on the borders of Dumfries and Lanark shires, tributary to the Nith.

WANLOCKHEAD, a parish in Dumfriesshire, in the parish of Sanquhar, containing about 870 inhabitants.

WARD, a fishing village in Aherdeen-shire, near the Bùllers of Buchan.

WARDLAW, a hill in Selkirkshire, in the parish of Etterick, 1900 feet above the level of the sea.

WARTH HILL, a hill in Caithness, in the parish of Canisbay.

WARTH HILL, a hill in Orkney, on the S. side of the island of Pomona.

WARTHOLM, a small island of Orkney, near South Ronaldshay.

WATERSAY, one of the Hebrides, about 1 mile S. of the island of Barra. It is about 3 miles long, and in some places 1 broad.

WATTIN, a parish in the county of Caithness, about 14 miles long, and 10 or 11 broad. It is level, and the soil light and sandy. It is watered by the river Wick, and several other streams. Population 1246.

WATTIN LOCH, a beautiful lake in the above parish, about 3 miles long, and 2 broad.

WAUCHOPE, a small river in Dumfriesshire, which joins the Esk near New Langholm.

WFEM, an irregular extensive parish of Perthshire, in Breadalbane. It is mountainous and rugged, watered by the rivers Tay, Lyon, Lochay, and Dochart, and lying

upon the side of Loch Tay. The great military road from Stirling to Inverness passes through the parish, crossing the Tay at Tay bridge, near Kenmore.

WEMYSS, a parish in Fifeshire, on the coast of the Frith of Forth, about 6 miles by 1 and a half. It is entirely arable; though a considerable extent is occupied by the plantations around Wemyss Castle. There are several considerable villages in the parish, viz. Wester Wemyss, a burgh of barony, Easter Wemyss, Buckhaven, Methil, a burgh of barony, and the East and West Coal towns. Population 3691.

WESTERKIRK, a parish in Dumfriesshire, about 9 miles in length, but very unequal in breadth. Population 638.

WESTERTOWN, a village in the parish of Tillycoultry, Clackmannanshire.

WESTMOINE, a district of Sutherlandshire, lying in the N. W. corner of the county.

WESTRAW HILL, a hill in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Pettinain, elevated about 1000 feet above the level of the sea.

WESTRAY, one of the Orkney islands, about 20 miles N. from Kirkwall. It is about 9 miles long, and its breadth varies from 1 to 2 miles; but towards the W. end it is at least 6 miles. The coast is in general rocky, affording only 1 safe harbour, which admits vessels of small burden. Some corn is raised on this island, and there is aundance of fish caught in the neighbourhood. Population 1500.

WESTRAY, a parish of the Orkneys, comprehending the islands of Westray and Papa Westray, and containing 1624 inhabitants.

WESTRUTHER, a parish in Berwickshire, about 5 miles long and 4 broad. About one-half of the parish is hilly, and fit only for pasture; but the other half is level, and either under culture, or susceptible of cultivation. There are 3 villages, Westruther, Wetherly and Hounslow. P. 779.

WHALSAY, an island of Shetland, on the E. coast of the Mainland, about 6 miles long, and 3 broad, belonging to the parochial charge of Nesting.

WHINNION or **WHINNYAN LOCH**, a small but beautiful lake in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, lying between the parishes of Girthon and Twyneholm.

WHITEBURN, a parish in West Lothian, about 6 miles in length, and between 2 and 3 in breadth. It is watered by the Almond, the Brieck, and two rivulets, called the Black and White burns. The village of Whiteburn lies on the road from Edinburgh to Hamilton by Midcalder. P. 1695.

WHITEHILLS, a considerable fishing town in the parish of Boynedie in Banffshire.

WHITEKIRK, a parish in Haddingtonshire. Vide **TYNNINGHAME**.

WHITENESS, a parish in Orkney. Vide **TINGWALL**.

WHITEN-HEAD, a promontory on the N. coast of Sutherland.

WHITEWYND, or **WHITE-WOOLLEN-HILL**, a beautiful green hill in Dumfriesshire, in the parish of Drysdale.

WHITHORN, a royal borough in Wigtonshire, seated on the bay of Wigton. The town consists chiefly of one street, running from N. to S. several alleys stretching to the E. and to the W. About the middle of the town there is a hall for public meetings. A beautiful stream of water, over which there is a neat bridge, runs across the main street. The houses are neat and commodious. It is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 15 councillors, and unites with the burghs of New Galloway, Wigton, and Stranraer, in sending a representative to parliament. The parish of Whithorn is about 8 miles long, and 4 broad, occupying the extremity of that peninsula of Wigtonshire formed by the bays of Wigton and Luce. The coast is bold and rocky. The headlands are Burgh-head, Port-Yarrock-head, and Stun-head; and the bays are, Port-Allan, Port-Yarrock, and the isle of Whithorn. At the latter place is a safe harbour, and a village containing 350 inhabitants. Population 1935.

WHITSOME and **HILLTON**, a united parish in Berwickshire, about 4 miles and a half long, and 2 miles and a half broad. The land under culture is mostly a deep rich clay; but there is a considerable extent of moory and marshy ground. The village of Whitsome contains about 140 inhabitants. Population 560.

WHITADDER, or **WHITEWATER**, a river of Berwickshire, which has its rise in the mountains of Lammermuir, and falls into the Tweed near Berwick.

WHITTINGHAM, a parish in Haddingtonshire, about 11 miles long, and 4 broad. The low ground is all arable and well cultivated. The village of Whittingham lies about 5 miles S. of Haddington. Near the village is Traprene Law, a small eminence. Population 658.

WICK, a royal borough on the E. coast, of the county of Caithness, seated at the mouth of a small river of the same name, the estuary of which forms the harbour. The town is small, and the streets narrow and confined; but there are several buildings which are a considerable ornament to

the place. Wick is the county town of the shire, and the seat of the Sheriff-court. It is one of the northern district of boroughs; and, with Kirkwall, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain, sends a member to parliament. The parish of Wick extends about 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. Besides the harbour, formed by the river Wick, there are several boat stations particularly at Staxigoe, Broadhaven, and Louisburgh. The principal promontory is Nosshead. P. 5986.

WICK, a river in the county of Caithness, which rises in the high grounds, in the parish of Latheron, and discharges itself into the sea at the town of Wick.

WIG, a safe bay in Wigtonshire, in Loch Ryan, nearly opposite to the village of Cairn.

WIGTONSHIRE, sometimes called Upper or West Galloway, is of an irregular figure, the greatest length of which is about 40 miles, and in no place is its breadth more than 12, exceeding the two narrow promontories of the Mull of Galloway and Burgh-head. It is bounded on the S. E. by the bay of Wigton, which separates it from the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The bays of Luce and Ryan extend inland, forming by their approximation a peninsula, called the Rhyns of Galloway. There is no river of any size, except the Luce and the Cree, which forms the boundary with the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It contains three royal burghs, viz. Wigton, Stranraer, and Whithorn; the town of Port Patrick; and several considerable villages, of which the chief are Glenluce, Isle of Whithorn, Cairn, and Carliestown. Wigtonshire is divided into 17 parishes; which, in 1811, contained 26,891 inhabitants.

WIGTON, a royal burgh, and capital of that district of Galloway to which it gives its name, is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, near the mouth of the river Bladenoch. It is a port of the customhouse, comprehending the creeks of Wigtonshire from the Mull of Galloway to the mouth of the river Dee. The town is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 12 councillors; and, with Whithorn, Stranraer, and New Galloway, sends a member to parliament. The parish of Wigton is of an irregular figure, approaching to an oblong square, extending 5 miles and a half in length, and 4 in breadth. It is watered by the Bladenoch, and exhibits a considerable variety of soil and surface. Population 1711.

WIGTON BAY, a bay of considerable extent, running northward from the Solway Frith into the interior of Galloway. It af-

fords safe anchorage in many places, and possesses several good harbours.

WILLIAM (FORT), a fortress, lately dismantled, which was situated at the eastern extremity of Loch Linnhe, where it begins to turn northward to form Loch Eil. It is garrisoned by a Governor, a Fort-major, and a small company of soldiers.

WILSONTOWN, a village in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Carnwath, 25 miles and a half S. W. of Edinburgh, erected by Messrs. Wilson, to accommodate the workmen at their extensive iron foundry.

WILTON, a parish in Roxburghshire, lying on the banks of the Teviot, and containing about 5000 acres. The surface is irregular, but in general fertile, and well cultivated. The village of Wilton lies about half way between Jedburgh and Hawick. Population 1507.

WINEROUGH, a hill in Roxburghshire, in the parish of Hobkirk.

WIND-HEAD FELL, a mountain in the parish of Castletown, in Roxburghshire, elevated 2000 feet above the sea level.

WINTON, a small village in Hadding-

tonshire, in the parish of Pencaitland, which formerly gave title of Earl to the family of Seton.

WIRRA, one of the Grampians, in the parish of Letbnot, Forfarshire.

WISP, a hill of considerable height in the parish of Cavers, in Roxburghshire.

WISTOUN, a parish in Lanarkshire, to which that of Robertoun is united. The parish extends about 5 miles along the W. bank of the Clyde, and is nearly equally extensive in the opposite direction. The surface is hilly, the ground rising from the banks of the Clyde to the eastern border, where the bill of Tinto forms the boundary. The parish contains 3 villages, viz. Robartstoun, Wistoun, and Newtown of Wistoun. Population 757.

WOODHAVEN, a small village in Fifeshire, seated on the river Tay, opposite to Dundee, between which there is a regular ferry.

WRATH (CAPE), a dangerous promontory of Sutherland, being the N. W. corner of the mainland of Scotland.

Y

Y E L

YARROW, a parish in Selkirkshire, about 18 miles long, and 16 at its greatest breadth. The general appearance of the country is mountainous, affording excellent pasturage for sheep. Between this parish and that of Ettrick are two small lakes, the Loch of the Lows and St Mary's Loch, from which arise the rivers Etterick and Yarrow. Population 1216.

YARROW, a celebrated pastoral stream in Selkirkshire, which rises from St Mary's Loch, in the parishes of Yarrow and Etterick, and after a course of about 16 miles, falls into the Etterick near the town of Selkirk.

YEA, a small river of Dumfries-shire, tributary to the Nith.

YELL, or **ZELL**, one of the most northerly of the Shetland Isles, about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. The coast is bold and rocky, intersected by several bays or voes. It is divided into two parishes, viz. North Yell, united to Fetlar in forming a parochial district, and the united parishes of Mid and South Yell. Population 1965.

Y T H

YESTER, a parish in the county of East Lothian, about 3 miles long, and 2 broad, without including that portion which makes part of Lammermuir, and extends 2 miles farther to the southward. The village of Gifford, is a burgh of barony, containing about 400 inhabitants. Population 929.

YETHOLM, a parish in Roxburghshire, about 4 miles and a half long, and 2 broad, bounded on the S. by the English border. The surface is hilly; but the hills are covered with verdure, and affords pasture to sheep. The town of Yetholm is pleasantly situated on the Bowmont water, which divides it into two parts. Population 1158.

YICH-KENNISH, a small island of the Hebrides, lying between North Uist and Benbecula.

YOCHIN, a small river in Dumfries-shire, tributary to the Nith.

YTHAN, or **ITHAN**, a river in Aberdeenshire, which rises in the parish of Forgue, and, after a course of 23 or 24 miles, falls into the sea at Newburgh, in the parish of Forveran.



